EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

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POETRY.

From the U. S. Gazette.

THE HISTORY OF LIFE.

I saw an infant in its mother's arms,
And left it sleeping:
Years passed—I saw a girl with woman's charms,
In sorrow weeping.

Years passed—I saw a *mother* with her child;
And o'er it languish:
Years brought me back—yet through her tears she smiled,
In deeper anguish.

I left her—years had vanished—I returned,
And stood before her;
A lamp beside the childless widow burned—
Grief's mantle o'er her.

In tears I found her whom I left in tears,
On God relying,
And I returned again in after years,
And found her dying.

An infant first, and then a maiden fair--
A wife—a mother—
And then a childless widow in despair—
Thus met a brother.

And thus we meet on earth, and thus we part,
To meet, oh never!
Till death beholds the spirit leave the heart,
To live forever

H. S. G.

THE CASTLE OF NEIDPATH.

Oh, lovers' eyes are sharp to see,
And lovers' ears in hearing;
And love, in life's extremity;
Can lend an hour of cheering.

The sides of the deep and narrow glen in which Neidpath castle stands were formerly covered with wood; and the broken outline of the ridges which hemmed it from the wood, showed as gloomily against the sky, as the ramparts of a prison. Even in our own time, when fields of corn are seen waving in places where the black fir and haunted rowan keep sentry, and when flocks of sheep pasture in safety on the heretofore domains of the hill fox and the raven, there still lingers around the scene an air of sternness and almost menace.

The massive walls of the castle rise, in the form of a single square tower, from a promontory of rock which overhangs the Tweed; and although abandoned many years ago to ruin and desolation, they still withstand proudly the ravages of time. Birds build, indeed, in the cavities of the roof, and the winds howls thro' the remains of the out-houses; the court yard is fast disappearing; and the stately avenue, with its orchards on one side, and the terrace garden on the other, is already gone; but the walls of the tower itself, eleven feet in thickness, remain a lasting monument of the military architecture of Scotland in the middle ages.

About the close of the seventeenth century or beginning of the eighteenth century, the castle was in the possession of the Earl of March, one of the Queensbury family. This nobleman, who inherited no small portion of the pride and rapacity of the first duke, was but little liked in the country-side, and rarely visited the mansion in the neighboring town of Peebles. He lived at Neidpath in a state of almost total seclusion, with little other society (his wife being dead) than that of his two daughters; and one of these, the elder and the favorite, being in a delicate state of health, it may be supposed that the outward gloom of the castle was not much amended by cheerfulness within.

The age of the lady Alice had reached the last of the silver-sounding numerals. Her years of romance, therefore, were well nigh over—and she awaited the pronouncing of the abrupt and prosaic word "twenty," to close, as with a spell, the enchanted series. In the meantime, there was some fears that, short as the intervals was, she might not live so long. By few her illness was called consumption, by her sister, it was pronounced to be a love melancholy.

The former of these opinions appeared to have most reason. Her complexion, always pale, was now abundantly colorless; and had it not been for the exquisitive beauty and delicacy of the features, her face must have conveyed some idea of the ghastly. As it was, she resembled a stature of that almost transparent marble of Paros, by means of which the ancient sculptors were enabled to embody the goddess-women of their dreams. Her voice was weak and broken, her step languid, and her breathing quick. Her appetite was gone; her eyes became suffused with tears at the slightest reproach from those she loved; and a sudden step, or an abrupt question, no matter how indifferent a subject, made the forbidden blood leap to her face.

At the same time, if consumption was the proximate cause of these symptons, there is no doubt that her health was fast underminded by disappointed love. Some people smile when this is talked of, as if it were a disease—they forget that the case is the same with all other passions. There have been instances of men dying even of fear—no every day tenant of the manly breast—and why should not a woman die of love?

The maternal ancestors of the lady Alice were not natives of the vale of Tweed. She was one of an old border race, who still kept their footing on the 'wild and willowed shore' of the Tevoit; and till lately she had been accustomed to go more than once in the year to visit her family. On these occasions she had usually found her path beset, as she passed through Ettrick forest, by young Scott, the son of the laird of Tushielaw; and Alice, while yet a wee lassie; was wont to clap her hands, and scream with delight, as she caught the first glimpse of the high-spirited, frank hearted boy, urging his steed, down the pass to meet her. He was either a kinsman of her house, or some hereditary alliance had subsisted between the two families; and at an early age the descendant of the border king condescended to fix upon this Tweeddale damsel for his future wife.

As Alice grew older she left off clapping her hands at the sight of young Tushielew.—The pace of her palfrey was slower; she started and flushed, as a wild bird would burst out of the foliage by her side; and her eyes wandered timidly around as if she dreaded the approach of an enemy.—When at length they met, her air was shy and embarrassed. She looked little, spoke less, and ever and anon turned away her head to pluck a blossom from a bough that overhung her path. Her hesitating words, notwithstanding, were even softer han usual; her cast-down eyes swam in a bashful joy; and her averted cheek glowed with that rich and genial warmth which was the only appliance of beauty she did not naturally possess.

In another year these symptoms passed away in turn.—She no longer checked the spirit of her palfrey, but, as if impatient at his slowness, seemed ready herself to bound out of the saddle. Her face glowed with beauty her eyes shone with sparkling light; her very frame seemed to dilate, her muscles to expand, and her whole being to swell, as it were, with an excess of spiritual life. The looks of the youthful pair now met in mutual confidence.—They were lovers. But they were not the lovers of the drawing room, or the library or the lawn. They galloped, side by side, through the forest trees; their warm cheeks were tanned by the breezes of the mountain; and the first faithful whisper of young Scott sunk into the ear of Alice, by the side of a nameless burn, where the eagle stopped to drink on his way to the highlands of Ettrick Kirk, or St. Mary's Loch.

Tradition delights to record the appearance of the faithful pair at this time. If its tales, are to be believed, they were perfect models of beauty according to sex. The preference, however, seems to liven, by the taste of the narrators, to Scott; whose tall and robust person together with his proud bearing, and the flash of a dark and lustrous eye, perhaps connected him in their imagination, with his ancestor, the famous king of the borders, who was executed by James V. Alice, on the other hand, was the perfect essence and extract of womanhood. Firm without energy, a coward in action, yet a heroine in endurance, she seemed to be one who, if overtaken by a tempest on some journey of love or honor, would sat down by the wayside, and wait, and bear, and die—without the courage to go on, without the baseness to turn back. They both, in some respects, carried the peculiarities of sex to a pitch of extravagance; he being stronger in manly pride than became a man, and she softer in woman's weakness than became a woman.

It is not known on what occasion the Earl of March thought himself called-upon to interfere; or what were the circumstances which suggested to the lovers that the laird of Tushielew was no longer king of the borders, and that the lady Alice was the daughter of the heir of Queensbury. The eyes of all parties were perhaps gradually opened; difficulties may have grown up insensibly in the intercourse of the young pair, doubts and jealousies may have insinuated themselves into the heart of Scott; his love may have been hurt, his pride-alarmed:—but all this is only conjecture. We only know that the lady Alice was at length confined to the garden of Neidpath, and that, after a scene of confusion, and almost strife, in the family of Tushielew, young Scott, after the manner of his country, buckled on his sword with a bursting heart, and went abroad.

From that day the lilly of the vale of Tweed began to wither. There were no prayers, no shrieks, no hysterics. Her father, she was well aware, in the midst of all his severity, loved her to absolute idolatry. He reasoned with her calmly, yet anxiously, and explained the relative stations, and duties of the different grades of society. Alice listened without replying; for although the wisdom of a man of the world is foolishness to a young and sensitive heart, she knew that reply would be useless. She retired to her chamber to try to tranquilize her bosom and steady her brain; she wandered into the garden, trimmed her plants as usual, and watering her flowers, she sat down to reading, or drawing, or embroidering, with her sister; but all this was soon, though gradually, at an end.

Walking began to fatigue her, and she kept within doors; at drawing or needle work, her eyes wandered, and these were laid aside; reading perplexed without amusing her, for she forgot the connection of the sentences, and the book was closed. Her form lost its roundness; her cheek grew paler and paler; the bones of her taper fingers were seen beneath the white smooth skin that covered them. Her eye, however, was still bright, and the hue which any sudden emotion cast into her cheek was beautiful beyond expression. Her face, besides, when her father was present, was lighted up with a smile, at first constrained, then habitual.—It was wan, indeed, both sad and wan—still it was a smile.

"She will forget him," said the Earl; "she begins to smile already?"

Then a cough supervened; she could not sleep at night for coughing. She had caught cold! and the doctors must be consulted. The doctors did all that doctors can, and when they could do no more, they recommended change of air—mineral water—amusement.—And so the patient was carried into other provinces, and drank ill-tasted water, and smiled wanly to show that she was amused; and then she came back to Neidpath, and grew worse, and worse, and worse.

"What do you think of this?" said the Earl to his younger daughter, in growing alarm.

"What I did at first, father," replied she—

"That she has *not* forgotten him, nor never

"It is hard," mused the heir of Queensbury when alone—"very hard! she who might have matched into the first family of the land, must marry young Scott of Tushielew, or die! Yes—I will try one other physician and one more month. Poor lassie!—there she comes, leaning on her sister's arm—how thin, and wan, and wasted! Not a day beyond the month—not an hour by all that is holy!"

As Alice passed through the room, she turned round, seeing her father, and smiled. The Earl was more struck with the peculiarity of her expression than he had ever been before and he made a hasty step forward in alarm, and fruitless compunction. The sudden motion sent the blood into the poor girl's face; but, retreating instantaneously, the light of beauty was gone, leaving nothing behind on the same features, but a beauty resembling that of death, and the late, lasting, heavenly smile of a daughter's love!

The earl hid his face with one hand, while he extended the other towards her.

"Alice!" said he, in a broken and husky voice. She left her sister's arm, stepped quickly up to him, and kissed his hand. He took hold of both her's and looked long and wildly in her face; scanning, one by one, the withered features—the hollow cheek—the sunken eye—the bloodless lip. He then drew her close to his bosom, leant his head upon her shoulder, and, after a short but fierce struggle with the sobs that convulsed him, wept aloud.

"My Alice," said he, when he was able to speak, "will you try to live?"

"Indeed, indeed I will," she replied; "I will do any thing I can, dear father, so that you are not vexed with me."

"And I will do what I can to make it no hardship for you to live!"—But the strange stare which she fixed on his face at these words, made him apprehend that he was too sudden. She grew paler than ever, and appeared to be about to faint; but when he had set her gently down in a chair, a reaction took place, and the banished blood rushed back into her face, neck, bosom, lending a crimson shade even to her sparkling eye.—For some moments she looked better and more beautiful than ever;—and her father continued impatiently—

"I set out this very day—this very hour—for Tushielew; young Scott shall be recalled; your early vows, imprudent as they were, shall be fulfilled; and we shall all be happy yet—if you will only promise to live! Promise that, my darling! promise, image of your mother! promise my own Alice! promise my beautiful love!" and the father sunk on his knees before his daughter.

"I do! I do!" she almost screamed. "Rise my father! I will pray to God that I may live, and he will hear me! I think—I know—I feel—I am sure that I shall live!"—The earl kissed her forehead, and before Alice had time to arrange her fluttered thoughts, was far up the glen on his way to Ettrick Forest.

The young lady, as tradition bears, did really amend in health. She was more cheerful; her nerves grew stronger; even the violence of her cough diminished; and as her sleep became sounder, her dreams became more agreeable. As the day of her lover's return, however, approached, she seemed so restless that her sister dreaded fever, even from so natural a cause. At every unaccustomed sound, however slight or distant, she started, and either crimsoned the eyes, or grew deadly pale. Her eyes at length acquired an uninterrupted brilliance, and her cheek wore a hue of beauty too bright to be in keeping with her general health. Nevertheless, she was certainly better. Care, and rest, and the presence of her beloved, and the tranquilty of mind which would ensue, when fear and hope resolved into certainty—these, with the blessing of Heaven, would in all probability redeem her young life from the grave.

At length the day came, the morning of the day when young Scott was expected to pass through the town of Peeples, on his way to Neidpath. Alice was up with the dawn. Her eyes were dazzling bright, but she was even paler than usual, not having slept the whole night:—and this gave so wild and unnatural a look to her marble like, face that her sister almost dreaded the approaching interview. She herself, however, had no fear, but that her lover would not come, or that having come, aisgusted by the traces of sickness, he would see in her no more the Alice of his love. One while she would braid her hair before the mirror, and arrange and re-arrange her dress—then, struck by a sudden thought, she would pause in consternation, the flowers and jewels would drop from her hand; and, with a feeble moan, she would sink back into her chair.

Inaction, however, seemed worse to her than any thing. Her restless eye never remained fixed on objects for more than an instant; she found a thousand things to do, and continued flitting about, like a spirit, from place to place. It seemed marvellous how the excitement within could keep up so long the energies of her wasted frame; but instead of fainting from weariness, her restlessness increased as the day wore on. She at length declared suddenly that she would go to Peebles to meet him; and her sister, catching with eagerness at the girlish whim; for the sake of the short ride, and the effect it might have in amusing the thoughts of the invalid, ordered the carriage at once.

When at length arrived at the castellated mansion of the earl of March, in the high street of Peebles, the two sisters took their stand in a balcony which commanded a considerable extent of view along this street.

Alice, fatigued with her short journey, leaned upon the rails fixing her eyes upon the distance; but gradually the intensity of her look diminished, and she remained so long silent and motionless that her sister, thought she had fallen into that kind of stupor which frequently succeeds the excitement of a fever. She endeavored to draw her back into the room; but the invalid resisted. Her eyes gradually kindled again, till they seemed to emit sparks of light; she threw back her hair impatiently from her ears; and bending far over the balcony, seemed to gaze with her whole soul.

"He comes! he comes!" she cried at length—"Hush! hark!" her sister listened, but hearing nothing, entreated her to return into the room.

"I will not go—it is his gallop! I would know it amidst an army of horse!"

"You are deceived, dear Alice; it is the illusion of fever."

"Silence, girl! It is you who are mad—Hush! hark!—There! Do you not hear?" and her sister did actually hear the distant tramp of horses, which before had been cognizable only to the ear of love.

"I knew it! It is he himself!"

"They are not yet in sight," said her sister, straining her eyes with all her might.

"It is he, I tell you, and he rides his own gallant grey!" Tears gushed from her eyes and her frame trembled with emotion.

"There! now he nears us. See the fire flashing from his horse's heels! But now he slackens his pace, as he gets into the throng of the town. He comes! he is here! Hold me up sister!"

Young Scott passed steadily forward. His heart was in Neidpath castle; and his eye only rested casually upon the elder of the ladies in the balcony. Perhaps some secret sympathy, or unformed recollection, gave more of interest to that momentary glance than was due to a stranger. His heart, however, his thoughts, his longings, his whole soul—all was in Neidpath castle. Wan and wasted as she was, he did not—could not recognize her. He turned away his head, without having slacked his pace. He passed on

At this sight, a shriek of surprise and terror broke from the sister's lips. For an instant she dared not look at the effect it had produced upon Alice: but at length, in turning down her eyes, she saw that this was precisly what might have been expected. The single thread which had bound her to the work had snapped. The young girl was dead!

We take from the report of the trial of *Matthias* as published in the Courier and Enquirer, the following testimony of one of his deluded victims. It could scarcely have been believed, that in this age of the world, such fanaticism as is here exhibited, should have operated upon the mind of a virtuous, well educated and sensible woman.

Mrs. Ann Folger.—I am the wife of Benjamin H. Folger. In July and August of last summer I lived in New York and Sing Sing. I arrived at the latter place on the Saturday previous to Mr. Pierson's sickness: he was taken ill on Tuesday; Matthias, Mr. Pierson, Isabella, the black servant, Mr. Folger, Catharine Gallaway, Lewis Basil the coachman, a hired Duchman, who could not speak English, Mrs Pierson, two sons of Matthias, James and John, a daughter of Mrs Gallaway, two children of my own, the eldest 11 years of age, the youngest six, and myself, were all there at that time. I first heard of him and received his doctrines through Mr. Pierson, who was a confirmed believer in them as ever was. I also became a believer in his doctrines & became established and firm in them. My husband also became a believer in them but was more disposed to doubt than Mr. Pierson or myself. And so far as I could judge, Catharine Gallaway believed in them, and acted as a believer. Towards his believers he stood in the doctrinal relations of a father—he was our father. We consider him as God the Father possessing the Holy Ghost, and the power of bestowing on others; the power also of executing wrath on whom he would. We regarded him as the last trumpet, answering to all the angels of wrath spoken of in the Revelations; that is the executing angels. We indeed thought he cast evil spirits out of us. We were to obey all his commands, and we showed our obedience to him in all things for directions how to act, and he would tell us the spirit would which we considered he had a right to command. He had the command of all things in the house. I would sometimes go to him to direct us, and he sometimes had occasion to reprimand us, and tell us we had not his spirit, but a spirit which did not please him which he would cast out. He would sometimes be very violent in his manner, of which we had a small specimen yesterday in court. His anger would last a long time, and become very tedious, and he would curse us awfully, and threaten us, until we considered ourselves lost creatures unless he saved us. He told us he would save us, but we must get rid of the evil spirits within us, and if we asked for better spirits and deliverance from him he would give them to us. Our obedience extended to all the temporal affairs of the house, and he told us we stood responsible to him for every thing. He claimed the house in which we lived, and he always called it "my house."

Q. Do you know of any difficulty between him and Mr. Pierson shortly before his death? A. Yes, sir, the ill-will commenced when Matthias went away from Sing Sing to New York. Shortly before Mr. Pierson's death I heard them conversing, and know that he censured him for some things—some mismanagement in tilling the ground. He claimed the first fruits of every thing—the fruits of the fields and of the garden—and we would not use them until he came back, if he went from home. He claimed the first of every thing on the table—the chickens and every thing—There was a coach and a span of horses exclusively his. I remember the circumstance mentioned by Mr. Bishop this morning, about Mr. Pierson and Mathias going out together with horses.

They let their horses drink at the brook; and Mr. Pierson's horse wanted to lie down, and did so; but Mr. P. escaped getting wet from a dry piece of land which was in the middle of the brook. Mr. Pierson died between 1 and 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 6th August. On Monday afternoon, one week before his death, Mathias went into the fields with his youngest son to pick blackberries, and brought some home, which were prepared for supper by Isabella. He took supper that night by candle light. Matthias was there about an hour previous.—Mr. Pierson, Matthias, myself and Catharine were at supper together. The reason why supper was so late, was because it was haying time, and we waited for Mr. Pierson to come in.

Matthias helped Mr. P. to some blackberries, a small butter or tea plate full. Mr. P. eat these and had another plate full.—Catharine had some also' but I eat only two berries.—Matthias eat none. He had been preaching at the table some time, and I said—"Father you have eaten no blackberries." I then discovered here was no plate before him, although one twas a little on one side. I said: "Father you have no plate;" and he said.—"The Father is not honoured here, though his sons were, and the daughters would dress themselves, and therefore he had lost his (Matthias's) blessing, and the enjoyment of eating blackberries." He preached on this subject until 12 o'clock or after. He told Mr. Pierson that he would be the subject of censure that night, inasmuch as Mr. P. had two plates of blackberries whilst he had none, and that it was to be considered a great favor that he picked them himself. But no blackberies were eaten but what he helped us to, as he always did the bread and butter and every thing on the table. He said they were Judases who dipped in the dish with him. There was nothing unusual next morning, and Mr. P. went into the fields. At four o'clock, P. M. on Tuesday he came back and went into the barn. My son Edward came to me and said Mr. Pierson was in a fit, and I sent for Matthias, for we did not dare to touch him without being exposed to censure; for he said by touching him we injured his spirit. Mr. Pierson was subject to fits, and Matthias used to command him to get up and walk before the fit was broken. When in fits he was sometimes laid on a couch in the parlour, and Matthias would go in and command him to arise, and Mr. P. manifested great pleasure when the spirit obeyed him. Mr. Pierson lay on the hay in the barn on this occasion. until Matthias and the man named Anthony took him up and walked him between them till they came to the kitchen steps, where he fell down. He soon recovered from the fall, and sat up strait, but did not recover as on former times. It was usual after his fits to give him coffee, and it was so that evening, and Matthias helped him and put a piece of bread in his mouth, but he did not eat it. Matthias then walked him adout the hall and piazza, and would stop and talk to him. I went to them and found he was not recovered so as to speak, and I told Mathias, that I thought he was very ill. He had a strong fit shortly afterwards in the chair, so as to cause it to crack, and I called Isabella. After that, he had another fit, in the chamber in the south wing. I asked Matthias for permission to wash his (Mr. P's) head; and I did so. When I spok to him, he would say "Ann, Ann, Ann," repeatedly. He was put to bed, and in half an hour began to vomit, and purge, and the fits continued all night.

He was put to bed at 9 o'clock, and Matthias between 10 and 11, went into his room and complained that Mr. P's vomiting made him sick, and that his breath smelled bad. I believe nothing was done for him.—There was a new sheet on the bed, which, in the morning, was found torn in four pieces. He was very helpless and was changed four times in the night. No physician was called to him, and he had no medical aid until he died. Q. Why not? A. Why, sir, we believed that all sickness were so many spirits, which Matthias alone could cast out; for this was his doctrine. On Wednesday, Mr. P. said he had a trying night. At my suggestion I made him some coffee but he threw it up, and took nothing else.

He remained all that day in bed. Matthias was preaching during the greater part of the morning to a pedlar at the front door and during the rest of the day he was with Mr. P. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Mr. P. was up, but was taken at table several times in a fit, and carried into another room.—Matthias said it was a bad spirit which was not subdued. He did not get up all day Sunday—and Matthias continued preaching nearly the whole day in the parlor, and told the servant to shut the door to keep out the noise of Mr. Pierson's fits. He did not go near him to help him, for he would help no one, unless requested to do so. Mr. Pierson was left the whole night without a candle. He was sensible on Sunday night. I was down in the kitchen on Saturday night, and Miss Pierson told me her father wanted Isabella to wash his feet—and that he had something to say to her. Isabella who was then baking at the oven, objected, saying, she was afraid the father would censure. She afterwards, however, did go up, and shortly afterwards, when I went up and passed the door, I saw Matthias, and Isabella come out of Mr. Pierson's room, and then stand talking in the hall, at the top of the stairs for half an hour or three quarters. He made a motion for me to leave the hall, which I did. I came again and found them conversing in a low tone. I then asked what he wished me to do, and he said take the candle away, which I did. On Monday Mr. P. was much worse, and his daughter was rubbing him—Matthias was then bringing him in his breakfast. I stayed with Mr. P. sometime, and he wished me to give him an enema, (injection) and asked me if I would not; I told him yes, and would do a hundred other things for him, if our Father would permit. The enema was not administered, and I heard no more about it. At supper time on Monday, I heard a noise as if he had fallen out of bed—Catharine Gallaway, myself, and I think Elizabeth, were seated at the table. Catharine being the quickest, started up and got a little before me, and Matthias told me she was always foremost without orders, and she came back and seated herself a gain.—Some time afterwards, Matthias and I went up, and saw Mr. Pierson lying on the floor, with his feet towards the door. I wished for permission to call Isabella to help him up, but, Matthias said no, let him lie, I am watching his spirit. I then walked out into the court yard for air, when I returned I found Matthias sitting at the centre table, reading, with the door open. I asked if Isabella should not make Mr. P. a bed on the floor, and Matthias said "no." So Mr. P. lay on his back and nothing more was done for him all night, nor until Tuesday, when he got a warm bath. On Tuesday Mrs. Drach came there between 11 and 12 o'clock, and wished to see him. I told her she should if the Father permitted. I asked him, but he took no notice, and continued preaching to us. After supper, I went into Mr. Person's room, and although senseless, he was alive. Whilst in this state, Isabella slapped him on the right cheek and told him to get out of his "hellish sleep." I afterwards asked Matthias if I should lay Mr. P. on the floor, and he at length consented. We put the bed on the floor, and Pierson on it—this was on Monday night. On Tuesday morning I saw Pierson still lying on the bed, stiff in his limbs and arms; this stiffness commenced on Sabbath—his head was inclined to the right—his arm remained in a projected position, unsupported by any thing,—he was insensible during that day. I went to him a number of times, to keep the flies out of his mouth, which remained open. Elizabeth, his daughter, was in the room some times; on that day there was nothing done to him, till towards evening he had a warm bath.—Mrs. Drach came up that day between 11 and 12; she was an acquaintance of Mr. P.; Matthias received her, no one was ever allowed to receive any one but him; she wished to see Mr. P. one of us informed her of Mr. P's condition: we were all in the parlour next to the wing; Matthias told her she should see him; she remained till dinner, when she expressed a wish to see him again, when I said I would do just as father (M.) said; Matthias and she were sitting in the parlour. I then asked his permission early in the afternoon; he made no answer, but kept on preaching without taking any notice of what I said; after supper Mr. P. had a warm bath, which was prepared by Isabella and Catherine; he was at that time insensible; Matthias was not in the room; by this time he had another fit: Isabella then slapped him on the face and told him to come out of his *hellish sleep*; he was then put on a bed on the floor; the slap was hard on the right cheek; he was insensible at this time; I then went out to Matthias, who was sitting with Mrs. Drach in the parlour till he went to bed; Mrs. Drach did not see Pierson, who was lying on the bed all this time; he made a noise constantly on this evening (Tuesday) and had also made a noise the night previous; I think the noise arose from the obstruction of the throat and a dryness of the stomach, as he had no water; Isabella was told by Matthias to bring in some water, which she did in an iron bowl.

He told Isabella to hold a sheet on each side of his mouth while he gave P. the water—he had laid all day with his mouth open. As Mathias poured the water into Pierson's mouth he made a distressing noise—the pitcher was held a good distance from his mouth Pierson was lying down on the bed on the floor; Matthias stood up pouring the water down his throat. I walked away from the sound of the noise—the family retired and Pierson was left alone.

I laid myself down about 1 or 2 o'clock, the noise ceased.—Matthias went out of his room, and looked at him—he then came out and said to me he is dead!

From the New York Star.

TRIAL AND ACQUITTAL OF MATTHIAS.

The monster Matthias, for such he deserves to be called whether sane or insane, has after the most extraordinary developement of unfeeling brutality toward Pierson the victim of his fanaticism, been acquitted of murder, by poison, for want of sufficient evidence. But who after reading the facts proved, can rise from the trial without a thorough conviction that his death was at least accelerated by the most savage neglect on the part of Matthias, who left him to starve and perish almost alone in the chamber, without the slightest attendance or nursing which can be called such, and without food or even water to drink! When Matthias did consent to give him water—for nothing was ever done either on the farm or in the house, not even a mouthful of victuals taken by any of the fraternity in the family, without his permission—he poured it, as he would upon a dog, into the gasping mouth of the dying man, then struggling on the floor, almost naked, and in the last agonies of his disease! This and the fatuity, the voluntary debasement of the personages of the family, chiefly females, subjecting themselves by a system of abject menial obedience to the will of this imposter, will forever form a theme for reflection, as astounding and incomprehensible as it is degrading and revolting to human nature. That a family of *nine respectable persons*, one it is true a black woman and several of them children, in the possession of the comforts and elegancies of life, with their country seat, coachmen, carriage, &c. should have been found to exist in this free and enlightened community, secluding themselves from the rest of the world for the purpose of devoting themselves, and services, and property, to an ignorant and ferocious impostor, who had insinuated himself so far into their confidence as to palm himself off upon them, in the language of Mrs. Folger, as "God the Father, possessing the Holy Ghost," and type of the last trumpet of the angels in the revelation," that they should have abandoned themselves to the most unlimited credulity in the truth of these profane declarations, and believed him to be what he professed, will forever be a black and damning spot on the alleged refinement and civilization of the age.

FROM THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE.

ISAAC STARR CLASON, who terminated his existence in London under circumstances so painfully afflicting, was endowed with some of the fairest attributes of genius. Although his course of life was desultory and heedless of application, yet his mind, rapid in its perceptions, was stored with many and various accomplishments in literature and science The powers of his imagination were bright and exuberant. He could summon forth at his bidding all the graces that enliven and decorate thought. His compositions, both in poetry and prose, though generally the hurried offsprings of some momentary impulse, were richly endued with tenderness and power. They proved that it required him but to persevere, and he might have stricken the lyre of the poet with the hand of a master.

In estimating the productions and the personations of the drama, Mr. Clason was perhaps unrivalled. In the works of the great dramatick bards he was deeply versed. He had scanned with searching eye the springs of those frailties and of those passions which operate upon man in every condition of life and in every stage of society. To his dramatick criticisms, he brought a mind thus richly fraught, and he illumined his principles with beautiful and effective illustrations.

The life of this gifted man was brief and unhappy. In some respects it might have been devious from those moral laws, which prescribe their restraints alike upon the haughty and the humble in intellect. He may have erred, but let him not be too harshly adjudged—in a temperament so fervid as his, who can measure the strength of his temptations? Spurred on by a crowd of passions, and uncurbed by reason, if there be any whom, in his wayward and fleeting career, he may have injured, let them now forgive him, for they have been dearly avenged. With his fine faculties benumbed by want—with the aching of exhausted nature unsoothed by one gentle hand—with his dying brow sheltered beneath a reluctant and forbidden roof—he perished in the pride of manhood, a suicide in a far, a foreign, and a friendless land.

X.

Mollymawks.—There are in the Artic seas a kind of gull, called Mollymawks, which annoy the whalemen very much while they are taking the blubber from the whales, by attempting to steal it. By way of amusement, the jolly tars sometimes tie two little pieces of blubber to the ends of a string, and throw them into the water. Two birds will presently swallow them, and then rise in the air, pulling and hauling at each end of the line, to get the bait out of each other's throats. Sometimes they will fight in this way half an hour, each of them swallowing his end of the string twenty times only to have it pulled up again.—*Boston Post.*

Rare Flower.—Perhaps few of our readers are aware of the effect which may be produced on fruits and flowers by what is commonly called budding, or inoculating the the limbs of trees. We yesterday saw a flower, from the garden of a gentleman in this county (who has made many experiments of this kind,) combining the qualities of rose and peach blossom.—The stem and leaf were of the peach, except that the latter was slightly serrated, similar to the rose leaf.—The leaves of the flower were of the color of the peach and taste of the rose; the farina resembled that of the peach. The flower was about four times the size of the peach blossom.—*Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer.*

The race between Hardhart and Pelham was won by the former on the Natchez course, with great ease Bet, $5000.—*Louisville Journal.*

The following relation of the truly affecting circumstances attending the trial of Mr. JOHN BUCHANAN, before Anne Arundel County Court, on Thursday last, is copied from the Annapolis Republican of Saturday. The Roman-like virtue and elevated purity of purpose manifested by Chief Judge BUCHANAN, the father of the accused, on this trying occasion, shed a lustre on the dignity and integrity of the Judicial office:

MR. BUCHANAN ACQUITTED.

Seldom has a case occurred in our community eliciting so intense an interest, as that excited in the trial of young Mr. Buchanan, which took place on Thursday last, in Anne Arundel county court.

The public have been apprised through the columns of some of the public papers, that in a rencontre which took place some three weeks ago at Waterloo, Mr. Buchanan, son of *Thomas Buchanan, Esq.* Chief Judge of the highest judicial tribunal of this State, had shot a man by the name of Ellis, and that he had been committed for trial.

Mr. Buchanan was acting in the Engineer department upon the line of the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road, and the deceased was one of the persons employed thereon. The scene lay at the spot where so many lawless acts of violence had recently been committed, and the catastophe may be considered as one of those deplorable results which were so much to be apprehended, from the posture in which society was there placed for the time being, when unusual precaution for self-defence became almost indispensible.

After inquiry into the facts of the case, a number of very influential individuals determined immediately to lay a statement thereof before Governor THOMAS, with a full confidence that those facts, taken with the whole concurrent circumstances, formed such a case as to call for the exercise of that high and delicate prerogative which is intrusted to the Governor alone, of arresting all further proceedings against an accused. Whilst this was in progress, however, JUDGE BUCHANAN reached the city, and instantly, with that high tone of human energy, which we hope will become no less characteristic of AMERICAN than it has heretofore as if exclesively designated as ROMAN VIRTUE, placed his *veto* upon all attempts of the kind, and pronounced that his son should await the verdict of his country.

The Grand Jury having indicted Mr. B. for the higher, as *pro forma* including the inferior grades of homicide, he was arraigned on Thursday morning, and a jury was empannelled.—Such impressions as the countenance, personal appearance, and deportment of an individual so circumstanced, are calculated to make, served to deepen the interest which pervaded the whole scene. An affectionate brother was at his side. But the most striking moral spectacle which we ever witnessed—which we ever expect to witness—was the entry of the venerable Judge Buchanan into the Court—a place where for more than thirty years we have all been in the constant habit of seeing him aproach only for the purpose of presiding in Chief, and to which station was gathered around him, by as long a course of the gentlest suavity, not less of the endearments, than by his distinguished talents, he had accumulated of respect and veneration for all those qualities which belong preeminently to the station he fills—and when entering, not only stopping short of the accustomed elevation, but taking his seat in a position so *contrasted*, to all that had been. There was a moral sublimity in conceiving the broad basis upon which is founded, and the ample elevations to which are reared our civil institutions, as at that moment demonstrated before our eyes. Probably no man breathing could bring to such a position more of those sensibilities which properly belong to a man and a father, than Judge Buchanan. He was conducted into court and to a seat, by Roger B. Taney of Baltimore city, and Joseph I. Merrick of Washington county, who had volunteered their services as counsel in the case, as did also Reverdy Johnson and Thomas, S. Alexander, Esquires.

The court was occupied the whole day, and excepting a short respite for dinner, until about seven o'clock in the evening, in the examination of the witnesses, which was conducted by Mr. Boyle for the State, and principally by Mr. Johnson for the prisoner. We should do injustice, were we to omit here to say, what must have been manifest to all who were present, that Colonel Boyle not only opened the case in a very impressive style, but conducted the examination with the single view of eliciting the truth, whatever it might be, and of fulfilling the duties of his station to the utmost, however painful the obligation might become. The occasion seemed indeed, to inspire a solemnity of Judicial proceeding, which should give that full confidence in the impartial administration of law and justice, which constitutes at last, the bond of our social system. If called upon to propose a sample of what trials ought always to be, we should unhesitatingly adduce this one of Mr. Buchanan, as furnishing the most unexceptionable specimen we have ever looked upon—and not less unexceptionable because the jury empannelled were treated upon this occasion, as if esteemed to possess some share of intellect of their own.

The evidence in the case was entirely conclusive of the fact, that Mr. B. being in company with an acquaintance, *within a house*, was by concert called out thereof, for the purpose of being called to account; that when thus ouside and unaccompanied, the deceased, a man who, it was in evidence, as of bullying habits as well as athletic frame, without the slightest pretence of personal injury, and though warned in mild terms by Mr. B. that being entirely ignorant of the dispute and he ought to have nothing to do in it, and still further warned, that he, Mr. B. being armed would reple any attempt upon his person, thus apparently threatened by several, not only volunteered to "take the part" of the person who had Mr. B. called out, but advanced to the most unequivocal demonstration of carrying his threat into instant effect.—There remains no doubt that whilst in the act of attempting a blow, he received his death.

The testimony in behalf of Mr. Buchanan's general character, as well as that in relation to his deportment since being in the vicinity of Waterloo, was unequivocal and entirely satisfactory. Persons of the first respectability who had associated with him from childhood, testified that his distinctive character through life was that of "amiability of disposition and simplicity of manners," whilst Mr. Merrill, of Waterloo testified that during all his sojourn at his Hotel he had been the favorite of his whole family and regarded more like a member thereof or a son, than as a boarder.

The testimony having been closed, the Prosecutor arose:

"Gentlemen of the jury, you have heard with due attention, the whole of the evidence we have in this case. It is committed to your decision without argument on either side, in full assurance that justice will be done by your verdict."

THE COURT—"Sheriff call a baliff."

SEVERAL JURYMEN—"No Baliff is required."

The jury being called over and asked for their verdict "NOT GUILTY!" was instantly pronounced. The spontaneous burst of feeling which even the grave authority of Court could not suppress, told how much it was in accordance with the judgment of those who heard.

There were tears, manly tears, seen glistening in many an eye, as hands in succession grasped the hand of the venerable Judge, in hearty congratulations.

Chief Judge DORSEY, presided—both the associates WILKINSON and KILGOUR, were upon the bench.

From the Commercial (Mob.) Register

At the request of a gentleman of respectability, we give place to the following:

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Virgina, to his friend in Mobile, dated 7th March, 1835:

Heretofore, you and I have, with perfect singleness of heart and purpose, acted together in political matters, and it is my most ardent desire, that we may continue so to do. We are well aware how strange and violent have been the attempts to break down the Democratic spirit of the country—how the present Chief Magistrate has been assaulted, vituperated, & abused; the best & noblest impulses of his patriotic heart, held up in the most detestable and odious point of view; the country declared *bankrupt*, when it was never more prosperous—and in a state of *revolution*, when never more quiet and happy, saving and always excepting the *panic speech-makers*. And now that this truly good and great man is about to retire from the cares and burdens of his present high and responsible station, to the comforts of his own frugal fireside, surrounded by the little circle of domestic loves and social endearments, all the vials of wrath are to be emptied on the devoted head of Mr. Van Buren; and why? because his distinguished talents and uniform republican habits and principles make him, as they most justly ought to do, the strongest and most formidable man in the nation. As regards the opposition, their fixed design is, to separate us as a party, by interposing an opposition candidate to Mr. Van Buren, ostensibly of our party, but in reality, by management, to bring in one of their own; or at least to bring the candidates into the House of Representatives, when the very same reasons which separated and defeated us in the primary election, will obtain in the House of Representatives, and thereby the opposition candidate would in all human probability succeed, and when too late, we would be sneeringly reminded of the good and sound maxim, "E Pluribus Unum!" Now let us examine this postulate, by supposing that in the House 24 States would be represented. If nine supported the opposition candidate, and the other fifteen divided between the two Jackson candidates, the votes would stand nine for the opposition and fifteen to be divided as already stated, thereby enabling the opposition, unless 13 States united upon one of the Jackson candidates, either to defeat an election, or to make their own terms with one or the other of the two candidates, or to hold on, and by the force and effect of perseverance, with a little *bargaining* and a little *bribery* and *corruption*, to carry the point in their own favor. And are not these apprehensions well founded, when we reflect upon the extraordinary course of conduct of certain once Jackson Senators? What was done in Rome, rely on it can, may, and will, under like circumstances, be done in Greece. Therefore, let us "tempt not, taste not, touch not, the unclean thing." Shall we, then, as a party, be instrumental in producing a result so much to be regretted, so much to be deplored? Forbid it, Heaven! forbid it, genius of magnanimity, as well as love of country, and our country's love.

Let us, then, present one firm and undivided front in support of that man, and that man only, whom the contemplated Democratic Convention, to be held in Baltimore, in May next, shall, upon due reflection, recommend. And, in so doing, we shall only be treading in the footsteps of our forefathers, whose virtues and bright examples, as regards their deep self-devotion to the love of country, are well worthy of our strictest observance and most scrupulous regard. It is by imitating the conduct of the good and wise, that we become great and good; it is by imitating virtue that we exclude vice; and such are the force and effect of good example, that he who sets it, and he who follows it, cannot fail to command the respect, the esteem, the admiration of his fellow men. Should it be said that Virginia will prove recreant to her former principles and practices; rely on it, that those who know her best, believe it least; her mighty energies, her exalted public virtues, her high and noble bearing, may have slumbered for a season, when no danger was apprehended, but whenever the political horizon shall become seriously overcast, her talented and patriotic sons, with one heart and one mind, will arise in the majesty of their strength, and dissipate those momentary clouds and shadows which now impend over her. It is true, that certain men did contrive to worm themselves into the good opinion and confidence of a small majority of the State, under false colors and equally false *professions; but equally true is it that the day* is fast approaching when their brief pomp, power, and glory, will fade away, never, never again to return. Those who acquire popularity, based upon sound principles and wholesome practices, are very apt to retain it; but when it is acquired by hollow professions, (as in the case of those persons to whom I have just alluded,) although they may, while the delusion is kept up, be very popular up to the moment it is discovered, (as it now clearly is,) *not less fleeting is all such popularity than the* ephemera, which live but a day to glitter in the sun-beams.

Believe me, ever yours, most truly,

Important Surgical operation.—We learn from a letter from William E. Balfour, M. D. of this place, now on his way to Europe, that Dr. Gibson has lately performed with perfect success the delicate and almost invariably fatal operation of the Cœsarean section. It has now been 20 days since the operation was performed; the wound has almost entirely closed without any unfavorable symptom, and the child is in perfect health. The woman had been in labor two days. The section was imperiously required, although the details of the case cannot well appear in any other than a medical Journal. We are pleased to learn that Professor Gibson is preparing a full report of the case for the Medico Chirugical Review. If we mistake not this is the first time the operation has been successfully performed in this country, although there were two instances which seemed quite successful, but resulted fatally. In the January number of the Medico Chirugical Review for 1834, two cases are recorded, the one at Paris, the other at Berlin, both of which were unsuccessful. The operations at Berlin seemed to have retrograded rather than advanced in surgical skill, if we may judge from the report of the case alluded to. With regard to the present operation of Professor G., it is perhaps, not exceeded in importance by any other heretofore performed in this country, if we except the operation for the aneurism of the arteria innominata, successfully performed some years since by Dr. V. Mott of New York. By the way, operation for aneurism of the arteria innominata, performed, for the first time, by Dr. Mott, was about three years afterwards, attempted by Professor Greefe of Berlid, but without success. Indeed it is a source of congratulation, that Surgery has not been inconsiderably improved by the genius of our countrymen.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

BOSTON, April 21, 1835.

THE LEXINGTON CELEBRATION.

It is now sixty years since the first blood of the Revolution was shed at Lexington; and when in the lapse of ages have more wonderful events been crowded into less than the half of a century! Those events may be traced, and not with any undue refinement, to the first struggle in a little village of New England; the resistance of a handful of stubborn husbandmen to the disciplined forces of royal authority. Well may such a struggle be commemorated! Well is it that the children should have gathered, when the issues of that event have been partly revealed to them, to pay due honors to the mouldering remains of the first martyrs in the great cause of liberty.

The ceremonies at Lexington, yesterday, were of the most simple and affecting character. At about half past eleven, a procession of citizens, and of the civil and military officers of the State, in customary order of precedence, was formed under a military escort, and proceeded to the village burial ground fallen on the memorable day, whose anniversary was now celebrated. These relics had been deposited in a single coffin, about which were placed urns, bearing the names of the first victims. On leaving the burial ground, the companies marched with reversed arms in advance of the hearse, which bore the hallowed ashes of the immortal sacrifice. Behind it, with tottering steps, followed the surviving soldiers of the battle—ten old men, who had fought in "Capt. Parkers company"—and who had been spared to see their country pass through the gloom of war and emerge into prosperity, peace and honor.

On reaching the meeting house, erected on the battle field, the coffin was placed in the middle aisle, in front of the pulpit.

The address of EDWARD EVERETT was a worthy commemoration of the day and the scene it was intended to celebrate. It was full of affecting incidents that thrilled to the hearts of the audience, and of patriotic appeals that animated and electrified them.

On the conclusion of the church services, the procession again moved, and accompanied the remains to the monument that stands on the spot where the victims fell. They were deposited in their permanent place of sepulture, and a volley of musquetry was discharged over them. Here let them sleep in glory!

At the dinner which followed the ceremonies, many distinguished guests were present, and many sentiments and speeches were thrown out with great effect. Judge Story; Governor Armstrong, Daniel Webster, the Attorney General, President Quincy, and Mr. Everett, all addressed the assembly with brevity and point. We cannot better conclude this hasty sketch than by the following sentiment, offered by DANIEL WEBSTER: "*Lexington Common*—In '75 a Field of Blood—in all coming time a Field of Glory."—*Atlas.*

From the Baltimore American.

BALTIMORE HOUSE.

Our city has been long celebrated for the beauty of the women and the number of the public monuments. She can now claim, as another attraction, with which she may challenge comparison with her sister cities, her numerous splendid Hotels, which are alike characteristic of the enterprise and taste of their Proprietors, and of the prosperity of Baltimore.

Amongst them is one which may be regarded as the nucleus from which all the others have sprung into existence, like plants from the parent stem; and although in accordance with the genial laws of Nature, as the scions increased and flourished in vigor, the Parent became enfeebled, yet a new law of rescusitation now applies to it, and by the *recent judicious* and elegant improvements, and the excellent manner it is conducted, it now ranks as high as its most estimated descendants. I allude to the *Old "Indian Queen,"* which, under the protection of her "KING" has made a prominent *wigwam* of the "*Baltimore House.*"

On Saturday, the 11th inst. a number of our principal merchants and others, in testimony of the interest which they feel in this old establishment and its Proprietor, assembled at a public dinner, which had been previously engaged, and which, in its arrangement and "tout ensemble," reminded the company of its most prosperous days, when it stood without a rival. One hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner, including several invited guests, among whom were our present worthy *Mayor*, and Capt. *Claxton*, of the U. S. Navy, *Walter Furnandis*, Esq. presided, assisted by *William Dickinson* and *Evan P. Thomas*, Esq'rs., as Vice Presidents. Hilarity and social pleasure attended at the board, on which were placed the choicest dainties and finest wines. Wit, song and sentiment abounded, to which none contributed more than our old friends *Barnum* and *Page*, whom it was pleasing to see present on this occasion. Success to all our fine establishments. A. GUEST.

The dog of Meriweather Lewis.—Among other inscriptions in the collection of Alden, is one taken from the collar of a dog belonging to Meriweather Lewis, the traveller across the Rocky Mountains, and subsequently Governor of Louisiana. It is as follows:

"The greatest traveller of my species. My name is seaman, the dog of Captain Meriweather Lewis, whom I accompanied to the Pacific Ocean through the interior of the continent of North America."

But this is not the only honorable testimony to the character of the dog Seaman. The concluding history of his life is most interesting.—His fidelity and attachment were so remarkable, that after the melancholy suicide of his enterprising master, in 1809, he would not depart for a moment from his lifeless remains, and when they were deposited in the earth, no gentle means could draw him from the spot of interment. He refused every kind of food which was offered him, and actually pined away and died of grief upon his master's grave.—*N. Y. Transcript.*

NEW INVENTION.—Captain E. Larkin of St. John, has invented machinery, simple in its construction, and that can at a very small expense, be attached to the rudder of any vessel. He will, on a dial at the rudder head, show the distance the ship has sailed, and only the actual distance, for if the ship should at any time go astern, the distance so gone astern is taken off the dial, and the true distance gone a head only is shown. Should it answer the purpose anticipated, it will be a great benefit gained in navigation, as at times it is of the greatest importance to know the distance sailed; for instance, having a given distance to run in a fog or at night, it may be done with safety—this machinery giving the true and absolute distance, which has not yet been ascertained with certainty by any method, with the simplicity and accuracy of this invention. Inverted and exposed to the action of the wind, instead of the water, it would at any time with equal accuracy give the velocity of the wind; the neatness and compact state of the invention, does much credit to Capt Larkin's ingnuity and mechanical talent.—*St. John Paper.*

From the Richmond Enquirer.

TO THE POLLS! TO THE POLLS!

We are gaining still more upon the enemy. We have carried, since our last paper, Prince Edward, Culpeper, Bath, and one Administration Delegate in Norfolk county—while we have received no certain accounts of having lost a single county during the week.

Let us sum up, so far, the fruits of the campaign.

The Republicans have gained the follwing counties.

Nottoway 1; Henrico 1; Frederick 1; Pendleton 1; Caroline 1; Campbell 2; Culpeper 1; Lewis 1; Lunenburg 1; Norfolk county 1; Rappahannock 1; Prince Edward 1; Henry 1: Bath 1.—15.

The Whigs have gained Albemarle (for a short season only,) 2; King and Queen 1; Rockbridge 1—4.

Nett gain of the Republicans in the House of Delegates—11.

NUMERICAL FORCE.

The following is a table of the counties, as far as received, and as compared with the last Legislature:

COUNTIES HEARD FROM.

	1834.		1835.	
	Rep.	*Whig.*	*Rep.*	*Whig.*
Albemarle,	2	0	0	2
Alleghany,	1	0	1	0
Bath,	0	1	1	0
Berkeley,	0	2	0	2
Botetourt,	2	0	2	0
Buckingham,	2	0	2	0
Campbell,	0	2	2	0
Caroline,	0	1	1	0
Charles City, &c.,	0	1	0	1
Charlotte,	1	0	1	0
Chesterfield,	0	1	1	1
Culpeper,	0	1	0	0
Dinwiddie,	0	1	0	1
Essex,	0	1	0	1
Fairfax,	0	1	0	1
Franklin;	1	1	1	1
Frederick,	1	2	2	1
Gloucester,	0	1	0	1
Goochland,	1	0	1	0
Greensville,	1	0	1	0
Henrico,	0	1	1	0
Henry,	0	1	1	0
Isle of Wight,	1	0	1	0
James City, &c.,	0	1	0	1
Kanawha,	0	1	0	1
King and Queen,	1	0	0	1
King George,	0	1	0	1
Lewis,	0	1	1	0
Loudoun,	0	3	0	3
Louisa,	1	0	1	0
Lunenburg,	0	1	1	0
Mecklenburg,	2	0	2	0
Montgomery,	1	0	1	0
Nansemond,	0	1	0	1
Norfolk County,	0	2	1	1
Northumberland,	1	0	1	0
Northampton,	0	1	0	1
Nottoway,	0	1	1	0
Pendleton,	0	1	1	0
Pocahontas,	1	0	1	0
Powhatan,	1	0	1	0
Preston,	1	0	1	0
Prince Edward,	0	1	1	0
Princess Anne,	0	1	0	1
Prince George,	1	0	1	0
Prince William,	1	0	1	0
Rappahannock	0	1	1	0
Rockbridge,	1	1	0	2
Russell,	1	0	1	0
Scott,	1	0	1	0
Shenandoah,	2	0	2	0
Spottsylvania,	1	0	1	0
Stafford,	1	0	1	0
Sussex,	1	0	1	0
Petersburg,	0	1	0	1
Wythe,	1	0	1	0
	51	33	37	44	26

There are 50 counties, districts, (& boroughs) still to be heard from—which, *we estimate* as follows:

Republican Delegates,	32
Whig Delegates,	32

According to this estimate, the *Republicans* would have in the next *House of Delegates* 76 members and the *Whigs* 58.

We have conceded "*for the present*," Albemarle and Chesterfield to the Whigs. They will, "without doubt," be superseded by the Legislature.

The reader will note, that estimating the strength of the parties in the last *House of Delegates*, by the vote for Senator, deducting the two instructed votes from Frederick county, they stood thus: Whigs 75, Republicans 55. Thus it would appear, that after making up these 16 votes, we would obtain a majority of 18 votes in the next Legislature—making a nett numerical gain to the Republican Party of about 34 votes.

In the *Senate*, we shall gain one member—having already in that body a majority of 6 votes.

The *gain* in the present election for members of Congress, is estimated thus: We shall *gain* probably 7 or 8, and lose perhaps 1

But the contest is not yet over. We say, again and again to our friends, Push on—flag not—pause not—but be up and doing. Cope with the Whigs at every point—yield not an inch of ground—rest not till the last drum is sounded. On Monday next, 25 elections are held—and on Tuesday, old Hanover strikes the last blow Can we doubt *how* that blow will fall? To arms, then, to arms! And let us "bind up our brows with victorious wreaths."

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The Democratic Republican victory is complete. Returns from all but three of the towns are given in the papers of that State, and the result is as follows:

In 128 towns, for Edwards, (dem.)	21,578
for Foot, (fed.)	19,251
Majority for Edwards,	2,326

The next Legislature will stand thus:

In the Senate—democratic	16
federal	5
Democratic majority,	11
In the House—democratic	126
federal	80
Democratic majority	46

The Democratic majority for the Congressional ticket, for Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, and State Treasurer, is the same as that for Governor.—*N. H. Patriot.*

From the Vermont Argus.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Messrs. Editors: It must be a source of sincere and heartful congratulation to all good democrats that the cause of the People has so signally triumphed in Connecticut. One year ago that State presented a majority of several thousands in favor of federalism,—a majority produced, in a great measure, by the general terror and consternation which the Bank of the United States spread through the country, and which was greatly augmented by the wicked and unwarrantable clamor of the Senate. It was then thought by men of great talents, but little honesty or public spirit, that the People could be humbled by "distress," and made to bow in submission to the power of money. For the moment, the experiment seemed successful, and every panic press in the country howled the requiem of democratic principles in Connecticut, but the reign of terror spent itself, all too soon for the accomplishment of the object of those who instituted it. The energies of the People were aroused and the land awoke from the delusion.

What has produced this union of Democrats? Will any one doubt the cause? If he does, let him look at the course of the political engineers at Washington for the past winter. Of all the men in their ranks who could wear their stolen cognomen of "*Whig*," Daniel Webster was considered one of the most appropriate. To bear the blushing honor of modern whiggery the great apostle of ancient federalism was deemed the most meet. It was a lucky choice. It was stripping the mask *from themselves*, and offering, as a leader, the very man of all others the most odious and reprehensible in the eyes of democrats. Those who, whilst Mr. Clay was in the field as a candidate, had supported him, believing that his old democratic principles were not abandoned, saw in the presentation of Daniel Webster, the cloven foot fully revealed. The delusion which had held them in bondage was dissolved. They saw but one honorable course,—the abandonment of a party which had cajoled and cheated them. They unfurled the old banner of democracy and have rallied around it with a singleness of heart and a firmness of purpose which has given them the victory.

Connecticut was considered, by the grand cabal of federalism, as a massive link in the chain of their designs. It was there that the first blow was to be struck in the new scheme to carry the election of President from the People into the House of Representatives. In this scheme Mr Webster "took the responsibility" for New England. He thought the People could be humbugged with the idea of having an Eastern President; and that they would not stop to consider his political principles. By praising the anti-Masons he hoped to make them draw in the federal harness, and get himself brought forward & made the joint champion of the "blessed spirit" and the Hartford Conventionists. In Connecticut the first scene in the farce was to be acted; but thanks to the integrity and zeal of her democracy, they have hissed the jugglers from the stage and driven them from their borders. They have annihilated the whole scheme: and, whenever the news of their victory shall reach Mr. Webster, it will come upon him as a blow which brings to the ground his half of the air-castle in which his allies have placed their hopes.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Bank Tories linger in protracted agony, and are unwilling to believe that Rhode Island has given up the ghost, so far as federal ascendancy is concerned. We trust our readers are troubled with no doubts on the subject, for certainly we see no occasion for any. We have conversed with a gentleman of intelligence just arrived from Newport, whose statements, made with the confidence of knowledge, fully confirm those of the correspondents whose letters we have already published. It will be found, on the meeting of the Rhode Island Legislature, that a decided majority in joint ballot, or in grand committee, as the phrase is there, will unite on a thorough administration man for the United States Senate. The Whigs themselves would admit this, if it were not for the hope of helping their cause in Virginia by a contrary course. A forlorn hope, truly!—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

CONVENTION OF REPUBLICAN DELEGATES.

In pursuance of public notice the Delegates appointed by the Republican party of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, convened at the town of Salisbury, on Saturday the 25th of April, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to represent this Congressional District in the approaching National Convention to be held at Baltimore on the 20th May next.

The meeting was organized by calling Dr. SAMUEL K. HANDY to the Chair and appointing THOMAS J. HODSON, Esq. as Secretary.

On motion it was unanimously

Resolved, 1st, That Dr. WM. JACKSON, MATTHEW HARDCASTLE, THOS. A. EDMONSON and THOMAS WHITE, Esqrs. of Dorchester; Dr. CATHELL HUMPHREYS, Col. ROBERT STEWART, JABEZ TRAVERS and WM. ROACH, Sen., Esqrs. of Somerset; JOHN J. WILLIAMS, JOSEPH HUTCHESON, THEODORE WILLIAMS and WM. D. FASSETT, Esqrs. of Worcester, be appointed Delegates to the National Convention to be held on the 20th of May next, at Baltimore, for the purpose of representing the views and wishes of the Republican party of this Congressional District in said Convention.

Resolved 2adly, That should the Delegates of said counties not be punctual in their attendance at said Convention those who are present shall have plenary power to represent their respective counties.

Resolved 3dly, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Snow-Hill Borderer, Village Herald, Cambridge Chronicle, Eastern Shore Whig, and Baltimore Republican.

SAMUEL K. HANDY, Chairman.
THOS. J. HODSON, Sec'y.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

We hear that on Friday night last at the President's Mansion the slumbers of the family were disturbed by an incident, with all the particulars of which we are not acquainted, but we believe is substantially described thus: The sleep of the President was broken by the noise of some one at the door of his chamber, endeavoring apparently to obtain entrance into it. On the President's demanding who it was and what was his object the intruder answered that he was trying or wanted to find the way to get out. The noise having roused some members of the family sleeping in adjacent rooms, they promptly repaired to the spot, and succeeded in arresting the offender. On being examined the first impression, that his object, in attempting to get into the President's room, was personal violence, entirely gave way before the fact that he was without arms or weapons of offence of any kind; he was an ordinary person of the appearance of a day laborer, who had to all appearance, got into the house with a view to plunder, but missed at the same time his way and his object. In order to keep the fellow safe until the morning when he could be sent before a magistrate, he was locked up in an apartment on the premises usually occupied as a stable, but at the time vacant, where it was supposed he would be safe enough till morning. When the morning came however, the bird had flown; having escaped out of a window or aperture of some sort which was at such a height from the ground that no one supposed he could possibly reach it.

This is the substance of the story as we have heard it. Should an authentic account of the occurrence appear, differing in any material particulars from this version of it, we shall place it before our readers. We hope some clue will yet be found to lead to the apprehension of this depredator, and bringing him to a just punishment.—*Nat. Intel.*

THE GREAT FOOT RACE.

The great trial of human capabilties, in going ten miles within the hour for $1,000, to which $300 was added, took place yesterday on the Union Course, Long Island; and we are pleased to state that the feat was accomplished 12 seconds within the time, by a native born and bred American farmer, Henry Stannard, of Killingworth, Connecticut. Two others went the ten miles—one (a Prussian) in half a minute over; the other (an Irishman) in 1¾ over the time.

As early as nine o'clock, many hundreds had crossed the river to witness the race, and from that time until near two, the road between Brooklyn and the course presented a continuous line (and in many places a double line) of carriages of all descriptions, from the humble sand cart to the splendid barouche and four, and by two o'clock, it is computed that there was at least from 16,000 to 20,000 persons on the course. The day though fine, being windy, delayed the start until 19 minutes before two, when 9 candidates appeared in front of the stand, dressed in various colors, and started at the sound of the drum.

The following are the names, &c. of the competitors, in the order in which they entered themselves.

Henry Stannard, a farmer, aged 24 years, born in Killingworth, Connecticut. He is 6 feet 1 inch in height, and weighed 165 lbs. He was dressed in black silk pantaloons, white shirt, no jacket, vest, or cap, black leather belt, and flesh coloured slippers.

Charles R. Wall, a brewer, aged 18, born in Brooklyn. His heigth was 5 feet 10½ inches, and he weighed 149 lbs.

Henry Sutton, a house painter, aged 23, born in Rahway, N. J. Height 5 feet 7 inches, weight 133 lbs. He wore a yellow shirt and cap, buff breeches, white stockings, and red slippers.

George Wm. Glauer, a rope maker, aged 27, born in Elberfeldt, Prussia. Height 5ft. 6½ inches; weight 145 lbs. He had an elegant dress of white silk with a pink stripe, and cap to match; pink slippers and red belt.

Isaac S. Downes, a basket maker, aged 27, born at Brookhaven, Suffolk county. Height 5 feet 5½ inches weight, 150 lbs. He was dressed in a white shirt, white pantaloons, blue stripe, blue belt, no shoes or stockings.

John Mallard, farmer, aged 33, born at Exeter, Otsego co. New York. Height, 5 feet 7½ inches; weight, 130 lbs. Dress, blue calico, no cap, shoes, or stockings.

William Vermilyea, shoemaker, 22 years, born in N. York. Height, 5 feet 10½ inches; weight, 150 lbs. Dressed in green calico, with black belt; no shoes or stockings.

Patrick Mahony, a porter, aged 33, born in Kenmar county, Kerry, Ireland. Height, 5 feet 6 inches; weight, 130 lbs. Dress, a green gauze shirt, blue stripe calico breeches, blue belt, white stockings, and black slippers.

John McCargy, a butcher, aged 26, born at Harlaem. Height 5 ft. 10 inches; weight 160 lbs. Dressed in white shirt, pink stripe calico trowsers, no shoes or stockings.

There was a tenth candidate, a black man, named Francis Smith, aged 25, born in Manchester, Virginia. Mr. Stevens was willing that this man should run; but as he had not complied with the regulation requiring his name to be entered by a certain day, he was excluded from contesting the race.

The men all started well and kept together for the first mile, except Mahony, who headed the others several yards, and Mallard who fell behind after the first mile. At the end of the second mile, one gave in; at the end of the fourth mile, two more gave up; in the fifth a fourth man fell; at the end of the fifth mile a fifth man gave in; during the 8th mile Downes, one of the fastest, and decidedly the handsomest runner, hurt his foot and gave in at the termination of that mile, leaving but three competitors, who all held out the distance. The following is the order in which each man came up to the judges' stand at the close of each mile.

MILES.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Stannard,	3	4	3	2	3	2	2	1	1	1
Glauer,	2	2	1	1	2	3	3	3	2	2
Mahony,	1	1	5	6	5	4	4	4	3	3
Downes,	5	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	gave in	
McCargy,	6	7	7	7	4	gave in				
Wall,	4	5	4	4	gave in					
Sutton,	8	8	6	6	gave in					
Mallard,	9	9	8	8	fell and gave in					
Vermilyea	7	6	gave in							

The following is the time in which each mile was performed by Stannard the winner. Mahony, the Irishman, did the first mile in 5 min. 21 sec.

	Min.	Sec.
1st mile	5	36
2d "	5	45
3d "	5	58
4th "	6	29
5th "	6	2
6th "	6	3
7th "	6	1
8th "	6	3
9th "	5	57
10th "	5	54
	59	48

The betting on the ground both before and at starting, was pretty even, and large sums were staked both for and against time. Downes was undoubtedly the general favorite; and was well known in the neighborhood; he did the 8 miles in 48½ minutes; he had been well trained under his father, who, in his 39th year, performed 17 miles in one hour and 45 minutes; accomplishing the first 12½ miles in 1 hour 15 minutes.

Mallard was known to be an excellent runner; he had performed 16 miles in an hour and 49 minutes, stopping during the time to change his shoes. He was not sober when he started, and he fell in the 5th mile.

The German had performed the distance between New York and Harlaem, and returned thence (12 miles) in 70 minutes;—his friends were very sanguine of his success. He betted nearly $300 that he would win the prize. He was within the time until the 6th mile, and he performed the 10 miles in 1 hour and 27 seconds. He was 4 seconds behind the time in the 8th mile. Part of the distance he carried a pocket handkerchief in his mouth.

Mahony, the Irishman, had undergone no training whatever; he left his porter's cart in Water street, went over to the course, ran the first mile in less than 5½ minutes; at the end of the 6th mile he was 1½ minutes behind; at the end of the 8th mile 2 minutes behind; at the 9th mile he was 3 minutes behind, and he performed the 10 miles in 61¾ minutes. On the 25th of last month, this man ran 8 miles in 41 minutes 55 seconds. McGargy was out of condition; but he did the 5 miles in 32½ minutes. Vermilyea was very thin and in a wretched state of health; he travelled 38 miles on foot on Tuesday last, to be here in time to enter, and the next day performed 8 miles in 46 minutes; he is an excellent runner, but gave in at the end of the second mile from a pain in the side; he was also thrown down by a man crossing the course in the first mile. Wall and Sutton ran remarkably well, but gave in at the end of the 4th mile for want of training.

Stannard, the winner, we understand has been in good training for a month. He is a powerful stalwart young man, and did not seem at all fatigued at the termination of the

race. He was greatly indebted to Mr. Stevens for his success; Mr. S. rode round the course with him the whole distance, and kept cheering him on, and cautioning him against over-exertion in the early part of the race; at the end of the 6th mile he made him stop and take a drink of brandy and water, after which his foot was on the mile mark just as the 36 minutes were expired; and as the trumpet sounded he jumped forward gracefully, and cheerfully exclaimed, "Here am I to time;" and he was within the time every mile. After the race was over he mounted a horse and rode round the course in search of Mr. Richard Jackson, who held his over coat. He was called up to the stand, and his success (and the reward of $1,300) was announced to him, and he was invited to dine with the Club; to which he replied in a short speech, thanking Mr. Stevens and the gentlemen of the Club for the attention shown to the runners generally throughout the task. After this, it was announced by Mr. King, the President of the Jockey Club, that the German and the Irishman who had both performed the 10 miles, though not within the time, would receive $200 each.

We are happy to state that none of the men seemed to feel any inconvenience from their exertions—every thing went off remarkably satisfactory, nor did we hear of the slightest accident the whole day. After the foot race was over, a purse of $300, 2 mile heats, for all ages, was run for by the following horses, and decided as under.

	1st.	2d.		1st	2d.
Tarquin,	1	1	Rival,	4	2
Post Boy,	2	8	Ajax,	5	Dist.
Colombia	Taylor,	3	Dist.	Sir Alfred	drawn.

The first heat was performed in 3 min. 47 sec.—the second in 3 min. 50 sec.

During the running of this match a written paper was handed to Mr. King, stating that two native Americans were willing to attempt to walk 500 miles without eating or drinking, as soon as a purse of $500 should be made up.

The day was remarkably fine, but the wind blew very strongly on the course, and considering the vast amount of money (in bets, &c.) at stake, Mr. Stevens felt uncertain at first how to act, and decided to postpone the race, but the general opinion and desire seemed to be against any postponement, and he yielded to this. The result on this account was most fortunate. The race was won handsomely; although when it wanted but 28 seconds of the hour bets at 5 to 3 were offered, and taken, that the task would not be accomplished. It is certain, that if the wind had not been so high, Stannard would have performed the 10 miles in 57 minutes.—*N. Y. Com. & Enq.*

VIRGINIA.—From the Globe of yesterday we extract the following article, containing most gratifying information in relation to the progress of the election in the Old Dominion.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

We give additionol returns from Virginia of the most gratifying import. Three delegates are gained to the Democratic side in the counties of Hampshire, Fauquier, and Nelson. We had not the remotest hope of the gain in Nelson. This is increasing the estimate of 15 or 16 majority estimated by us a few days ago.

From Mr. Taylor's District for Congress, on which we made no calculation, we learn by letter that Mr. Roane, in the county of his residence, had almost annihilated Mr. Taylor's large majority in the other counties; and that Middlesex, the last county to hear from, will probably elect the veteran Jeffersonian Democrat over the Nullifier. This will be an unexpected gain, if it should turn out so.

In Gordon's District, the vote in Nelson has put the finishing stroke to *White-whiggism* in the person of that prodigious "*Patrick Henry*" orator, Mr. Gordon.

In Lucas's District, Hampshire has put an end to Mr. Cooke's prospects.

Davenport, we also learn verbally, is defeated.

Wilson, it appears from the Richmond Whig, goes by the board in the Wheeling District. The Whig says:

PRESTON ELECTION.

"We have at length received the details of the Preston election, by which it will be seen that Mr. Fairfax, the Whig candidate for the county, came within 6 votes of his election From his small majority in Ohio county, and the fact that Monongalia, Mr. Morgan's county, has yet to vote, there is little doubt of the defeat of Mr. Wilson for Congress."

We think it high time the Whigs should begin to celebrate their victories. After the defeat in Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Virginia, we see no other mode of keeping up the spirit of the coalition, than by beginning a new career of celebrating their triumphs, by firing cannon, &c.

There is, however, one victory they have gained, which indeed we most sincerely lament, Mr. Chinn is defeated by Taliaferro by a majority of 50. This we had set down as the probable result in our calculations. The defeated candidate has been sacrificed by the hypocritical use of Judge White's name by an old adherent of Mr. Clay in a district nearly balanced heretofore between the Republicans and Federalists. This is the District which Mr. Randolph characterized as the outside row of corn in Virginia, into which the squirrels would always make inroads, and pillage, and which, therefore, never could be counted. We look forward to the time when Mr. Chinn will again prove the victor over his *wily, Nullifying, National, White, Whig* antagonist.

Notwithstanding the loss of Mr. Chinn, we have no doubt the Congressional elections have resulted in completely turning the tables in Virginia. Last year the Whigs had 14 to 7; at the next session of Congress, present appearances authorize us to believe, the Democrats will have 14 Representatives, the Opposition 7.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Delegates to the Convention to meet in this city next month, for the *nomination of candidates* for the offices of President and vice President, have been appointed in Main, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri. Meetings have been called in Delaware for the same purpose; and previous to the time of meeting, we doubt not that they will be appointed from almost if not quite all the remaining States. We may therefore expect to see a very full *representation from our* political friends from all parts of the country & an opportunity will be afforded for a full & fair expression of the sentiments of the party generally When the convention shall have made its nomination there can no longer be any doubt with regard to the wishes of a majority of the people respecting the individuals whom they would prefer for those important stations; and the result of the election cannot be doubted.—The support of the party will be concentrated, and as they compose the majority, and as in union there is strength, they cannot fail to succeed by a triumphant and overwhelming majority. Our opponents are aware of it, and are desperate in proportion to the density of the clouds which shroud their prospects.—*Balt. Amer.*

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1835.

BROTHER JONATHAN *against the World.*—We publish in this morning's Whig, the particulars of the interesting foot race which took place over the Long Island race course on the 24th ultimo, and was won by a native born Connecticut farmer, running 10 miles in 59 minutes and 48 seconds; 12 seconds less than an hour, the time on which the wager was laid.

The Baltimore Chronicle (a Federal paper) speaking of the election in Virginia, uses the following *modest*, we will not say desponding language.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.—We have returns from but one other county this morning—*Monroe.* It has gone against the Whigs, which was not the case last year. *We shall be enabled to publish in a few days complete* returns of all the officers elected. Without being positively informed, it appears to us that the election has been against the Whigs, *but in favor of White.*

Where will the Feds look for consolation now? What a sad thought, that the people will not come to "*the rescue of the constitution*" at the bidding of Daniel Webster, but will blindly act for themselves?

The REPORT which reached us a few days since, in an extra sheet from the Baltimore Gazette office, we are much pleased to see by the annexed article, is most probably without foundation.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.—Yesterday Morning a slip was received in town from the office of the Boundary Gazette, dated Calais, Me. April 17, the substance of which was:

"*By the brig Mang, arrived at St. Andrews on Wednesday last, in seventeen days from Liverpool, we learn that the French Chamber of Deputies have dissolved without making the appropriation for the payment of the American Claims. The Mang brings Liverpool dates up to March 29.*"

As our previous accounts from England were only to March 24, people were rather excited on change, and speculations were for a moment suspended, but as people began to look at the matter, it was all considered a hoax, and every thing went on again as before.—*Boston Courier.*

From the Baltimore American of Thursday.

The Eastern Mail due on Monday afternoon, and that regularly due yesterday afternoon, have come to hand. There is no further intelligence, as yet, from Europe. The New York Journal of Commerce has the following paragraph:

THE RUMOR.—We have seen a Halifax letter of the 8th inst. which, after mentioning that the advices from England were to 17th March, goes on to tell the same story about the dissolution of the French Chambers without passing the Indemnity Bill, as was sent forward by the Boundary Gazette. English dates have been received here to March 24th; seven days later than at Halifax when the story was in full vigor. We may therefore safely pronounce it WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

Eastport papers, five days later, received at Salem, say nothing about the *rumor* from France.

LONGEVITY.—Five blacksmiths living within three miles of each other, near Corwen, Merionethshire, and whose ages amounted to 425. Three are brothers, and four have the same surnames: one has lived 84 years in the same house, and, was never from it a week in his life. A pony, said to be of the extraordinary age of 45 years, is the venerable friend of one of these Cambrian patriarchs.—*Shrewsbury Chronicle.*

From the Baltimore American of Wednesday.

PRICE CURRENT.

FLOUR.—Sales of Howard street flour from stores of fancy brands was sold at a fractional advance. The wagon price is $5,12½ per *bbl.*

City Mills Flour is held at $5.25.

Sales of Susquehanna Flour at $5.12½. We quote Susquehanna Rye flour, 1st, at $4—scarce.

GRAIN.—The last sale of Susquehanna wheat was on Saturday, at $1.14 per bushel; since then no receipts. A sale of good red was made yesterday at $1.12, and one or two parcels common at $1.10.

We note sales of white Corn to-day at 78 cents, and of yellow at 75 cents. A parcel of prime Susquehanna yellow was sold yesterday at 78 cents.

Sales of Rye at 75 cents. We quote Virginia Oats at 37 a 38 cents per bushel—last sales of Susquehanna at 41 cents.

Whiskey.—Sales of hhds. at 33 cents, and of bbls. at 34 cts. The wagon price of bbls. is 30 cents, exclusive of the barrel.

THE FARMER'S & CITIZEN'S

RETREAT.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up the above named house, formerly occupied by Henry Clift, in the most pleasant, fashionable, and central part of the town of Easton, where he will at all times be found ready to wait on all those who may think proper to give him a call.

His table will be supplied with the best fare which the market will afford, and his bar furnished with the choicest liquors. His knowledge of the business together with his extensive acquaintance induce him to believe he will be sustained by a generous public.

The public's obedient servant,
CALEB BROWN.

N. B. Private parties can at all times be accommodated with private apartments and attentive servants; and he intends to keep at all times while in their season, Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. &c. C. B.
may 2 tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILSON & TAYLOR

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have opened their usual supply of

SPRING GOODS,

to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.
april 25 tf

JOB PRINTING
Of every description neatly executed at this Office.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his Store House in Easton, he thinks, as good and handsome a choice of.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and on as good terms as he has ever been able to offer them; he therefore invites his friends and the public generally, to give him a call and see for themselves.
Easton, april 21

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their entire supply of

SPRING GOODS,

which added to their former stock, makes their assortment very complete. They respectfully invite their friends and the public to give them a call.
april 28 4t

A Valuable House and Lot
FOR SALE.

BY virtue of an authority contained in the testament and last will of the late Dr. Ennalls Martin, the subscriber, as Executor thereof, will offer at public sale, on TUESDAY, the ninth day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, all that

HOUSE AND LOT,

and Premises, situate, lying and being on the east side of Washington street, in the town of Easton, on which the said Dr. E. Martin resided in his life-time. As a comfortable private residence, this property is one of the most desirable situations in the town. It will be sold on a credit of twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds for the payment of the purchase money, with such security or securities as the subscriber may require. On the ratification of the said sale by the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, and on the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon, a full and complete title will be executed by the subscriber to the purchaser or purchasers, their heirs and assigns, free and clear of all incumbrances whatsoever. Possession of the above property will be given on the first day of January next.

JAS G. MARTIN, Ex'r.
of Dr. E. Martin, dec'd.
april 28 wts

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to *inform his customers and the public in* general, that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening a large assortment of the above articles, consisting of

Gentlemen's Boots, Monroes, Shoes & Pumps.
Boy's ditto.
Ladies' Lasting, Kid, Morocco, Seal, & Leather Shoes.
Children's Lasting, Morocco & Leather Boots of all sizes, and various colors.
Infant's ditto.

ALSO—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Palm-Leaf Hats, Blacking, &c.

all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, together with a good assortment of

MATERIALS,

which will be manufactured in the best manner to order.

The subscriber having been engaged for a long time in the above business, and endeavored, so far as he was able, to give general satisfaction, feels a confident hope that he will still continue to receive that liberal share of public patronage, which has been so liberally extended to him heretofore.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN WRIGHT.
april 28 3t

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

HAS just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening a handsome assortment of

SADDLERY,

Selected with great care from the most recent importations, consisting in part of the following articles, to wit:
Hard Solder Bitts and Stirrups,
English Bridle Leathers,
Gig, Twig, and Shay Whips,
foreign and domestic,
Iron Traces, Plough Bitts,
Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Horse Nets, &c. together with every variety of article generally kept in Saddlery Establishments.
april 28 tf

Emporium of Fashion.

MRS. RIDGAWAY,

PRESENTS her grateful acknowledgments to the ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for the very liberal encouragement she has received, since she commenced business in Easton. She has just returned from the city with the

SPRING FASHIONS

in Millinery and Mantua-Making in all their varieties.

While in the city she took much pains to make herself perfectly acquainted with the newest and most approved style of making, trimming, and dressing bonnets, and flatters herself that she will be able to render satisfaction, *not only in the style of her new work,* but in altering and dressing such articles as may be submitted to her skill.

She will be ready on Thursday next, the 23d inst. to exhibit the Spring Fashions in all their beautiful varieties, and begs the ladies to call and view her selections. Her knowledge of the business, with the aid she has obtained from the city Milliners induces her to say, that any article in her line can be furnished by her, equal to any thing which can be had in the cities.
april 21 3w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the High court of Chancery, the undersigned trustee will expose to sale at auction, on the premises, on Saturday, the 23d day of May next, at 12 o'clock, M.,

That valuable Farm whereupon the late James Haslett, died, seized, known as Drum Point Farm, lying and being in Calvert county, and bordering on the Chesapeake bay and Patuxent river. This farm contains two hundred and seventy acres of land, more or less, of which about one half is covered with valuable wood and timber; the other half is cleared, is in good condition, and well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, rye, corn tobacco. The beach contains an abundant supply of sea oar, with which the land may be fertilized. The

improvements consist of a two story frame dwelling house; in good repair, with two rooms on a floor; kitchen, stables, smoke house, corn and tobacco houses, &c. and at the extreme end of the Point an excellent store house, at which an extensive and profitable business may be conducted. There is a good apple orchard and a quantity of peach and other fruit trees. There is also a large pond of oysters of the finest quality. The scite of the dwelling affords a beautiful prospect, and commands a full view of vessels passing up and down the bay, and there is almost daily communication with the city of Baltimore by steamboats and other vessels.

The terms prescribed by the decree are—that the purchaser shall pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal instalments at six and at twelve months, with interest from the day of sale; the two lasts payments to be secured by bonds or notes, with security, to be approved by the trustee.

GEO. GORDON BELT,
april 18 ts Trustee.

☞The Easton Whig and Annapolis Gazette will copy the above.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa. issued out of Talbot county Court and a writ of fi. fa issued by Joshua M. Faulkner Esq. and to me directed one at the suit of Anna C. Hammond and John Goldsborough, and the other at the suit of *Solomon Mullikin*, against John McMahan, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 12th day of May next, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following property viz: all the right title interest and claim of him the said McMahan, of in and to a tract or part of a track of land situate near the head of Bolingbroke Creek, with the improvements thereon, known by the name of White Philips, or part of White Philips, containing seventy-two acres of land more or less, seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the aforesaid John McMahan, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned writs of fi. fa. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by
JO. GRAHAM Shff,
april 21 3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, at the suit of Jesse Scott, use of Nicholas Hammond, use of James Lloyd Chamberlain and Wife, against Thomas M. Cooper, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: all the right, title, interest and claim of him, the said Cooper, of in and to the Farm situate in the Chappel district in Talbot county, called Ramsey's Forest, and Morgans Neglect, and containing the quantity of 82 acres of land, more or less, and adjoining the lands of Charles Morgan and William Benny, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni debt, interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by.

WM TOWNSEND, former Shff.
april 21 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against Samuel Sneed, at the suit of Annanias Gossage, use of John Goldsborough, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the fifth day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, for cash, the following property, viz: all that farm or plantation where the said Samuel Sneed now resides, known by the name of Bachelor's Branch Addition, containing fifty-seven acres of land, more or less; also one

House and Lot, where Henry Tomlinson resided in the year 1834, four head of horses, and six head of cattle, all seized and taken as the property of Samuel Sneed, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

JO. GRAHAM, Shff.
april 11 ts

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of Thos. Kelly, against Mason Shehan, will be exposed to sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. on MONDAY, the 18th day of May next, at the residence of said Shehan, the following goods and chattels, lands and tenements, viz: One yoke of oxen, one ox cart, one brown horse, one gray mare, one cow and two heifers, six shoats, seven pigs, five head of sheep, three feather beds, bedsteads and furniture, six windsor chairs, one desk, one drag harrow, one small harrow, and all the right, title, and claim, either at law or in equity, of said Mason Shehan, to the farm where he at present resides, supposed to contain about one hundred acres of land, and all the right, title and claim, of said Shehan, to the farm formerly owned by Henry Morgan, be it called by whatever name or names it may. The above goods and chattels, lands and tenements, seized and taken as the property of Mason Shehan, and will be sold to satisfy the said three writs of fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

SAM'L. S. SATTERFIELD,
april 23 ts Constable.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SPENCER & WILLIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will please make immediate payment to C. F. Willis, who is authorised to settle the same.

SAM'L. W. SPENCER,
C. F. WILLIS.
Easton, April 24th, 1835—april 25 tf

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by
SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

PAINTING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has two good plain House painters, which he would be glad to find employment for, either in the town or country, at one dollar per day.

Signs,
Odd Fellows' Aprons and Banners,
Imitations of Wood and Marble,
Chairs, Stands, &c. &c.

neatly painted at the subscriber's shop, opposite McNeal & Robinson's Grocery Store.

—ALSO—

Portraits, and
Family Groups, in miniature, and
Life Sizes,

on moderate terms. Likeness warranted, and painting well executed. A few specimens may be seen at his residence on Dover street, until he can provide a room more suitable. Ladies and Gentlemen living in the country would be waited on, if preferring it. He respectfully solicits patronage.

EDW'D. S. HOPKINS.
april 21 3w

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neall, with instructions to close every account without exception. Those persons therefore who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call on Jos. K. Neall, who has my books, at the office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. and who has my express orders to settle up my accounts by the first day of May next, otherwise all that remain unsettled on that day will be placed in the hands of an officer.

I still have and intend constantly to keep a large supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and materials for manufacturing, of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally.

PETER TARR.
feb 3 tf (G)

Collector's Notice.

ALL persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector
of Talbot county
sept 9

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
EXTRA GLOBE.

THE undersigned propose to issue the first number of a new series of the Extra Globe, on Monday the 25th of May next, and to publish it weekly for six months, making twenty-six numbers; the last to contain an Index to the whole. It will be printed upon fine double-royal paper, made up in quarto form, like the Extra and Congressional Globes published by us last year. The 26 numbers will make 416 quarto royal pages.

It will contain the principal original articles of the Daily and Semi-Weekly Globes, notices of the public meetings, the elections, and public proceedings in every State in the Union, in relation to the canvass for the next Presidency—a contest which the indications of the present year will go far to decide.

The first number will contain the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the 20th of next month. An excellent Reporter has already been engaged to report the proceedings of the Convention, and the Speeches which may be made on the occasion.

We request the favor of those friends to whom this Prospectus may be sent, to circulate it, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers A copy of the work will be sent to the newspapers that copy this Prospectus.

Subscribers should forward their names in time to reach us before the 25th May. If they do not, we may not be able to furnish them with all the numbers; because the work is put at so low a price, that we cannot afford to reprint any numbers that may be exhausted.

TERMS.

One dollar per copy, in advance.

Eleven copies will be furnished for ten dollars; twenty-two copies for twenty dollars, and so on in proportion.

The price of this paper is so low, that we cannot afford to open accounts with those who subscribe for it. Therefore, no attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.
Washington, April 8, 1835.—apl 18

CLOCK & WATCH

MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an additional supply of

MATERIALS

in his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business, and his assiduous attention to the same, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial. He has also on hand

New Watches,
Watch Chains and Keys,
Silver Thimbles,
Silver Ever Pointed Pencils,
Razors, and Razor Straps,
Shaving and Tooth Brushes,
Penknives, Scissors,

and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for CASH, or in exchange for old gold and silver. The subscriber returns his many thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and still hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a share of the public patronage.

The public's humble servant,
JAMES BENNY.
april 28 3w G

PAGE'S HOTEL,

BALTIMORE.

THIS is a new and superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city. It has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson, Esq. Robt. Oliver, Esq. Messrs. John Donnell & Sons, and Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making it a first rate and Fashionable house of entertainment. It will be called PAGE'S HOTEL, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, and will be conducted by the subscriber in such manner as shall make it for comfort, respectability, &c. &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States.

J. H. PAGE.
Baltimore,—dec 2 6m

NOTICE

THE subscriber will on the first of April open a house of public entertainment at that long established tavern house, the property of John Leeds Kerr, Esq. in the town of Easton, known by the name of the

UNION TAVERN.

He pledges himself to keep the best table the market will afford, good beds, and careful ostlers, and to bestow all the attention he is capable of, for the comfort and happiness of those who may favor him with a call. From his experience in that line of business for many years, and his untiring disposition to please, he flatters himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons.

ELIJAH McDOWELL.
march 28 tf

SOLOMON BARRETT,

TAVERN KEEPER,

EASTON, MD.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hambleton, jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment.—His bar is well stocked with the choicest Liquors and his larder with the best provision the market will afford—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender. He has in his employ careful ostlers and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

feb 3 tf

N. B. S.B. will at all times pay the highest market prices for *Terrapins, Oysters,* and Wild Ducks.

CART WHEEL WRIGHTING &
BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber, grateful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with in Easton, would most respectfully inform his customers and the public generally that he has bought Mr. A. Dodd out, and will carry on (by the assistance of Mr. Dodd, whom he has employed as his foreman) the Blacksmithing in connection with the Cart-wheel, Plough and Wagon Wrighting, at the stand on Dover street, heretofore occupied by Mr. Dodd, and a new shop immediately adjoining and built for the purpose, opposite the Lumber Yard of Sam'l. Mackey, Esq. Mr. Griffith, who is his foreman at the Wheel Wrighting will continue in his old shop on Washington street, and near the Coach Shop of Mr. John W. Mills, to receive orders and take in work for the accommodation of those who do not know where his new stand is. Any orders left with him or Mr. Dodd, will receive the same attention as if given to the subscriber.

He has and intends keeping on hand a large and general assortment of the very

BEST MATERIALS,

in his line, and is prepared to manufacture them at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms.

He intends keeping on hand a few Carts, ready made, and a variety of Wheels, Ploughs, *Harrows, Cultivators,* Cart and Plough Hames; also Axes, Grubbing-hoes, Mattoxes, Dung and Hay Forks, Iron Wedges, Singletrees ironed off, &c. &c. and all kinds of blacksmithing done as heretofore by Mr. Dodd, all of which will be disposed of low for cash or any kind of country produce, or good guaranteed paper, or on a liberal credit to punctual customers.

The public's obedient servant,
JNO. B. FIRBANKS.
april 4 tf (Geo3w)

PROPOSALS.

WILL be received by the Subscribers on, or at any time before the 12th of May next, for undertaking the Carpenters and Joiners work upon the Church about to be built at Miles River Ferry. The undertaker to lay in materials, subject to the inspection and condemnation of the undersigned building Commissioners, if not approved.

The dimensions of Church are 50 by 38 feet, windows, doors and arches of Gothic order, plain—plan of interior, Pulpit, Desk, Chancel, Pews, &c. to be arranged with Committee. A meeting of the building Committee will be held at Easton on 12th May.

JOSEPH SPENCER,
R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
RICHARD FEDDIMAN.
Building Committee.
april 28

A FAIR.

THE public are respectfully informed, that a Fair will be held in Centreville, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th and 6th days of May next, in aid of the fund to complete the Episcopal Church now building in that place, and also for repairing the Chapel at Wye, or erecting a new Church at Queenstown, whichever may be determined on hereafter.

Centreville, April 18th, 1835.

The Kent, Caroline, and Talbot papers will confer a favor by giving the above one or two insertions. april 28

CASH.—A number of likely YOUNG NEGROES, of both sexes, between the ages of 12 and 30, slaves for life, and for whom good titles can be given, are wanted. For such the highest cash prices will be paid by the subscriber.

JAMES M. KNIGHT.
feb 7 tf

MARYLAND, Sct.

At a of session the General Assembly of Marylnd, begun and held at the city of Annapolis on the last Monday of December, being the twenty-ninth day of said month, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four and ended the twenty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five His Excellency JAMES THOMAS Esq. Governor, amongst others, the following law was enacted, to wit:

No. 304.

An Act relating to the Public Roads in Talbot county.

WHEREAS, the present mode of keeping in order the public roads in Talbot county is found by experience to be imperfect, Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the Commissioners for Talbot county or a majority of them, be, and they are hereby authorised and required to meet together on the first Monday of April, the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and on the same day in every year thereafter, at the Court House in said county, and when so met together, the said Commissioners or a majority of them, shall, and they are hereby authorised (if not already done to their satisfaction,) to describe, ascertain, and distinctly record, in a well bound book, to be provided if necessary for that purpose, the several respective roads and public highways in said county, and to nominate and appoint capable and judicious persons as supervisors of the several and respective roads aforesaid, according to the number and division of the said roads into districts, as to the said Commissioners may appear meet and proper, not to assign to any one supervisor more than eight miles of road.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That upon any such appointment of supervisor as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Commissioners for said county within ten days after such appointment, to issue a warrant to the person so appointed, and deliver the same to the Sheriff of the county aforesaid, to be by him delivered within twenty days to the person so appointed or left at his place of residence, under the penalty of ten dollars, current money, for every neglect by the Sheriff or Clerk aforesaid respectively

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That any person appointed supervisor of the roads in virtue of this act, and refusing to serve as such or to comply with the requisites thereof except for a reasonable excuse, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, current money, to be recovered in the name of the State, before any Justice of the Peace of said county, such suit to be ordered by the Commissioners or a majority of them, at the first meeting after such refusal, and when recovered, to be by them applied towards defraying the county charges, *Provided*, that no one person shall be compelled to act as supervisor more than one year in every three years without his consent.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That if any person appointed supervisor in pursuance of this act shall refuse to act as such, remove out of the county, become disqualified, or die, it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners or a majority of them to supply at any time any such vacancy so happening, by the appointment of another suitable person to act as supervisor under the same penalties and regulations as if he had been appointed at the regular meeting of the said Commissioners, on the first Monday of April in each and every year, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Commissioners to issue a warrant to such person so appointed, and the Sheriff of said county to deliver the same under the same penalties prescribed in the second section of this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners for said county on the first Monday of April in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and in each and every year thereafter, at such time as they shall meet for the purpose of making the annual levy for Talbot county, to levy and assess upon the assessable property of said county such sum of money as in their judgment and discretion they may deem sufficient under the provisions of this act, to defray the expenses for the repair of the public roads in said county, to be collected as other county charges are, and to be paid under the orders of said Commissioners to such persons as may have their respective claims allowed by said Commissioners.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of each supervisor to call upon all the taxable persons of this section of the road and none other, except as hereinafter provided, at least two days before he intends working said roads, exclusive of the day of notice and the day of meeting and notify them of his intention, and the time and place of meeting to work said roads, what utensils & implements to bring, with carts and teams if necessary, and when so notified, it shall be the duty of said taxable inhabitants to furnish one half of the able bodied hands of color, if required except in time of wheat harvest, not under eighteen nor over forty-five years of age, and also such utensils and implements, carts and teams as may be required by said supervisor, if the party called on have or possess them, and in case of default on the part of said taxable inhabitants to furnish their respective proportion of hands, carts, and teams, with the necessary utensils and implements when called upon agreeably to the requisitions of this act, the said Supervisor shall be and he is hereby authorised and required to employ such persons, not chargeable with taxes, as he may deem requisite for the repair of the public roads within his section, and the allowance to each and every able bodied person so employed, not under eighteen nor over forty-five years of age, shall be the same as hereinafter specified in, the seventh section of this act, Provided always, that it shall not be lawful for any supervisor appointed under this act, to employ more than one half of his own able bodied hands of color at any one time, nor at any other time, than when he calls on the taxable inhabitants of his section as herein before directed except to repair broken bridges or remove temporary obstructions in or across said roads.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted*, That for the purpose of regulating and establishing the wages of laborers, carts and teams employed in the repair of said public roads, the following rate of wages shall be allowed, to wit: for every able bodied hand, not under eighteen or over forty-five years of age furnished by a taxable inhabitant at the request of a supervisor he shall be allowed and paid the sum of fifty cents current money per day, and for every cart and team occupied in hawling dirt, timber, or other materials necessary for the repair of the public roads, the sum of one dollar current money per day, and that supervisor shall receive for his services the sum of fifteen dollars per annum.

SEC. 8. *And be it enacted*, That if any of the supervisors appointed in virtue of this act shall not sufficiently clear, or caused to be cleared, amended, and repaired the public roads within his section, or shall suffer any fallen trees or other obstructions to remain in or across any of the said public roads whereby any carriages, carts, wagons or vehicle shall or may be obstructed for more than three days together, the said supervisor having notice thereof except in time of wheat harvest, or shall neglect to fell all dead trees on either side of said road, whose limbs overhang and may by falling injure travellers, or to lop or cut off any limbs or branches of trees hanging or projecting over said roads within fifteen feet above the surface thereof, or shall suffer any of the bridges or causeways of said County to be out of repair except frame bridges exceeding fifteen feet from abutment to abutment, or shall proceed to employ other hands except those of the taxable inhabitants of his section without first giving the notice as herein before specified, to such taxable inhabitants, or shall charge said county in a larger sum for any labor by him procured for the repair of said roads, than he shall actually and bona fide have paid for the same, or shall in any wise fail to perform the duty of supervisor under this act he shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars current money for every such offence to be recovered by bill of indictment, before the Court of Talbot county and applied to defray the charges and expenses of said county.

SEC. 9. *And be it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the several and respective supervisors of the said roads and they are hereby authorised and empowered as often as shall be necessary to dig, take and remove any stones gravel or earth from any lane adjoining the public roads and for the repair of which the same be necessary; and for the making or repairing of bridges over the heads of creeks, branches, swamps, or other low and miry places through or over which the same may pass, to cut down any tree or trees (fruit or ornamental trees excepted) standing or growing on any of the lands adjacent to such place where bridges may be necessary as aforesaid, and the same to maul, split and carry away and to apply the same to the mending, or repairing, or making of said bridges, or for the purposes necessary for the repairs of the public roads aforesaid, *Provided* always that it shall not be lawful for any supervisor to enter into any inclosure for the purpose of obtaining any stones, gravel, earth, or timber for the purposes aforesaid without the consent of the owner or owners thereof: or if the owner or owners thereof be a minor or minors, without the consent of his, her, or their guardian or guardians as the case may be; and it shall be the duty of each supervisor, to make a return upon oath of the timber taken by him for the use of the said roads, and a list of the persons to whom it belonged, with his estimate of the value thereof which shall be levied on the assessable property of said county for the use of the person to whom it belonged and to be collected as other county charges are.

SEC. 10. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be, and is hereby made the duty of the several supervisors of the said county to, render annually upon oath to the said Commissioners a true account of all works done upon said roads whether the same was done by the hands of taxable inhabitants furnished at the request of the supervisors, or whether the same was done by hands procured by himself upon default of the taxable inhabitants of his section, to furnish the same when so required under the provisions of this act, and the said Commissioners are thereupon required to allow and place to the credit in the county charges of each taxable inhabitant who shall appear by said return to have furnished hands agreeably to the requisitions of the said supervisors for the repair of the public roads, the several sums to which they shall be entitled under the provisions of this act, and also to pay over to each of the said supervisors such sum or sums as may appear from their several returns to be necessary for the payment of such persons as they, the said supervisors, may have employed to supply the deficiency of labour occasioned by the failure of the taxable inhabitants to furnish hands when called upon by such supervisors as herein before provided for.

SEC. 11. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of said county and they are hereby directed to cause to be kept in good repair, the frame bridges of the county exceeding fifteen feet from abutment to abutment, by employing suitable persons to make said repairs when necessary and they are hereby authorized to levy upon the assessable property of said county a sum of money sufficient to defray the expenses of the same, *Provided* they do not exceed the sum of two hundred dollars in any one year.

SEC. 12. *And be it enacted*, That if any supervisor appointed in virtue of this act shall neglect or refuse to render a true account of all work done upon the public road within his section, and of all timber furnished under his orders, whereby the parties laboring or furnishing timber under his order shall not be credited in their county taxes for their services thus rendered, the said supervisor so neglecting or refusing shall become responsible to the party or parties aggrieved for the whole amount omitted to be returned by the said supervisor to the Commissioners, to be by them recovered as small debts are now recoverable; but may, if paid by the said supervisro be levied in his favor the following year exclusive of all costs, and whereas there are many male free negroes and mulattoes residing in the said county who neither pay taxes nor perform militia duties, and it being reasonable they should contribute something towards repairing the public roads of which they have the benefit and advantage Therefore,

SEC. 13. *And be it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for any supervisor in said county, within whose section of road any free negro or mulattoes may reside to call on each of them not being under eighteen nor over forty-five years of age (excepting all such as are employed by the year by a taxable inhabitant) to labor in repairing said public road, *Provided* that it shall not be lawful for any supervisor to call on any such free negro or mulattoe to labor more than one day in any one year.

SEC. 14. *And be it enacted*, That if any free negro or mulattoe called on by a supervisor in virtue of this act, shall refuse or neglect to attend at the time and place appointed by such supervisor or upon attending shall neglect to perform the duties required of him the same being reasonable such free negroe or mulattoe so neglecting or refusing, shall pay a fine not exceeding fifty cents to be recovered at the instance of such supervisor in the name of State before a Justice of the peace and to be paid over by the said supervisor to the Commissioners for the county to be by them applied for defraying the expenses of keeping in repair the Public Roads of said county.

SEC. 15. *And be it enacted*, That from and after the first Monday in April next, all and every act or acts of Assembly inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this act so far as relates to Talbot county, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 16. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners for Talbot county and they are hereby required to cause to be published in each of the newspapers of the town of Easton for four weeks successively a copy of this act, and also to cause their Clerk to furnish a copy thereof to each supervisor of the public roads appointed in virtue of said act.

By the House of Delegates, March 21st, 1835.

This engrossed bill the original of which passed this House March 20th, 1835, was this day read and assented to.

By order,

G. G. BREWER, Clk.

By the Senate, March 21st, 1835.

This engrossed bill the original of which passed the Senate, March 20th, 1835, was this day read and assented to.

By order,

JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.

JAMES THOMAS, [SEAL.]

MARYLAND, Sct.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and true copy taken from the original engrossed bill, deposited in and belonging to the office of the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore of said State.

In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of the said Court of Appeals, this fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

(L.S.)

JOHN JOHNSON, Clerk

Court of Appeals, W. S.

april 21 4w

REMOVAL

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HATS,

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the HIGHEST CASH *prices*.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 10 tf

NOTICE.

RETAILERS, Traders, Ordinary Keepers, Victuallers and all persons, Bodies Corporate or Politic in Talbot county, and all persons whom it may concern, are hereby cautioned to obtain a License or renew the same according to the provisions of the act of Assembly entitled an "Act to regulate the issuing of Licenses to Traders, Keepers of Ordinaries and others," before the 10th day of May next ensuing.

JO. GRAHAM, Sht.

april 7 t10m (G)

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN CENTREVILLE & EASTON.

THE MAIL STAGE leaves Easton for Centreville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrives at Centreville about half past 5. Returning, leaves Centreville at 9 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton about half past 12 M.

Fare from Easton to Centreville,	$1.50
" " Easton to Wye Mills,	1,00
" " Wye Mills to Centreville,	50

All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

Easton, April 4, 1835.

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties, at the old stand on Washington street, next door to Ozment & Shannahan's Cabinet Maker's Shop. He has employed an

Experienced Workman,

from Baltimore, who makes "auld things a'maist as gude as new," and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount.

Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, coon, rabbit, mink, and otter skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore. ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.

jan 10 tf

P. F. THOMAS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed to the Office on Washington street, next door to the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas.

jan 3 tf

BASHAW.

THE services of this fine animal will be again offered this Spring. He will stand at the Trappe, and in the Chapel district, stopping on his way at the farm of one of the subscribers near Easton. The foals of Bashaw have now been tested; they are quick walkers, have fine spirit, and are readily broken.

TERMS.

Five dollars the Spring's chance, $10 to insure, and 25 cents to the groom in each case. Those who put three or more mares, will have to pay but $4 for each, the Spring's chance, and $8 to insure the same number, and this will be the only exceptions to the above rates. It will therefore be utterly useless for persons to offer or expect any other reductions. Those who part with mares that have been insured, will be required to pay the insurance.

M. GOLDSBOROUGH,
N. GOLDSBOROUGH.

march 28 tf

A CARD.

A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the *highest prices* for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others. oct 9.

$50 REWARD.

SOME villain or villains on the night of Saturday the 4th instant, seized on a large new Batteau of the subscribers at Miles River Ferry, and cut her all to pieces and set the fragments adrift; we will give the above reward for such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of said person or persons who committed this unheard of and outrageous act.

WM. TOWNSEND, &
J. STEWARD.

april 21

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS

MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgements to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a plater's shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

With a large and extensive assortment of

MATERIALS,

embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carryalls,

or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GIGS, new and second hand,

of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of Steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of Silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.

The public's obedient servants,

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting.

They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons. A. & H.

Jan 20 tf

The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above.

JOHN W. MILLIS,

COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKER,

MOST RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore with

A FIRST RATE ASSORTMENT OF THE

BEST MATERIALS

in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner and at the shortest possible notice. By the assistance of some experienced workmen and his own attention to business, he feels satisfied that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. His shop is on Washington street near the Tan Yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman & Co. and immediately fronting the Bay Side road.

He pledges himself that no exertions will be wanting on his part to render his work equal to any manufactured on the Eastern Shore in point of style and durability.

All kinds of repairs done at the shortest possible notice and on accommodating terms. Old Gigs taken in exchange for work of any kind, or in payment of debts due the subscriber; or, he will give fair prices in cash for such as will bear repairing.

april 7 eo3w (G)

P. S. He feels called on to say to his customers that his absence from his shop during the winter was owing to circumstances beyond his control, but he has surmounted them all, and is permanently fixed with a determination to fill up the vacant space his absence caused for the time in his business.

☞ The subscriber wishes to obtain a BODY MAKER. Constant employment and the highest cash price will be given.

J. W. M.

NOTICE.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and the public generally that he has on hand a quantity of

GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES,

CONSISTING OF IN PART AS FOLLOWS: VIZ

Gentlemen's fine Monroes.
Do do Shoes.
Women's Boots and Shoes.
Children's Shoes, cut different fashions.
Some good strong Coarse Shoes.

He is constantly making up work of all kinds adapted to the season, which he is determined to sell low for cash, bacon, hides, or tan-bark, provided the articles of trade are delivered at the time of making the purchase.

Those wishing to purchase on such terms will please call at his shop between McNeal and Robinson's Grocery, and Mrs. Gibbs's Millinery and Fancy Store, and directly opposite Ozmon & Shannahan's Cabinet Shop, where he may be found always ready to wait on those who may please to give him a call.

The public's humble serv't.

SOLOMON MERRICK.

april 4 tf

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either on executions or officer's fees, are informed that if speedy payment is not made, he will proceed according to law without respect to persons. He hopes this notice will be punctually attended to, otherwise he is determined to be punctual in executing to the utmost rigor of the law, all persons who are delinquent. Other notices have not been attended to, but this shall be.

JOS: GRAHAM, Shff.

march 21 tf

Easton and Baltimore Packet,

VIA MILES RIVER FERRY.

Schooner William & Henry.

JAMES STEWART—*Master.*

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that the above schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on the 4th March, (weather permitting,) leaving Miles River Ferry on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock; returning, will leave Baltimore on the Saturday following, at 9 o'clock, from Light street wharf, No. 10, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season.

Freights intended for the William & Henry will be received on board at Miles River Ferry, or at the Landings of such persons on the river as may request it. All orders left at the Drug Store of Spencer & Willis, in Easton, or with the Captain, will be promptly attended to by the public's obedient servant,

WM. TOWNSEND.

☞ Passage to or from Baltimore, and found, $1,50.

feb 28 tf

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP

THOMAS HAYWARD,

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords.

☞ Passage $1,00; and 25 cents for each meal.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscribers residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

feb 10 tf

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. it is expected, will be accompanied with the cash; those not handed to the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thos. H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual to his hour of sailing.

Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle by the last day of April, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer, as it is not convenient for me to give that personal attention I have hitherto done, being much absent from the county.

S. H. B.

Easton and Baltimore Packet

SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

ROBSON LEONARD—*Master.*

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore on the 22d of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and continue to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar—and twenty-five cents for each meal. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson & Son, or with Robt. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obd't serv't.

J. E. LEONARD.

feb 17 tf

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at SINNERS' HOTEL, Water street, at which place the subscribers can be found, or at their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Missionary Church—the house is white.

JAMES F. PURVIS, & CO.

may29 Baltimore.

WAS committed to the Jail of Talbot county on the 26th March inst., by William H. Hayward, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for Talbot county, a negro man who calls himself OXFORD ENNALLS, says he is free, but did belong to Deborah M'Laughlin, of Anne Arundel county. Said negro is about 60 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high; had on when committed a blue cloth coat, blue pantaloons, coarse shoes, old fur hat, and a blue camlet great coat. The owner, if any, of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

JO. GRAHAM, Sh'ff.
of Talbot county.

☞ The Baltimore Republican, and Maryland Gazette, will copy the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their account to this office.

march 31

NOTICE.

The Commissioners for Talbot county will sit in their office in the Court-house every Tuesday and Saturday for four successive weeks, commencing on Tuesday the 21st inst., to hear appeals. All persons having claims against Talbot county, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof on or before the 14th day of July next, as the levy will be closed on that day. Per order,

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
to the Commissioners for T. C.

april 21

MARYLAND ECLIPSE

The Thorough-bred Horse,

MARYLAND ECLIPSE.

WILL be on his stand in Centreville on Monday the 30th of March inst. and will return to Easton on Saturday the 5th of April next, where he will remain a week. He will then be at Centreville and Easton a week alternately during the season.

In addition to the running stock of Maryland Eclipse, formerly noticed, he is the sire of Fanny Richards, a successful racer in South Carolina and Georgia, beating the celebrated horse Her Cline, in two heats, three miles and repeat; and of Mr. Biddle's Maid of the Neck, who took the purse the first day, at the Easton race course last fall, beating four others, the colts of Sir Archie, John Richards, Valentine, &c. with apparent ease.

For his performances, pedigree and terms &c. see Handbill.

JAMES SEWELL.

march 31

☞ The Centreville Times will copy the above.

The Thorough-bred Race Horse

UPTON,

SIX YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING,

WILL make another season at the same stands,—terms $8 and $12. For his pedigree in full, and extraordinary performance as a three year old, running his mile in 1m 53½s., 1m. 52s., 1m. 53s, 1m. 57s., 1m. 56s., against aged horses, at Lancaster, Pa. (run as Col. Selden's b. c.) See Am. Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, vol. 6, no. 6—vol. 5, page 54—do. no. 9, (cover) v. 2, p. 252—v. 4, p. 151 and 544, &c.

E. N. HAMBLETON,
T. TILGHMAN,

jan 31 tf

The Celebrated Horse

IVANHOE,

WILL be let to mares this season at four dollars the Spring's chance, two dollars the single leap, and seven dollars to insure a mare to be in foal. Season to commence at Easton on Tuesday the 7th April, inst. at the Trappe on Wednesday the 8th, at Marengo, in Miles River Neck, on Friday the 10th, and at St. Michaels on Monday the 13th, and he will be at the above stands on the above named days once in two weeks throughout the season.

IVANHOE was sired by Chester, best son of Mr. Hambleton's old Tom, out of an Oscar mare, is seven years old this Spring. He is a remarkably sure foal getter, and his colts will bear a comparison with the colts of any horse in the county (of the same age.)

FAYETTE GIBSON,
HENRY PRICE.

Talbot co. April 4th, 1835. tf

The Celebrated Hunting Horse,

GRAY MESSENGER,

FROM THE CITY OF WILMINGTON, DEL.

WILL stand for Mares this season at Centreville, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, commencing the 25th March, ult. He will stand at Easton on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday following, and at the Trappe on Friday and Saturday following, and at St. Michaels on Monday and Tuesday following, and will be at each of the above stands on the above days, every other week throughout the season, ending on the 4th of July next.

Messenger is in first rate condition and is ready to serve mares at the following reduced prices: $4 the single service, cash; $8 the season, payable the first of October next, but six dollars will be taken if paid by the 4th of July, at which time his term of service will expire; $12 to insure a mare with foal, payable the first of March, 1836, or as soon as she is ascertained to be in foal, but ten dollars will be taken if paid by the first of December next, and 25 cents to the groom, cash, for each mare. All persons putting mares to Gray Messenger to insure with foal and parting with them before it is ascertained whether they are with foal or not, must pay for the season.

Gray Messenger is a handsome gray, full sixteen and a half hands high, well proportioned, was got by Mr. Cooper's full-bred horse Messenger, of Pennsylvania, his grand sire was the noted imported horse Messenger, by Mr. Benger, in the year 1791, and landed at New York, his dam by Paymaster, his grand dam by the old independent horse Arabian. The Messenger stock for harness, saddle, fast trotters, long life, easy keeping and durability, stands unrivalled. This horse is allowed by good judges to be a first rate harness horse, perfectly gentle, and has fine action, and good bottom. His colts are highly approved by competent judges. It is unnecessary to say more, as the horse will show for himself. His stands will be at the stable of Mr. Wm. Simes in Centreville, and at the subscriber's stable in Easton, and at Capt. H. Dellahay's stable at the Trappe, and at Mr. W. Fairbanks's stable at St. Michaels. The above named gentlemen will receive the names of all persons putting mares to Gray Messenger.

RICHARD C. LAIN.

March 25th, 1835—april 11 tf

N. B. The subscriber wishes to purchase a small quantity of good oats and corn blades, or good hay, for which he would pay a good price.

R. C. L.

Commercial and Farmer's Bank

OF BALTIMORE.

April 16th, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given that a general meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House in the city of Baltimore on Monday the 8th day of June next, at 11 o'clock for the purpose of taking into consideration the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session 1834, entitled "an act to extend the charter of the several Banks in the city of Baltimore" and determining on the propriety of authorising the President and Directors by resolution to accede to the terms of said act and declare their acceptance thereof.—By order.

GEO. T. DUNBAR, Cash'r.

ap 18 tm

☞ The Easton Whig and Frederick Herald will please insert the above and charge this office.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES. "THE PRIC[illegible] [illegible]TY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE." VOL. I.---No. 34.

EASTON, MARYLAND. SEMI-WEEKLY. TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1835.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,

Printed and published by

RICHARD SPENCER,

PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

The semi-weekly, printed and published every Tuesday and Saturday morning, at four dollars per annum: if paid in advance, three dollars will discharge the debt, and, the weekly, on Tuesday morning, at two dollars and fifty cents; if paid in advance, two dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.

No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

POETRY.

[*From the Boston Traveller.*]

EVENING MELODIES.

BY O. W. W.

No. 3.

We will not part.

We will not part—Time never flies
Upon a wing so light,
As when the smile of brilliant eyes
Is beaming on the night.
Then go not yet,
The stars are wet,
And o'er our path are smiling,
While every heart.
Seems loth to part
From pleasures so beguiling.

We may not part—our lips again
Shall breathe their songs once more,
And music wake, with heavenly strain,
The tones we loved of yore—
The stars of night
Are shining bright,
To every heart appealing,
While, like a spell,
The vesper bell
Upon the air is stealing.

We must not part—such dreams as these,
Too exquisitely gay,
For us to check their brief career,
Or coldly turn away.
Then, ere we part,
Each youthful heart,
Once more shall thrill with feeling,
And glow with light,
Ere its Good Night
From every lip is stealing.

No. 4.

The Bird of Spring.

Beautiful Bird, whence comest thou?
From a sunnier clime than this,
Hast thou wandered away to the old green bough,
The scene of thine earlier bliss?

O fickle Bird! when the chill wind breathed,
We heard not thy playful strain,
But now, when the Earth is in beauty wreathed,
Thou seekest thy home again.

'Tis thus with the spirit—too often it seeks
Eor a sunnier smile away,
And turns from the shade of familiar cheeks,
When Sorrow hath dimmed their ray!

But when the clouds which those young smiles wore,
From the lips we have loved are fled,
We breathe a song like that song of yore,
In the places we used to tread.

ESSAY UPON LOVERS.

BY A LADY.

In an enlarged and strong mind, love does not make such havoc as in a week one, not that it is less capable of loving, but because it has more resources. It certainly is the most powerful passion of the mind; and where there is not the capability of other pursuits, it often engrosses and destroys. To die for love is no proof of tenderness, but of stupidity of mind & obstinacy of temper. The narrower the mind, the more it is liable to be devoured by whatever predominates over it. If there were such a superabundance of tenderness that life itself must be the forfeit of its wounds, it would appear also on other accasions, but you may see people dying for love who have not docility enough to give up to a common argument. And why do they die? Becase they have not docility enough to submit to the correction of disappointment. In violent minds, love will be a violent passion, like the rest.—Violent, ungovernable love, shows the fury, not the tenderness of the disposition.

A furious man loves furiously; he can scarcely bear the object out of his sight, and is mad when he sees another enjoy that attention which he would himself engross. But in the midst of all his passion, he thinks less of cheering the object of it than of gratifying himself. He would not forego his love, though the misery of its object should ensue; nor has he any idea of giving a happiness of which he must not participate.

The phlegmatic love very rationally, and take plenty of time to consider whether every thing is proper and advisable, before they allow themselves to feel the warm emotion, and when at length they have gently and duly made up their minds to be in love, it is always with such prudent reserve, that, in case of any mishap, they soon recover, and are ready to love again as rationally and as coolly ever.

The selfish and mean have their loves, and love with a thousand subterfuges and stratagems. It may readily be supposed, that those people would be soon appeased by a good jointure, for the loss of the beloved object.

The volatile and fickle will love more merily a thousand times, and laugh themselves out of it, without remembering one for whom they have sighed.—The sensual love a great many, but soon forgot, they have no friendship in their love, because they hold no mental intercourse.

The morose love, and sometimes (for man is exquisitely various,) forget all their natural gloom, and become harmonized and tame, nay, sometimes ridiculously elated; but nature generally returns, and after marriage the gay plumage fades.

When a man of dissipation loves, it is often with more than ordinary tenderness and delicacy, because it must be something very exalted that can call home his wild imagination, and concentrate those feelings so much accustomed to wander. And this is the reason for which a reformed rake is said to make the best husband.

Men of business have generally little sentiment in love. They often marry to make their homes comfortable and secure, and therefore the mind of the lady is often not sfficiently considered, If she have a tolerable fortune, they fancy they have made just such a bargain as they wished for, and consider it with nearly the same emotion as they consider any other matter in the way of trade.

The melancholy make the most romantic lovers, and use all quaint conceits of valuing trifles belonging to the object of their love, and are tediously interested about the smallest concern relative to the said divinity; which is always insipid and ridiculous to others. They love and despair, and love till they love despair itself, and fancy themselves ten times more in love than they are. But this is an error common to all lovers.

The sanguine love very bountifully. They are not only liberal of their affection, but they generally ascribe perfection to the selected object. There is a continual animation in their passion, and those are the people who will quarrel and forgive a thousand times. The impetuosity of their emotions, however, renders them the victims of jealousy; and though they love deeply, they are apt to be troublesome, unless they meet with a mind as impassioned as their own. Yet they beautily their tenderness with such sentiment, for they have so high an opinion of the object they love, or rather adore, that they think they can never address her too highly; or show her too much observance.

OUR REVOLUTIONARY NAVY.

There is a branch of our annals which has been strangely neglected, and which is neither deficient in interest nor in material. We allude to our naval history. Every body has heard of Paul Jones and of Truxton; and every body knows by heart the achievements of Hull, Perry, Porter, M'Donough, and Bainbridge; but the early and desperate conflicts of our revolutionary navy are, for the most part forgotten, and by many were never heard of. Mr. Clarke, in his Naval History, and Goldsborough, in his Naval Chronicle, have alluded to these occurrences; but they have done so quite too summarily, though their works are valuable and accurate in recording the history of a later period. The gallant and bloody boat fights of Brewster, Hubbel, and Hawley, along the shores of Long Island Sound, where they encountered the Tories and British, are no where recorded, except in the memories of those who remain, and who participated in them. Among the feats recorded by Goldsborough, is that of a party of less than forty men, at Machias in Maine, who, when they heard of the commencement of hostilities at Lexington, took possession of a lumber sloop, and, armed with thirteen pitchforks, a few sabres, ten or twelve axes, and some pieces of salt port, sailed in pursuit of a British armed schooner, (carrying four six-pounders, twenty swivels, two wall pieces, with the proportionate armament of cutlasses, firearms, &c.) laid her alongside and, after a short and desperate engagement, carried her by boarding. With the guns and ammunition procured by this capture, they armed other vessels, and took many prizes.

Several little fleets were fitted out from Boston and its vicinity, and cruised with success, and repeatedly succeeded against very superior forces. The achievements of Hopkins, Mugford, Biddle, Williams, Waters and Whipple, are unsurpassed for their cool intrepidity and good judgement,

Mr. Clarke relates the following instance, which exhibits very forcibly the daring character and adroit manoeuvres, of our naval warriors of that day;

In June 1779, an expedition of United States vessels was fitted out & sailed from Boston.—It consisted of the Providence, 32 guns, Com. Whipple; the Queen of France; 28 guns, Capt. J. P, Rathburne, and the sloop of war Ranger, Cap. Simpson. About the middle of July, near the banks of Newfoundland, as the squadron lay in the fog, signal guns were heard, and at intervals the sound of ships bells striking the hours. From this they supposed themselves to be near a fleet. About eleven o'clock the fog began to clear off, when the crew of the Queen of France, to their great surprise, found themselves nearly alongside a large merchant ship, and soon after they perceived themselves to be in a fleet of one hundred and fifty sail, under the convoy of a seventy-four, and several frigates and sloops of war. The Queen of France immediately bore down to the large ship and hailed her. She answered that the fleet was from Jamaica, bound to London. The English ship then hailed the American, and was answered his Majesty's ship Arethusa, from Halifax, on a cruise. The American then inquired if they had seen any rebel privateers. The English replied that several had been driven out of the fleet. The American, Captain Rathburne, then requested the captain of the English vessel to come on board, which he did; when, to his great astonishment, he found himself a prisoner.

Captain Rathburne then sent one of his own boats and the English captain's boat, both well manned, to the ship, of which they took quiet possession, without exciting the least alarm in the fleet, nothwithstanding many of the vessels were nearly within hail of the one captured. Rathburne then went alongside another large ship, and captured her in the same manner. Soon after the capture of the second ship, Commodore Whipple came alongside and ordered Captain Rathburne to edge away out of the fleet as soon as possible, as he was persuaded they would be discovered and overpowered. Captain Rathburne then pointed out the two large ships he had captured, and requested permission to remain. The Commodore at first disapproved of this project; but was at length prevailed upon by Captain Rathburne to stay in the fleet all day and capture as many vessels as they could, in the same cautious manner. As soon as it was dark they left the fleet, after having captured eleven vessels, without giving alarm. The squadron arrived safe at Boston with eight of their prizes—three of them having been retaken by the English.

No men are more enthusiastic in attachment to their profession than the officers of our navy, and to none could the honorable task of recording its history and achievements be more properly confided. It is a work requiring careful accuracy and patient research, and we should have no difficulty in naming more than one of our naval friends who would add to these requisites; finished scholarship, and not unpractised pens.—[American Monthly.]

ANECDOTES OF TALEYRAND.

This veteran politician, who has managed to keep so many years afloat on the political sea, which has drowned many a *better* man, has always been distinguished for his wit, and his readiness at repartee, as will be seen by the following from an English paper:—

"Shortly after the affair of Pichegru and Moreau a banker, who had been introduced to Talleyrand, and admitted to the honor of several conferences with him, wrote to his excellency to solicit an audience, which was granted. Talleyrand was at that time minister for foreign affairs. The report of the death of George the Third had just obtained circulation throughout Paris, and was naturally expected to produce a great sensation on the stock exchange. The banker, who like many of his financial bretheren, wished to make a good hit, and thought the present a favorable opportunity, had the indiscretion to reveal to the minister the object of his visit.

Talleyrand listened to him without moving a muscle of his phlegmatic visage, and at length replied in a solemn tone, "Some say the king of England is dead, others say that he is not dead; but do you wish to know my opinion?" "Most anxiously, Prince!" "Well, then, I believe—neither! I mention this in confidence to you, but I rely on your discretion; the slightest imprudence on your part would compromise me most seriously."

Talleyrand, speaking of the members of the French Academy, observed, "After all, it is possible they may one day or another do something remarkable. A flock of geese once saved the capital of Rome."

On a certain occasion, a friend was conversing with Talleyrand on the subject of Mademoisile Duchesnois, the French actress, and another lady, neither of them remarkable in beauty. The first happens to have peculiarly bad teeth, the latter, none at all. "If Madame S—," said Talleyrand, "only had teeth, she would be as ugly as Mademoiselle Duchesnois."

Madame Hamelin one day reproached M. de Montron with his attachment to Talleyrand.—"Madame," replied M. de Montron, with naivete, "who could help liking him? he is so wicked!"

A distinguished personage once remarked to Talleyrand, "In the Upper Chamber at least are to be found men possessed of consciences." "Consciences!" replied Talleyrand, "to be sure: I know many a peer who has got two"

Madame de Stael, speaking of Talleyrand, illustrates his character in the following happy and familiar manner:—"The good Maurice is not unlike the mannikins with which children play—doils with heads of cork and legs of lead: throw them up which way you please, they are sure to fall on their feet,"

Talleyrand had a confidential servant excessively devoted to his interests, but withal superlatively inquisitive. Having one day entrusted him with a letter, the Prince watched his faithful valet from the window of his apartment, and with some surprise observed him coolly reading the letter enroute. On the next day a similar commission was confided to the servant, and to the second letter was added a postscript, couched in the following terms:—"You may send a verbal answer by the bearer: he is perfectly acquainted with the whole affair, having taken the precaution to read this previously to its delivery." Such a postscript must have been more effective than the severest reproaches."

MELIORATION OF HUMAN LIFE.

There is undoubtedly no subject of higher and more universal interest to all classes and conditions of men, always excepting of course that of the future life—than the nature of our mortal existence, and the influences by which it may be diminished or prolonged. Yet notwithstanding the obvious importance of this subject, there is scarcely any that has been so uniformly neglected, or perhaps we should rather say, that has been so uniformly left by the many to the professional investigation of a few individuals. Within the last five or six years, however, a great and salutary change has taken place in reference to this object of inquiry and of thought. Popular treatises upon health and the means of preserving it, are now a saleable and much read class of books, as for example, the admirable work of Dr. Combe on Human Physiology, of which, although published only six or eight months ago, three large editons have been sold in Great Britain, and a still greater number in this country.

Another work of somewhat similar character but more extensive in its plan, has recently been published in London by Dr. Southwood Smith, the gentleman to whom the philosopher Bentham bequeathed his body for dissection, and by whom, it may be remembered, the bequest was made the subject of a public lecture at the Webb-street school of Anatomy in 1832. The title of Dr. Smith's work is "*The Philosophy of Health*," and is now in the press of the Messrs. Harpers, by whom we have been favored with an examination of a portion in the proofs. In looking over this part of the book, we have been much interested with the speculations of the writer in relation to the average duration of human life, and the generally received opinion that it is greater now than it was in former ages, increasing with the advance of civilization & knowledge; or in other words, that as the econmoy of the human frame and the causes by which it is injuriously affected are better understood, and as the mode of life is more wisely regulated, the general sum of life increases.—That by ignorance, apathy, and indolence, the duration of life in regard to large classes and entire countries is rendered short; while by knowledge, energy, and perseverance, it is capable of prolongation in a proportionate degree. The importance of these positions, and of the facts by which they are to be established, is apparent

Unfortunately, no authentic documents exist, by which the average duration of life in the earlier periods of history, since the flood, can be ascertained with exactness; and there is but one from which even a probable conjecture can be formed, until we come down to the fourteenth century. That one is to be found in the Pandects of Justinian, lib. 35, and although somewhat obscure in its terms, is generally accepted as evidence that in the time of Alexander Severus, the *law of mortality* at Rome, was one in thirty-six. But from the nature of the document, there is strong reason to believe that the calculations upon which it was founded, related only to resident citizens of Rome, the male sex, and the higher classes, among whom the duration of life was no doubt greater than among the lower classes including the slaves, and in the provinces. Now it is ascertained with tolerable certainty, that the *law of mortality* throughout Europe at the present *day, taking* all countries together, including towns and villages, and combining all classes into one aggregate, is also one in thirty-six; or the same that it was in Rome thirteen thousand years ago, among the classes most favorably situated for longevity.

In Sweden, between the years 1756 and 1763, the *expectation of life* of males at birth, was 33¼ years, of females at birth, 35¾ years; whereas for the twenty years preceding 1800, the expectation of life at birth, was, for males, 34¾ years, and for females 37¼ years.

The diminution of mortality among women, during the most trying and dangerous event of their existence, that has taken place within the last century, is still more astonishing. At the Hotel Dieu in Paris, in 1780, the deaths among this class of patients were one in fifteen; 1817, for the whole kingdom of Prussia, they were one in one hundred and twelve. In England, in 1750, at the British Lying-in Hospital of London they were one in forty-two; in 1780, they had dim'n shed to one in sixty: in 1798, to one in one hundred and eighty-eight; while at the Lying-in Hospital of Dublin in 1822, they were no more than one in two hundred and twenty-three.

Equally remarkable is the evidence of diminished violence in the diseases incident to children, or to speak more accurately of the increased power of counteracting the diseases. From tables preserved with considerable accuracy at Geneva in Switzerland, since 1766, it appears that the time of the Lutheran reformation, one half the children born, died within the sixth year; in the seventh century, not until within the twelfth year; in the eighteenth century, not until within the twenty-seventh year. At the present day, in Ostend, one half the children born, do not live beyond the thirteenth year, whereas in England, the same proportion attain the age of forty-five.

It is said, and probably with truth, that the average duration of life is greater in England than in any other country in Europe; such a result is to be expected from the more general competence of the people, the advanced state of medical science, and other causes which will no doubt suggest themselves to the reader. But even in England a great melioration has taken place, as is ascertained from an examination of the tables preserved in the Life Insurance offices and the Tontine associations. The class of persons embraced in these tables is almost of necessity the middling—those who partake to a considerable degree of the comforts and advantages of wealth, or at least of competence, and are therefore more favorably situated for longevity than the poorer class below, and perhaps than the richer class above them. Yet it is ascertained that the average duration of life in England at the present day, including all ranks and conditions of society, is somewhat greater than it was among the life-insurers and tontine nominees between the years 1693 and 1715. The difference is indeed small, but considered with reference to the superior advantages of the latter class for longevity, it affords a striking evidence of the positions with which we set out at the commencement of this article.

A FUGITIVE BRIDEGROOM.

Mr. G——, a respectable and wealthy wholesale and retail dealer in one of our largest provincial towns, applied to the magistrates lately, under the following very peculiar circumstances: He stated that one evening, about the middle of last month, a gentleman, apparently about 44 years of age, slightly bald, with a tuft on the forehead, and hollow cheeks, entered his shop and made some purchases.—He represented himself as Mr. C., son of a highly respectable gentleman and magistrate in the county Roscommon; and after his apparent business had terminated, he entered into conversation with Mr. G. on the state of the country, the crops, absenteeism, &c., in a most fluent manner, and succeeded so well in accommodating his arguments to the *penchant* of Mr. G., that the latter invited him to take share of a family dinner. The invitation, after some attempts at excuses, was ultimately accepted, and the stranger was formally introduced to the domestice circle of Mr. G. He paid particular attention to that gentleman's eldest daughter, and owing to the occasional abscence of the father, he so far ingratiated himself into the good opinion of the young lady as to make her an offer of his hand and fortune before he left the house. Miss G. consented; provided her father had no objection; and on the matter being communicated to him, he begged some time to make inquiry. Mr. C. stated that he was obliged to set off for Dublin the day but one after, and expressed a hope that a prompt decision would be made.

Mr. G. immediately mentioned the circumstance to several friends, who told him they had often heard of the respectability, of Mr. C.'s family—that the match was highly eligible, and that he should loose no time in concluding it. The necessary arrangements were, therefore made—deeds of settlement drawn up, &c., and the parties were married in two days from their first acquaintance. In a couple of days after they left Limerick in a private vehicle, to come to Dublin, and the bride was accompanied by her aunt, her sister, and her servant.—On arriving in the city the servant missed a band-box, which had been tied at the back of the vehicle, and on telling Mr. C. of the circumstances, he instantly leaped off, told the man to drive to the hotel, and that he would immediately follow. From that day (the 18th of February,) until the present, he has never appeared, and no trace has been obtained of him. M. G. has ascertained; however, that he is not the son of the gentlemen he mentioned. He obtained about 50l. or 60l. only in money. He lived sometime in England, and no doubt now exists that the heartless villian is a practiced schemer, who, probably, has destroyed the happiness of more than one unsuspecting female. Mr. G has a son at the bar, another an attorney, both of whom are using every means in their power to discover the scoundrel.—*Doublin Correspondent of the Herald.*

From Crocket's Tour.

BOSTON ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.

When I went home, there I met a young man that was stone blind. "Well," says you, "that's no new thing." Stop if you please; that puts me in mind of an old parson and a scolding woman that belonged to his church. She told him in one of her tantrums she could preach as well as he could, and he might select the text. "Well," said the old man, "I'll give you one, and you can study over it—it is better to dwell on the house top than in a wide house with a brawling woman."—"You good-for-nothing, impudent, old—what shall I say? do you go for to call me a brawling woman?"—"Dear mistress," said the old man, "you'll have to study a while longer, for you come to the application of the text before you discuss the doctrine."

Now it was not that I met a blind boy in Tremont house that was any curiosity: but it was his errand.—He inquired of the bar keeper for me, as I was standing by him, and said he was sent by the teacher of the blind, to invite me to visit the institution, and that he would show me the way!!

I was told by the gentleman present that he could go all over Boston. A gentleman accompanied me, and we went on till we came to a fine house, where the Institution was kept. We went and were introduced to the teacher. He asked me if I wished to hear some of them read. I said I did: and he ordered a little girl, perhaps ten or twelve years old, to get her book, and asked her to find a certain chapter in the Old Testament, and read it. She took up her book, and felt with her fingers until she found it. He then told her to read: and she did so, with a clear and distinct voice. This was truly astonishing, but on examination of their books, I found that the letters were stamped on the under side of the paper, so as to raise them above the surface of the upper side; and such was the keenness of their touch, that by passing the end of the finger over the word, it served them for sight, and they pronounced the word. There was a little boy learning to cypher in the same way. The teacher put several questions to him aloud: and putting his fingers together and working with them a short time; he answered all the questions correctly.

That kind of education astonished me more than any thing I ever saw. There were a great many of them. Some were learning to play on the piano forte; and many of them were busy making pretty little baskets, such as are carried about by ladies.

They asked me if I would like to hear them sing: and telling them that it would please me very much, a number of them came up, and some had musical instruments: one had a large thing which I never saw before nor did I ask the name, one had a clarionet, and one had a flute. They played and sung together beautifully; and indeed I never saw happier people in my life. I remained some time with them, going over the establishment. This is the house that I mentioned before was given by Col. Perkins to the blind. There is not such a grand house owned by any person in Washington. What a satisfaction it must be to this old gentleman, and others, who have helped these unfortunates, to see them surrounded with so many comforts.

THE EARL OF MAR.

This nobleman who commanded the army of the Pretender in the Scottish rebellion of 1719, is said to have left a son and a daughter at Newcastle upon Tyne, when he and the unfortunate Princes made their escape into France. Soon after, the son, quite a boy, came to America and landed at Portsmouth, N. H., where he remained a short time, and finally married in Kitterary, in this county. After the British government granted a pardon to the Earl, with permission for him to return to his estate at Newcastle, he sent for his son who went to England and had an interview with his father. It was ageed that the son should return to America, and accompany his wife to England, but circumstances of an extraordinary nature detained him for two or three years in this country; at last he was suddenly taken ill and died.

He left six children who settled in different parts of Maine and New Hampshire, from whom originated nearly all in this part of America who bear the name of Mar. The heirs have lately taken measures to recover the immense property left by the Earl of Mar in England, and have sent an agent to Newcastle upon Tyne for this purpose. The property is said to amount to the enormous sum of sixty or eighty millions of dollars.

Selling a wife.—On Monday the 16th ult. one of those disgraceful scenes of selling a wife, took place in the peaceable market towns of Clare. The parties it appears came from the neighboring village of Stansted, and the history of the transaction is tinged a little with the romantic. Nineteen years ago the maiden heart of the lady was entangled in the web of love, but her swain had a passion for glory, and, enlisting for a soldier, resigned his fair one for the bayonet and musket. For six years the virgin sat mourning for the loss of her fair one. At the end of that period, however, tired of throwing reproaches upon the wind, she dried up her tears and took unto herself a husband—a plain, honest man, who for thirteen years, shared with her the comforts of her domestic hearth, and honored her with the title of "the best of wives." At length, however, her soldier returned, and all her tenderness returned with him. Not even the tears of a husband, though backed by the charms of a neat little cottage, a cask of home-brewed ale, and a friend in need secured in the oaken chest, could restrain the impulse of "first and strongest love." A friend suggested, under these circumstances, a transfer.—The hint was adopted; a new halter was purchased, and the fair one was led into the market just before the business commenced. One person bid a shilling, the soldier a crown. The bargain being concluded, the purchaser led her off, and the husband pocketing the crown, plodded his way home in all the melancholy of single blessedness.—*Chelmsfield (Eng.) Chronicle.*

New mode of Punishment.—The following letter has been addressed by a lady to the editor of a contemporary journal: "Sir—Having heard there is some difficulty in devising adequate punishment for culprits, and that the tread mill, solitary confinement &c. have failed in their results, not having proved sufficiently effective, I have just turned my mind to the subject, having once undergone the penace I am going to describe for unmanageable prisoners. The magistrate could not be said to be severe who only said, 'The sentence of the court is, that the prisoner at the bar be *dressed as a lady of fashion.*' Methinks I hear the culprit thank his stars for the mercy, until he has gone through the ordeal: it runs thus—the body to be laced in four inches smaller than the natural size, with steel, whalebone, and cotton: let him eat a hearty dinner, then add a pair of shoes particularly narrow across the foot, and a little too short, to make them look small, then let the roots of the hair be drawn up by a French hair dresser; and if you wish to give additional torture, put in a quantity of combs, hair pins, &c. expose his shoulders to the air, and then make him dance for an hour or two, not forgetting to have a pressure on the chest bone from a broad topped steel busk, and when he is well heated with exercise and indigestion, ask him if he would not rather submit to the tread-mill."—*Sheffield (Eng.) Iris.*

[*From the Exeter (N. H.) News Letter.*]

Married in Candia, Mr. Samuel Woodman, to Mrs. Sally Woodman. They had previously lived together in the marriage state for nearly thirty years. At the last Term of the Superior Court in this county, the wife's petition for a divorce, on account of the husband's extreme cruilty, was presented, the charges proved—and a bill of divorce granted. A new courtship commenced—the hatchet was buried—and the fond couple, too impatient to abide "the law's delay" of a fortnight, for the usual punishment, repaired incontinently to a magistrate, who united the ardent lover and the blushing bride in those sacred bonds that nothing but death—or the Superior Court—can sever.

"Divorc'd like scissors rent in twain,
Each mourn'd the rivet out,
Now whet and riveted again,
They'll make the old shears out."

HINTING.—A boy who had been serving an apprenticeship for some time in a neighboring town returned very unexpectedly to his father's house as the family were about sitting down to supper. 'John,' said the old gentleman, 'I tho't you was very well suited with your place, and I wish to know the reason why you left it so suddenly.' 'Why, father, replied the boy, 'I liked the place pretty well, considering; but I wasn't going to stay there and have Mr. —— hinting at me so every day.' 'Hinting at you' said his father, 'what did he say to you?' 'He said—he said—why, father, he kept hinting at me.' 'John,' said his father, looking him sternly in the face, 'tell me instantly what he said to you.' "Why, he said," replied the boy, "that I had told lies about his family, and stolen money out of his desk, and if I didn't get out of his house he would kick me out; and so I concluded not to atay with him any longer."

BUSINESS IN THE SOUTH

A Mobile correspondent of the Newburyport Herald under date of March 31st, gives a most flattering picture of Alabama. He says:

"The talk is here about cotton, land and negroes. Our friend——'s income, for instance, will be $10,000 from cotton alone. He makes about 150 bales, say 500 lbs. to the bale, at 16 cents per lb. The effect of higher prices, has been to raise the value of land and negroes. The first (prime) is selling at $25 an acre and the last at $1000 each. Mobile is going ahead finely. Real estate has risen 150 per cent within two years. 180,000 bales of cotton, worth $12,000,000 passes through this market—a pretty good export for a town of 6000 inhabitants. Building is going on in every direction, rents are high and every thing just now, prosperous here.

The Goodness of the Alabama lands, tempts the planters in the Carolinas and Georgia, but the rise in the price induces many to go still further. The consequence is, that while a tremendous emigration is setting out of the old states, only a part of it lingers in Alabama. In truth, Alabamians who wish to invest all their capital in negroes, and can spare nothing for lands, go to Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. To this last land of promise, thousands are now wending their way. You have no idea of the extent of the emigration to and through Alabama. People are going by hundreds of thousands in a season. The river towns in Alabama are increasing astonishingly. 13 Steamboats ply on the Alabama. The captain of ours bought his last season for $12,-000 and has cleared her. He is however, very popular.—We brought down what amounted in freight and passage to $1,700. He will carry up 3000, all this in 15 days.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

HIGH PRICES.

If our fellow citizens in the country have any bowels of compassion, we pray them to send us something to eat. Every body here has both pockets full of money, but it is to little purpose, if we must pay 18d a pound for a decent piece of beef to roast, or possibly, as a great act of condescension, be allowed to take it at 15d. Mutton chops are 12½ a 15 cts., and other things much in the same proportion. It is unbecoming a free people to live in such vassalage to the butchers; nay it is quite unconstitutional, and "opposed to the National and State Administrations." The butchers assign no reason for their conduct, except that they are obliged to pay high prices for cattle and sheep, which certainly, to a man possessing the feelings of an American, must be entirely unsatisfactory. One of them had the effrontery the other day to ask $5 50 for a single saddle of mutton, assigning no other reason than that he could get that much for it; and in this way, together with threats of selling to some other person, he finally so overawed an American citizen as to compel him to pay the money. We have no resource from which we can expect relief, except our fellow citizens in the country. There are but two ways of accounting for this monstrous revolution in the price of the necessaries of life. Either the panic must have killed all the cattle, or else the prosperity which has followed it has been so great that people have taken to eating two dinners a day.

Wearing Flannels.—As the genial sunshine of spring advances, those accustomed to wearing flannel under garments, are too much disposed to lay them suddenly aside. This is an error of great magnitude.—Keep them on till the east wind is no longer elaborated; till the flowers are blooming in the fields, and a uniform atmospheric temperature established. A multitude annually, are hurried to an early grave, in the very meredian of life, in consequence of not understanding, or by neglecting, this simple though important advice.—*Med. Jour.*

Mowing machine.—The Western Farmer, a new agricultural paper published at Cincinnati, contains a plate representation of a machine to cut grain in the field by horse power, something like the horse rake. The machine is on wheels, which are driven close beside the standing grain, with cutting instruments projecting into it, and moved by a cog wheel. To keep the straw erect while it is cut, two rows of pikes, one above the other, point forward into the grain, and the cutters play between them.

Microscopic view of a drop of water. It is not certainly known when or by whom the microscope was invented. On the one hand, we are told that one Drebell, a Dutchman, had the first microscope in the year 1621, and that he was reported to have been the inventor of the instrument. On the other hand, the invention is claimed by Francis Fountana, a Neapolitan, in 1646, who dates it from the year 1618. Thus far, however, appears to have been distinctly ascertained, that they were first used in Germany about the year 1621. The telescope is generally believed to have been invented in the year 1590; and, as a microscope is only a telescope inverted, the invention of the one may be readily believed to have originated in the use of the other.

It may, perhaps, be matter of doubt which of these instruments has introduced the most wonderful facts to our notice. If the telescope has brought us acquainted with vast bodies which we had not previously conceived to exist, and thus immeasurably extended our conceptions of the vastness of the universe, and the power of its Creator, it is not less true that the microscope, though perhaps with less imposing pretensions, has laid open to us most unexpected revelations of the wisdom, the power and the providence of the Almighty, by discovering to us innumerable orders of living beings, endowed with numerous capacities, and provided with ample means of enjoyment.

It may be observed in general of the microscopic order of animals, that the smallest which have ever come under notice have been found in water. Not that we may infer from this that there are not creatures of equally diminutive size inhabiting the air, or creeping upon the earth; the reason is simply that, from the transparency of water, and from its confining the creatures in it, we can more easily bring the assistance of the microscope to bear on the examination of them.—Of these, indeed of all animated beings, the *monas* is the most simple. The termo is the most minute creature of this genus being so extremely delicate and transparent as often to elude the highest magnifying powers, and seeming to blend with the water in which it swims. Another and very minute class of animalcules is that which has been termed by Mr. Baker the hair-like insect, on account of its shape, being extremely slender, and frequently a hundred and fifty times as long as it is broad. The creatures are so small, that millions of millions of them may be contained in the space of a square inch. Yet low in the scale of being as they may appear to stand, owing both to their extreme minuteness and the simplicity of their structure, even these, in common with those orders of inferior animals with which we are more conversant, exhibit indications of sagacity, and of the formation of habits. They seem, for example, to be fond of society; for, after viewing for sometime a quantity of them taken up at random, the observer will see them disposing themselves in a regular order. If a multitude of them are put into a jar of water, they will form themselves into a regular body, and ascend slowly to the top. When they are weary of this situation they form themselves into a kind of rope which slowly descends as low as they intend; but if they happen to be near the side of the jar, they will descend upon it. In one experiment, a small quantity of matter, containing these animalcules, having been put into a jar of water, it so happened that one part went down immediately to the bottom, while the other continued floating at the top. When things had remained for some time in this condition, each of these swarms of animalcules began to grow weary of its situation, & appeared disposed to change it. Both armies, therefore, set out at the same time, the one proceeding upwards and the other downwards, so after some hours' journey, they met in the middle. A desire to know how they would behave on this occasion engaged the observer to watch them carefully, and, to his surprise, he saw the army that was marching upwards open to the right and left to make room for those that were descending. Thus, without confusion or intermixture, each held on its way; the army that was going up marched in two columns to the top, and the other descending in one column to the bottom, as if each had been under the direction of intelligent leaders.

Another very singular animal, whose existence and habits have been discovered by the microscope, has been dignified with the name of the *Proteus*, from its assuming so great a variety of shapes as scarcely to be recognised as the same animal in its different transformations. Its general shape bears a considerable resemblance to that of the swan, and its changes are chiefly effected by its neck, which it sometimes extends to a considerable length, and sometimes disposes of it altogether. It also appears to have the power of increasing its transparency or opaqueness at will. There are no eyes, nor any opening in the head like a mouth, to be discerned; but its actions clearly prove that it possesses the faculty of vision; for though multitudes of other animalcules swim about with it in the same water, and its progressive motion is very swift, yet it never strikes against any of them, but directs its course between them with astonishing dexterity.

Another and very perfect animal is discovered by the microscope in rain water, which has stood for some days in leaden gutters, or hollows on the tops of houses. This is called the vorticella, or wheel-animal. Its most remarkable distinction is the apparatus from which it derives it name, and which, from all descriptions, would appear strongly to resemble the paddles of a steam boat. They change their shape considerably in different views, which perform entire revolutions, and are provided with cogs similar to those on the balance-wheel of a watch. All the actions of this creature, says an observer, indicate sagacity and quickness of sensation. At the least touch or motion in the water, they instantly draw in their wheels; and it is conjectured that the eyes of this creature are placed somewhere about this apparatus, as while in a maggot state its motions are slow and blundering, but after the wheels are protruded, they are performed with great regularity, swiftness, and steadiness.—It is by these rotary organs, also, that they are supposed to breathe.

Some very important discoveries have lately been made by Ehrenberg in his observations on these singular beings. By feeding infusoria with very pure colored substances, as indigo, and carmine, he has ascertained the existence of mouths, stomachs and intestines, and many interesting particulars relating to their structure and functions. But, perhaps the most astonishing view of these animals, and of the wonders of the microscopic world in general, is presented by a recent improvement in the solar microscope—we refer to Mr. Gould's instrument constructed under the direction of Mr. Cooper and Mr. Carey, the optician—the extraordinary effect of which is daily exhibited at No. 287 Strand. It acts on the general principle of the solar microscope, but it is supplied with an artificial and most brilliant light, produced by the mixture of hydrogen and oxygen gasses on lime. The writer had recently an opportunity of witnessing the effect of this extraordinary instrument, and without describing in detail the beauties of the horrors which it brought to light from the invisible world, (in doing which he would be obliged to draw very largely on the faith of his readers,) he may give some general idea of the spectacle, by stating, that the instrument magnifies *three hundred thousand times*, so that a drop of water appears to cover a surface of *a hundred square feet*.

From the Augusta (Geo.) Constitutionalist.

We have maintained and we maintain still, that the patronage of the Executive Department of the Federal Government, is too great, and should be curtailed, because it may hereafter prove most injurious to our public institutions. But so far, it is our firm opinion that Executive patronage has not contributed in placing men in power, in rendering popular the measures of any administration, when such measures were defective, injurious to the country, or impolitic, and in maintaining in power those who had the command of that patronage of the government.

General Washington was not elected a second time to the Presidency by the strength of Executive patronage. Mr. John Adams was not elected by the influence of Executive patronage. And did Executive patronage enable him to render popular certain measures of his administration? With all the Executive patronage of the Government at his command, and with the support of the most distinguished citizens of the time, for talents, wealth, and revlutionary services, Mr. John Adams could not be re-elected. Mr. Jefferson was not elected by the influence of Executive patronage, for it was in the possession of Mr. Adams. Was it by the influence of Executive patronage that Mr. Jefferson was re-elected? Who would have the temerity to answer this question in the affirmative? Mr. John Adams was defeated, and Mr. Jefferson twice elected, by the strength of the Democratic party, and by the influence of the principles of that party. Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe were both elected to the Presidency by the same means, and not by the influence of Executive patronage. Mr. Adams was elected, and became possessed of the Executive patronage of the Government. Was he able to obtain a second election? Was he able to render popular all the measures of his administration? Gen. Jackson was not indebted to the influence of Executive patronage for his first election. Was he indebted to that influence for his second election? Certainly not. Gen. Jackson was twice elected by the strength of the Democratic party, which had reorganized itself, and the members of which had rallied under the banner which had led them so often to victory. General Jackson was twice elected by the influence of the democratic principles which animate a large majority of the American People.

It is said that the influence of Executive patronage will mainly contribute to the election of a successor to General Jackson. If promises of reward for services are held out by the Administration candidate, the same means can be used by the other candidates. And can we believe that such means will not be used? If the Administration candidate has the influence of the Executive patronage, could it ensure his success, without the influence of the principles which have been the guide of the Administration. Executive patronage, with the enlightened people of America, is nothing without principles. Principles elected Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, Mr. Monroe, and General Jackson, and principles defeated Mr. John Adams and Mr. John Quincy Adams, notwithstanding the Executive patronage at their command. At the next election, principles will decide the question, notwithstanding the extension of the Executive patronage of the Government. In fact, can the federal officers in the States exercise much influence? We doubt it; and we judge by our own State. There are in Georgia but a few federal officers, and these reside in Savannah. Of what influence are they in Georgia? But there are about three hundred postmasters Well; of what influence are they? We are acquainted with many of them, and we can affirm that, as postmasters, they exercise no influence at all among their fellow-citizens, except as private men. In our own city, where is located one of the most important post offices in the country, the postmaster, as such, has no influence of a political nature. As a private citizen, he is respected, and possesses much influence in the community, not because he is postmaster, but because he is a man of talents, of integrity, and of exemplary moral deportment. Any man, thus qualified, must exercise much influence in the community in which he resides. If then the Postmasters in Georgia have no political influence, how can Executive patronage control the votes of the State in some important elections?

We have not done with the subject of the above remarks.

From the Richmond Enquirer

REPUBLICANS!—WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Judge White, at the closing scene of the late Congress, was discovered in the ranks of Jackson's enemies, aiding and abetting those against whom he has boldly carried on the most uncompromising opposition, *until now*, having shown them no quarter and asked no favor at their hands. This distinguished Senator has been he able and fearless advocate of all the great measures of the present Administration. He has gallantly defended it at every important point, and nobly sustained it against the combined powers of a recreant, vindictive, and despotic Senate; and yet with that VERY SENATE, I fear he is guilty of a little *billing and cooing* of late. *O tempora! O mores!!* Will the People mistake such a sign? Surely, surely not. It is too portentous to pass unnoticed.

Messrs. Editors, I feel anxious to bring to the notice of the distinguished Senator, the striking fable of the Fox and the Crow, and have only to regret that it did not fall in his way just before he penned his letter of perfect resignation to the will of his kind and overweening friends. I hope it will not encumber your columns. The fable runs thus:

'A crow having taken a piece of cheese out of a cottage window, flew up into a high tree with it, in order to eat it; which a fox observing, came and sat underneath, and began to compliment the crow upon the subject of her beauty. I protest, says he, I never observed it before, but your feathers are of a more delicate white than any I ever saw in my life. Ah! what a fine shape and graceful turn of body is there. And I make no question but you have a charming voice. If it is but as fine as your complexion, I do not know a bird that can pretend to *stand in competition with you*. The crow, *tickled* with this very civil language, nestled and wriggled about, and hardly knew where she was; but thinking the fox a little doubtful as to the particular of her voice, and having a mind to set him right in that matter, she began to sing, and in the same instant let the cheese drop from her mouth. This being what the fox wanted, he chopped it up in a moment and trotted away, laughing to himself at the easy credulity of the crow.'

It now remains for the People of the United States to make the true application of the foregoing fable to the case of the Whigs and Judge White. They had never observed the commanding *beauty* of his pretensions before; but now they have come forward to declare, that what they have ever regarded as *black*, is really, to their utter surprise, "the most delicate *white* they ever saw." In other words, from a Democratic Republican of the deepest die, he has been suddenly transformed into a most glorious Whig; and what is still better, "an available candidate"—with whom, indeed, "there is none," in the language of the fable; "who can pretend to stand in competition." *Mirabile dictu!* The dull, harsh, croaking voice of Republicanism, has been gracefully changed into the rich and fascinating strains of Whiggism. In the present attitude of the cajoled and flattered Senator, may we not exclaim, *Hium fait!* ONE OF THE DEMOCRACY

From the Globe.

WEBSTER AND WHITE.

The Boston Atlas, (the organ of the Northern or *blue* Whigs,) says:

"Mr. Webster's friends in Massachusetts, our Southern friends may be well assured, will never abandon the Whig candidate. Mr. Webster will never withdraw from the field, nor will Massachusetts ever desert him."

The last Knoxville Register, (the organ of the Southern or *White* Whigs,) says:

"Judge White has given his name to his friends, and they are determined never to give him up, until the ballot box shall tell who is the favorite of the American People."

In the game of SEE-SAW, it is indispensible that there should be equal weights at the opposite ends of the plank. This pretty game the Nullifiers and Nationals mean to play at the expense of the Democracy. The back-bone of the country is to bear the weight of these Riders. How the amusement is to terminate, is explained in the Atlas, received yesterday.—Judge White's friends are expected to answer the question put by Mr. Webster's organ, and put an end to the sport, as Mr. Clay did on a former occasion.

"And now as the WHIGS of the North are called upon by their brethren of the South to transfer their votes to a *Southern Tory*—nay, worse, they are accused of selfishness, obstinacy, and we know not what other iniquities, because they have expressed their inflexible determination to adhere to the last to a WHIG CANDIDATE. One thing the Whigs will remember, and this would be alone sufficient to induce them to continue their separate organization, if there were no other inducement.—They will not forget that they will at all events *hold the balance of power*. Neither White nor Van Buren can be made President without their aid. This is daily more and more obvious. It is probable that the Whig candidate may have as large a vote as either of the other two. This will be the case, even on the supposition that the WHIGS constitute but a third part of all legal voters Give the Whigs, then, one-third, and the Tories two-thirds of the votes—divide those two-thirds between the Tory from New York and the Tory from Tennessee, *and which of the three stands the best chance of being elected.*"

From the Mississippian.

In the blindness of party zeal, the partisans of Judge White, who have heretofore acted with the democratic party, have adopted the slang so long and unsuccessfully used against Gen. Jackson and his administration—that White is *opposed*, and Mr. Van Buren *sustained* by the "officeholders" and "office-seekers." This miserable and stale falsehood, which has been rung in the ears of the American People for years past, cannot advance Judge White's popularity with the only party that can elect him or any man to the Presidency; for they have heard themselves called by the corrupt press of the opposition, "tools of power," "instruments of a tyrant," "office-holders," "seekers," and various other epithets, alike ignominious and false, until they look upon all who use those epithets as their enemies, and the enemies of their principles. Who that reads the "Banner and Whig," of Tennessee, and the "Appeal," at Washington City, can distinguish their violent denunciations of the great party that now sustain Gen. Jackson, from those of Duff Green, and Gales and Seaton. They are all of the same kidney, and must be so viewed by the Democracy of the Union, at no distant day.

The sanguine hopes of political elevation entertained by Judge White's partisans, should not have blinded them to the destiny of those who, from the formation of our government, have betrayed, or attempted to deride and distract the democratic party. Who was more in favor with the democratic party, than Aaron Burr, until he traitorously attempted to supplant Thomas Jefferson, and betrayed the trust reposed in him by his party?—Whose prospects of attaining the highest office in this Government were more flattering than De Witt Clinton's, before he permitted himself to be used by the federalists to defeat Mr Madison? Who was more distinguished in the ranks of Democracy than Henry Clay, before he sold his party and principles for office under John Quincy Adams? In what does the position now occupied by Judge White and his partisans, differ from that formerly occupied by the distinguished statesmen above named?—Where does he look for support from his own party, except in Tennessee, and perhaps Alabama? Echo answer, where? To whom do this partisans look for aid in elevating their favorite to the Presidency? To Clay, Calhoun, McLean, Webster, Adams, and their followers. So clear is the position formerly occupied by Burr & Clay analagous to that now occupied by Judge White, that a history of the former will be a history of each of Judge White's friends, into whose hands he has surrendered his destiny, if they do not pause, reflect, and retract, before retraction will be too late.

In conclusion, let me invoke, in a spirit of patriotism, those citizens of Mississippi—natives of Tennessee, who, like myself, have left the scenes of their childhood, in search of a more productive clime and soil, to lay aside the partiality of youth or manhood, and step forward as one man, in support of that candidate, let him be who he may, that will be designated by the National Convention as the choice of the Democratic party of the United States.

A NATIVE TENNESSEEAN.

From the Baltimore Republican.

"Every thing for Principle—nothing for Men."

This patriotic sentiment of the noble Senator from Missouri, Col. Thomas H. Benton, whom the Democratic Republicans of Maryland, delight to honor. This is the motto which he has inscribed upon the star spangled banner of the union, under which he fearlessly rallies with all the gallantry peculiar to his chivalrous character, and I am proud to say from the strong exhibition of public sentiment throughout the State, the democratic republicans of Maryland, are prepared to go with heart and soul, in sustaining the nomination that may be made by the Baltimore National Convention. This grand assembly composed of Delegates chosen by the People in their primary meetings, to represent them faithfully in the nomination of candidates, for the first and second offices in their gift, will have the full confidence of the democratic party of Maryland, and will be most triumphantly sustained in defiance of the combined coalition of the Bank and the South Carolina Nullifiers.

As to the leading opposition presses in Maryland, they have the happiest facility imaginable in inventing facts, and thereby creating majorities entirely favorable to the candidate of the Bank of the United States. We will take for instance Maryland, which they boldly and loudly claim as decidedly opposed to the nominees of the Democratic Baltimore Convention. Is this true? Do the editors who publicly proclaim it, believe it to be true? We will go one point further, and most emphatically demand is there a candid and intelligent citizen of either party, who has calmly marked the strong demonstration of public sentiment through the state, in favor of the National Convention of Baltimore, that can for a moment doubt, but that the honest and independent yeomanry and mechanics of the country have taken the cause of the people in hand, and are firmly resolved to put down the great mammoth, and all its aristocratic concerns. The people of Maryland have not so soon forgotten the panic and distress that was universally excited by violent and inflammatory speeches, made exclusively for political effect, by certain ambitious aspirants and disappointed politicians in the Senate. They have not forgotten the alarming cry to arms, when Orator McDuffie, and Senator Preston proclaimed to the assembled friends of the Bank in the streets of Baltimore, "that nullification was the true standard under which the modern whigs intended to rally." And above all they have not forgotten, nor can they or ought they ever to forget, that on the memorable day, consecrated to the God of love and peace, when Senator Webster and Horace Binney, the immediate representative of the Bank reached our city by *pre-concert* with their friends, and preached to our peaceable citizens the treasonable doctrine, that Andrew Jackson was a tyrant, the government deposites must be restored, and the United States Bank rechartered, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." These revolutionary movements Mr. Webster followed up in the Senate, and boldly hazarded the unqualified assertion, that nothing would save the nation from general bankruptcy and ruin, but the President's retracing his steps, by restoring the public deposites, and rechartering the Bank! Neither of these events have been accomplished, and yet the whole country in spite of all the gloomy predictions of these false prophets; in spite of all the combined efforts of the Bank and its friends to embarrass the government, and spread alarm and distress through the nation; yes, with patriotic pride we say it, our much loved country continues in the happy enjoyment of unbounded prosperity. Agriculture and commerce and the mechanical arts are flourishing, improvements of every description rapidly progressing, while the various staple articles of the different states command the highest prices, payable in a sound currency. These are the heart cheering prospects which have produced a powerful reaction against the panic makers and alarmists of the last eventful year. And Maryland, like her sister republican states, Virginia, Connecticut and Rhode Island, will stand redeemed at the next Presidental election from the disgraceful thraldom of Bankism and Nullification. Then a general ticket is to decide the electoral vote, and whenever the general voice of the freemen of Maryland is fairly expressed, it will most unquestionably be in favor of the administration, and warmly in support of the candidates of the Baltimore Convention. And should the choice devolve on Martin Van Buren, and Col. Richard M. Johnson, or any other two distinguished individuals, Maryland will surely be found nobly doing her duty, and adding still another to the many brilliant triumphs recently obtained by the friends of the administration throughout the Union.

TRUTH.

The Campaign Commenced.—We record it as one of the signs of the times, that our neighbor, the Mercury, has hoisted the White flag—has come out in favor of the Whig project of fighting Jacksonism with a Jackson man. It is not a little amusing to see *Nullification* thus tendering the right hand of fellowship to an approver of the Proclamation, a voter for the Force Bill, and one who, by sustaining the removal of the deposites, has consented to the union of *the purse and the sword* in the hands of the very officer whose place he aspires to fill. And this curious political manœuvre is accomplished, forsooth, by the magic of a *protestando*, and at the expence of a little *nausea*, not quite enough, however, to turn the stomach from its newly chosen repast. Really Judge WHITE has reason to be grateful to these new converts to the cause, who not only take him up as a "*pis aller*," but openly declare that they *nauseate* while they take him. We presume that this move on the part of the *Mercury* indicates that "the powers which be" in the State, have selected their candidate, and we wait with some curiosity to see how the Columbia portion of the affiliated press will relish the arrangement against which it has hitherto kicked so furiously.

It is worthy of remark, in this connexion, that although the *Mercury* declares that "the Government has now arrived at the lowest point of degradation," and that "the Constitution is literally at its last gasp," it yet comes to the cheering conclusion, that "with all the faults and all the corruptions of their Government, the people of this confederacy are still, in spite of Jackson, Van Buren, the Tariff, Abolition, and the Force Bill, the freest and happiest people on earth!"—*Charleston Courier*

From the U. S. Telegraph.

The New York Times has the following excellent sarcasm against the Whigs of that city. It is not often that we see a scarcsm better merited.—The Times says:—

"They always claim to have a majority of the people with them, but they never can succeed in getting them to the polls. Their friends will exert themselves every where but at the ballot boxes.—They will do every thing but vote. They feel *that the constitution has been trampled on, that our liberties are in danger and that we are in the midst of a revolution*, and yet country, constitution, and liberties, are of so little importance or interest to them, that they will not take the trouble to save them through the ballot boxes."

BANK AGENTS.—*The Bank in the field again.*—It seems that the Bank is at its old work—subsiding presses, and actually hiring agents to travel through the country on foot, to cry down the Administration and extol White, Webster, and Co. Two of these worthies have been tracked almost through Virginia, and the honest farmers in this vicinity may soon expect a visit. I would caution them to be on their guard, and remember that the Bank pays for seducing them from their allegiance to the constitution and Democratic principles."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Death by lightning.—On Sunday night the 12th instant, between 9 and 10 o'clock while descending the Ohio river, just below Fish creek on board a raft belonging to Abraham & Samuel B. Winsor of Chatauque county, N. Y., ELISHA WHITE was killed by a flash of lightning. He was buried in Granview Washington county, Ohio, on the 13th, a highly respectable number of persons attending the funeral.—*Wheeling Gaz.*

Hydrophobia communicated by a Cow.—It has been asserted by some who hold a high rank both in the veterinary and medical world, that rabies can be communicated by those animals only who use their teeth as weapons of offence. We have often wondered at the unhesitating and dogmatical way in which this assertion is made, for we are ignorant of any theoretic principles on which it could be possibly grounded; it is contrary to occasional facts, well known to all who have paid attention to the subject; and it is likely to lead to dangerous and fatal neglect of proper precautionary means. A late number of the *Journal Theorique* has added another to the cases of death succeeding to inoculation with saliva from a rabid ruminant, and also of the fearful period during which the virus may remain inert in the frame. A cow in the department of Jura was bitten by a dog affected with rabies. Some time afterwards she became dull, and refused all kinds of food. She approached some water which was offered to her, and made repeated but fruitless efforts to swallow it. A woman that had the care of her imagined that some foreign body was lodged in the pharnyx, and prevented the animal from swallowing; and she thrust her hand into the mouth of the beast, and to the very back part of it, but found nothing. In doing this her hand was slightly scratched by one of the teeth of the animal. It was soon afterwards sufficiently plain that the cow was rabid, and she was destroyed by order from the magistrates. A year afterwards the woman began to have frightened dreams, in which she thought that she was pursued by two enraged animals—the cow, and the dog by which it had been bitten. She had dread of water, and she died of rabies in a state of horrible suffering, attended by circumstances peculiarly lamentable.—*Veterinarian, Oct.—Lancet.*

THE GALE AT NEW YORK.

STEAMBOAT WRECK.

We subjoin some further particulars of the effects of the gale experienced in New York on Tuesday morning. 28. inst The most serious loss yet mentioned is that of the steamboat Chief Justice Marshall, which left New York on Monday afternoon for New London, but in consequence of the gale came to anchor at two P. M. on Tuesday off Saybrook. She parted both cables, and both boilers rolled overboard. The captain attempted to take her into New Haven but did not succeed, in consequence of her having become water-logged. She was thrown on the rocks near the light, about one mile from New Haven, and is stated to be a total loss. The pilot took to the small boat, and was thrown over by the waves, and drowned. The crew and passengers were saved.

From the New York Commercial, April 29.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS OF DISASTERS.—The brig Sarah Elizabeth, which went ashore at Staten Island is expected will be got off without difficulty after taking out part of her cargo.

The two gable ends of a new brick store in Robinson, next to the corner of West street, were blown down during the gale.

The brig Brown, Pierson, Oporto, is ashore on the point of Sandy Hook, both masts gone by the board;—the mate and steward swam ashore, and the pilot-boat Gratitude's crew say the captain's wife and two children were on the deck, and four men on the bowsprit, supplicating for assistance, which it was out of their power to give, as it was in the height of the gale when they saw them; but they think they all got ashore at low water. She was from Oporto, with a full cargo of wine, to N. J. Figuera, and schooner Three Sisters, bound to Nassau.

The brigs Calvin, and Baltic, bound out are reported to be on shore at Sandy Hook.

The ship Wetmore, ashore inside the Hook is *not* dismasted. She belongs to Fowler & Gordon. The passengers remain on board.

The schooner Three Sisters is on our shore outside, and the schooner Increase, inside the Hook.

The ship Panama, from Canton, parted her cables and was drifting towards the Hook, but has since brought up at Coffee House slip.

A schooner is ashore near Shrewsbury, and a sloop was bilged on Coney Island.

The barque Bevis, for Vera Cruz, and a brig and schooner went out, but returned and anchored at the S. W. Spit.

The sloop Gen. Brown is sunk, at the foot of Vestry street; and a coal sloop at the foot of Morris street.

The three-masted schooner Horse, which was adrift from Pier No.6, struck on the Brooklyn side, and has been got off. There were 5 vessels which went ashore there—one of them is a dismasted sloop.

The steamboat New England yesterday forenoon, from Hartford. She lay at Sand's Point, at anchor during the night, but lost both anchors in the morning. A large number of small vessels rode out the gale of the night in safety, at Ricker's Island. Three vessels are ashore this side of Sand's Point.

The U. S. Revenue Cutter Alert, and a brig and four schooners on shore on the Horse Shoe.

The wealth of the United States.—We are permitted to copy from the letter book of a retired merchant, the subjoined letter to his old friend and correspondent in London.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

"In your last you requested me to give you some reasons for the much talked of rapid increase of wealth and population of the U. States, and the cause of the immense rise of lands, and public stocks, and in the value of the public improvements which seem every where so predominant. I shall attempt to reply to your inquiries, as things occur to my mind, as briefly as possible. The full understanding of this subject would require much time and labor, with not a few figures, for accurate detail. In the first place, you must have before you a general map of the United States, stretching from St. Croix to the Mississippi, and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Rocky Mountains. On the seaboard you will find that the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Mobile and New Orleans, are the great seaports to and from which all the imports and the produce of this vast republic must be carried, whether for sale or exportation. Calculate the value of imports from all parts of the world, add that of all the exports, (provisions, cotton, rice, flour, tobacco, &c., &c.) then all the manufactures of this mighty continent, and you will not be surprised, when brought into dollars, at its most astonishing amount. Look, also, at the foreign trade tonnage of the United States, and its coasting trade of almost incalculable extent, exchanging the produce of one state with another, and you have a subject of political economy that nearly baffles calculation.—The second view of this subject, is, the population—now thirteen millions—and by its own increase, aided by emigration from year to year, doubling itself in about every fifteen years. Here is another cause of the wealth of the United States. This population is, like the waves of the sea, rolling on towards the far west, and expanding so rapidly that it will not be surprising if in twenty years there should be a postroad from Washington to the Columbia river, on the Pacific Ocean. Remember, also, that owing to the unsettled state of Ireland England and Germany, the class of emigrants who come to us at this time, are very numerous, and of much better character than those of an earlier period—bringing with them better habits, better education, and larger wealth, and who, in many instances, settle in our large cities. This rapid increase of population will account to you for the rise in the value of lands, particularly in the principal cities, and for the premiums on the public stocks.

You know that the public debt of the United States is paid off, and the tariff of duties vastly reduced; consequently, what of foreign capital was employed in that debt, has now to find other investment. Property must increase in value. How can it be otherwise? Look at New York, with a population of 180,000 [220-000] souls, which fifteen or twenty years must double, and of course the city must double its accommodation both in houses and workshops. Look at Brooklyn, which you remember forty years ago as a mere suburban village, now a city of itself, and the lands increased in value more than I dare to name. Examine the course of the Mississippi River—see the widely extended channels of communication by the rivers that flow into it—many of them gigantic rivers—then think of the amount of cotton, sugar, furs, &c. &c. which the far West, as it is called, sends by those rivers to the city of New Orleans, and the steamboat and rail road communications, and you have but a very faint idea of the United States. One word more, look at the size of the vessels employed in the foreign trade, see the packet ships, examine their tonnage and beauty; think of the whale trade, and then of the almost unlimited banking capital, and I leave you to your calculations and cogitations,—"the half has not been told you."

Baltimore and Washington Rail Road.—A gentleman from Washington within a few days has informed us that the Rail Road between this city and Washington is progressing with great rapidity, and there is no doubt that the whole line will be prepared for travelling before the first day of July.

On a large portion of the route the rails are now laying and preparations are making to extend it into the city of Washington, at such a location as will afford every desirable convenience to travellers. When this road shall have been completed, the travelling between the two cities will be immensely increased, and as the time required, it is supposed will be but two hours, no doubt but that the greater portion of our citizens will embrace the opportunity of a visit to the Capitol. There is no road of the same extent which promises to be as much in use and as profitable to the Stockholders as the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road.—*Bal. Gaz.*

AMERICAN DIAMOND.

A communication in the Richmond Enquirer contains the following statement:

"A Diamond weighing upwards of 5 dwts. (30 carats) was found on the plantation of Mr. Philip Brooks, in the county of Prince Edward, by one of his children, who, it is supposed was attracted by the rays of light emitted from its surface. It has been examined by several scientific gentlemen, among whom was the Professor of Chemistry at Hampden Sydney College; all of whom pronounce it the pure carbon. The discovery of this great treasure appears to have been the work of Providence; for Mr. Brooks was a very poor man, and besides, is much involved. Since the discovery, however, he may occupy the station that he formerly did, as regards the riches of this world. Mr. Brooks is disposed to sell."

At the lowest computation, a brilliant of the first water weighing five carats would be worth $500, and if this diamond of five dwts. is of that character, it would bring $15,000.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1835.

The contemptible misrepresentation in the last Easton Gazette, in reference to the meeting of the Democratic Republicans of Talbot, on the 21st ult. is unworthy of notice, and were it not, that, in other counties, erroneous inferences might be drawn from our silence we should certainly pass it by unnoticed.

The meeting was as well attended by citizens from every District in the county as such meetings are at busy seasons of the year.—Four of our Democratic friends, opposed to Mr. Van Buren, but who have always acted with us on principle in our state elections, feeling, that, after urging the impolicy of sending Delegates to the National Convention, and finding that there was an overwhelming majority against them, to participate further in the proceedings would be pledging themselves to support the nominee of the National Convention, begged to be considered as not participating in the action on the Resolutions. Two or three of them afterwards left the room. We will satisfy the Federalists both at the next fall election, and those of the next year, that, when opposing them we shall not be wanting either in harmony or energy of action. That if we differ about the individual to be supported for President, we agree in our principles of hostility to Federalism, under whatever mask it may appear.

John C. Groome of Cecil, and Theodore R. Leockerman of Talbot, were named by the Kent Bugle (if we are not mistaken) and the Easton Gazette some weeks back, as good and proper men from whom to select the Federal candidate for Congress. A correspondent of the Centreville Times has added the name of James B. Ricaud to the list of worthies from whom a selection is to be made, but adds that he is in favor of a convention of six Delegates from each county of the District, to make the selection of their candidate. How will these *pure patriots*, the Federalists, reconcile this *packing a convention* to choose a member of Congress for them, who cry so lustily against the Democratic National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States?—Are large bodies more easily managed by intriguers than small bodies? Is it more likely that two or three hundred of the most intelligent men in the United States, selected by the people in the different sections of the country for the purpose of recommending suitable candidates for the high offices of President and Vice President of the Union, should be the dupes or servile instruments of designing men, than that twenty or thirty individuals meeting

to select a candidate for Congress, should be? The Federalists act and speak as if the people were destitute of common sense by presenting to them such absurdities.

We would not here be understood as opposing conventions of the people, or caucuses for the purpose of recommending candidates for office, to secure harmony and concert of action. Some such means are necessary, and will always be resorted to in party times. We have uniformly been the supporter of caucus nominations. From open and public calls upon the people to meet in primary assemblies and select candidates for the different offices under the constitution, nothing of danger is to be apprehended. It is from the secret and corrupt influence of leading men that the people are in danger of losing their rights; from bargain and management—the union of men of opposite principles to serve selfish purposes, these are the fountains of corruption from which the people have reason to apprehend danger.

We would here ask, by way of illustration by what means has it been effected that John McLean, of Ohio, has been wholly dropped of late as a candidate for the Presidency? He has never declined nomination tendered him by the Legislature of his own State, the great powerful State of Ohio. Has he and been pushed out of the way by the great managers among the *Patriotic Whigs?* Yes the great WHIG LEADERS, the *Patriotic band* of Whig Senators have pushed him aside. Mr. Clay says, the Constitution is in danger, but I alone can save it. Mr. Webster says "*Come to the rescue" but I must be your leader* Mr. Calhoun says the Government is rotten to the core, but none but a Southern man, *whom I can control*, can restore it to soundness.—We repeat, that it is from the coalition of leading men in Congress, uniting, not on principle, but for purposes of self aggrandisement, that the people have cause to apprehend infractions of the Constitution or encroachments on their rights. This coalition, this corrupt bargaining, can only take place in an election by Congress—there the *pure patriots, the Whigs*, wish to carry the election for President and Vice President. Freemen forbid it! spirits of our Fathers forbid it!

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.—The Maryland Republican, an "up to the hub" Whig paper speaking of the elections in Virginia, says—

"Enough has been ascertained of the result of the political contest which has agitated the *Old Dominion* to an unusual degree during the month past, to decide, that there will be a Jackson majority in their next legislature. Their last House of Delegates had 48 Whigs to 37 Jackson men. The result now will not be less than 44 Jackson to 41 Whigs. The Senate in which there were last session a majority of six Jackson men, will now have at least a majority of eight."

Eight Senators were to be elected, of whom four were of each party last session, and one of the Whigs has been beat by Nash (J).

There will probably be eleven or twelve Jackson Congressmen elected; last session they had but seven whole hog men."

OFFICIAL TENURE.

A short time previous to the adjournment of the last Congress, Mr. Calhoun said, "that if they (the Senate) wished to have the public business transacted faithfully, the officer should be made as safe—as sure of his place, as if it were a freehold."

Who ever expected to hear such a doctrine advanced by an *orthodox* republican? Official tenure, generally, to be as permanent as a freehold! Why, no Federalist, from the days of Alexander Hamilton down to the present time, ever contended for a position more startling. Admit such a tenure of office, and what security would the people have against office-holders in general? But this is in unison with many of the proceedings now called *republican*, by our modern State Rights champions.

Extend Mr. Calhoun's principle out in all its bearings, and what a happy set we should soon have at Washington City.—Very quick would it be converted into a theatre of Federal glory, and our Southards, Mangums, and Moores, be found laughing in their sleeves at the will of the people. They could then disobey all kinds of instructions, without the fear of having to render an account of their stewardship. Perhaps Mr. Calhoun had them in his mind's eye when he broached the anti-republican and aristocratic doctrine.—*Montgomery (Alabama) Advertiser.*

Wool.—It is stated in the New Bedford Gazette, that a company had been formed in an Eastern city, who have sent an agent to Europe to purchase two hundred thousand pounds of wool, which they intend to sell, even at a loss, for the purpose of depressing the price of the article the ensuing season. The Gazette cautions the American Farmers not to dispose of a lock of the new clip until their fleeces shall find that level in the American market which they would naturally find at all times but for speculative schemes, like the one here alluded to.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The private fortune of Louis Phillippe, King of the French, is said to amount to twenty-five millions of dollars.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat.—On Saturday last there was a sale of Susquehanna at $1.14, but since then there have been no supplies from that quarter. Prime parcels would now command an advance on that price. The supplies of Md. wheats have been very limited. At the beginning of the week a few sales of common to good reds were made at $1.10 a $1.12. This morning two parcels of fair good Md. red were sold at $1.14; prime reds would now bring two cents more, if here.

Corn.—Sales of white Corn at the beginning of the week at 78 cts., but since then the market has receded, and sales of several parcels have been made to-day at 75 cents, which is now about the fair quotation for that description. Sales of yellow yesterday at 74 cents, and we quote the same price to-day.

Rye.—None arriving except in small parcels.—We quote at 75 a 76 cents.

Oats—Are in fair supply at present. We quote at 37 a 40 cents for Virginia and Maryland.

Cloverseed.—Sales, as in quality, at $4 a $4.50.

DIED.

In this county on Saturday last, Mrs. *Turner*, consort of Mr. Abner Turner.

Yesterday, in this county, Miss *Mary Fleming.*

FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDGE.

THE MARYLAND

WILL go to Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) & Easton on every Tuesday & Friday morning, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.

N. B.—All beggage at the owner's risk.

L. G. TAYLOR.

may 5

To our Friends and the Public.

THE public journals have, no doubt, already conveyed to you the disastrous intelligence of the total destruction by fire, on the morning of the 9th inst., between one and two o'clock, of the STEAM MILL, erected by us for the purpose of grinding *Tomsonian Medicines.* The Dyeing Establishment of Ward Sears, the Last Factory of the Messrs. Larrabee's and their Dwellings, shared a similar fate.

Amidst the havoc made by the devouring element, we have reason to rejoice that our *Medicine Depot*, in which the pulverised and compounded articles were kept, was a considerable distance from the scene of conflagration; consequently, we are still in a condition to fill, with promptitude, and upon our usual accommodating terms, any orders which our friends and a generous public may be pleased to forward; and the confidence we repose in the punctuality of our patrons affords us reasonable assurance, that, our establishment will have risen, Phœnix-like, from its ashes, and be in full operation, before our present supply shall have been exhausted.

We now have on hand, at wholesale and retail, the largest and most valuable collection of BOTANIC MEDICINES, in the U. States, comprising all the various compounds and crude articles recommended by Samuel Thomson.

WARD SEARS & CO.
S. East corner of water and Calvert streets, Baltimore.

Also, Dr. Samuel Thomson's Family Rights and Guide to Health, Doct. Robinson's Lectures on the Thomsonian System, and the Thomsonian Recorder.

WARD SEARS, Agent
For Dr. S. Thomson.

may 5 4w

☞The Times Centreville, Gazette, and Whig Easton, Advocate Denton, Herald Princess Ann, Chronicle Cambridge, and Borderer Snow Hill, will copy the above once a week for 4 weeks, and forward a paper and bill to the advertisers in Balt.

WHEAT MACHINE.

THE subscriber has for sale one of Booth's Machines, which may be seen in Easton. It has been constructed particularly for breaking the straw for stock, so as to remedy the objection heretofore made against machines in that respect, and may be relied on.

N. GOLDSBOROUGH.

may 5 3t G

The Philadelphia Journal, and Literary Gazette.

A weekly newspaper, containing EIGHT large imperial pages, at the unprecedented low rate of TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance—TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS at the end of six months, or THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year.

The Journal will be devoted to Literature, Science, The Arts, and General News; embracing also Original Tales, Essays and Poetry, written spirited in style, together with choice selections from the most able foreign and American periodicals.

Any person who will procure FIVE yearly subscribers, and become responsible for the money, will be entitled to a copy gratis.

Agents will be allowed a discount of ten per cent, on all subscribers they obtain, by remitting or becoming responsible for the money.

☞Companies of five persons, by paying $5 00 in advance, will be entitled to subscribe for six months; a single individual, for the same length of time will be charged $1 25.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, while the subscriber is in arrears.

Letters on business must invariably be addressed to the publishers, WM. SLOANAKER & Co., No. 374 Market street, (Girard Row) and unless containing remittances, *post paid.*

☞Editors throughout the country, who publish our prospectus, and send it to us marked, will be entitled to an exchange for one year.

may 5

THE FARMER'S & CITIZEN'S

RETREAT.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up the above named house, formerly occupied by Henry Clift, in the most pleasant, fashionable, and central part of the town of Easton, where he will at all times be found ready to wait on all those who may think proper to give him a call.

His table will be supplied with the best fare which the market will afford, and his bar furnished with the choicest liquors. His knowledge of the business together with his extensive acquaintance induce him to believe he will be sustained by a generous public.

The public's obedient servant,
CALEB BROWN.

N. B. Private parties can at all times be accommodated with private apartments and attentive servants; and he intends to keep at all times while in their season, Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. &c. C. B.

may 2 tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILSON & TAYLOR

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have opened their usual supply of

SPRING GOODS,

to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

april 25 tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his Store House in Easton, he thinks, as good and handsome a choice of.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and on as good terms as he has ever been able to offer them; he therefore invites his friends and the public generally, to give him a call and see for themslves.

Easton, april 21

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their entire supply of

SPRING GOODS,

which added to their former stock, makes their assortment very complete. They respectfully invite their friends and the public to give them a call.

april 28 4t

A Valuable House and Lot FOR SALE.

BY virtue of an authority contained in the testament and last will of the late Dr. Ennalls Martin, the subscriber, as Executor thereof, will offer at public sale, on TUESDAY, the ninth day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, all that

HOUSE AND LOT,

and Premises, situate, lying and being on the east side of Washington street, in the town of Easton, on which the said Dr. E. Martin resided in his life-time. As a comfortable private residence, this property is one of the most desirable situations in the town. It will be sold on a credit of twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds for the payment of the purchase money, with such security or securities as the subscriber may require. On the ratification of the said sale by the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, and on the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon, a full and complete title will be executed by the subscriber to the purchaser or purchasers, their heirs and assigns, free and clear of all incumbrances whatsoever. Possession of the above property will be given on the first day of January next.

JAS G. MARTIN, Ex'r.
of Dr. E. Martin, dec'd.

april 28 wts

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening a large assortment of the above articles, consisting of

Gentlemen's Boots, Monroes, Shoes & Pumps.
Boy's ditto.
Ladies' Lasting, Kid, Morocco, Seal, & Leather Shoes.
Children's Lasting, Morocco & Leather Boots of all sizes, and various colors.
Infant's ditto.

ALSO—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Palm-Leaf Hats, Blacking, &c.

all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, together with a good assortment of

MATERIALS,

which will be manufactured in the best manner to order.

The subscriber having been engaged for a long time in the above business, and endeavored, so far as he was able, to give general satisfaction, feels a confident hope that he will still continue to receive that liberal share of public patronage, which has been so liberally extended to him heretofore.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN WRIGHT.

april 28 3t

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

HAS just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening a handsome assortment of

SADDLERY,

Selected with great care from the most recent importations, consisting in part of the following articles, to wit:

Hard Solder Bitts and Stirrups,
English Bridle Leathers,
Gig, Twig, and Shay Whips, foreign and domestic,
Iron Traces, Plough Bitts,
Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Horse Nets, &c. together with every variety of article generally kept in Saddlery Establishments.

april 28 tf

Emporium of Fashion.

MRS. RIDGAWAY,

PRESENTS her grateful acknowledgments to the ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for the very liberal encouragement she has received, since she commenced business in Easton. She has just returned from the city with the

SPRING FASHIONS

in Millinery and Mantua-Making in all their varieties.

While in the city she took much pains to make herself perfectly acquainted with the newest and most approved style of making, trimming, and dressing bonnets, and flatters herself that she will be able to render satisfaction, not only in the style of her new work, but in altering and dressing such articles as may be submitted to her skill.

She will be ready on Thursday next, the 23d inst. to exhibit the Spring Fashions in all their beautiful varieties, and begs the ladies to call and view her selections. Her knowledge of the business, with the aid she has obtained from the city Milliners induces her to say, that any article in her line can be furnished by her, equal to any thing which can be had in the cities.

april 21 3w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the High court of Chancery, the undersigned trustee will expose to sale at auction, on the premises, on Saturday, the 23d day of May next, at 12 o'clock, M.,

That valuable Farm whereupon the late James Haslett, died, seized, known as Drum Point Farm, lying and being in Calvert county, and bordering on the Chesapeake bay and Patuxent river. This farm contains two hundred and seventy acres of land, more or less, of which about one half is covered with valuable wood and timber; the other half is cleared, is in good condition, and well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, rye, corn tobacco. The beach contains an abundant supply of sea oar, with which the land may be fertilized. The

improvements consist of a two story frame dwelling house; in good repair, with two rooms on a floor; kitchen, stables, smoke house, corn and tobacco houses, &c. and at the extreme end of the Point an excellent store house, at which an extensive and profitable business may be conducted. There is a good apple orchard and a quantity of peach and other fruit trees. There is also a large pond of oysters of the finest quality. The scite of the dwelling affords a beautiful prospect, and commands a full view of vessels passing up and down the bay, and there is almost daily communication with the city of Baltimore by steamboats and other vessels.

The terms prescribed by the decree are—that the purchaser shall pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal instalments at six and at twelve months, with interest from the day of sale; the two lasts payments to be secured by bonds or notes, with security, to be approved by the trustee.

GEO. GORDON BELT,
april 18 ts Trustee.

☞The Easton Whig and Annapolis Gazette will copy the above.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa. issued out of Talbot county Court and a writ of fi. fa issued by Joshua M. Faulkner Esq. and to me directed one at the suit of Anna C. Hammond and John Goldsborough, and the other at the suit of Solomon Mullikin, against John McMahan, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 12th day of May next, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following property viz: all the right title interest and claim of him the said McMahan, of in and to a tract or part of a track of land situate near the head of Bolingbroke Creek, with the improvements thereon, known by the name of White Philips, or part of White Philips, containing seventy-two acres of land more or less, seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the aforesaid John McMahan, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned writs of fi. fa. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by

JO. GRAHAM Shff,

april 21 3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, at the suit of Jesse Scott, use of Nicholas Hammond, use of James Lloyd Chamberlain and Wife, against Thomas M. Cooper, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: all the right, title, interest and claim of him, the said Cooper, of in and to the Farm situate in the Chappel district in Talbot county, called Ramsey's Forest, and Morgans Neglect, and containing the quantity of 82 acres of land, more or less, and adjoining the lands of Charles Morgan and William Benny, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni debt, interest and cost due and to become due there on. Attendance by.

WM TOWNSEND, former Shff.

april 21 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against Samuel Sneed, at the suit of Annanias Gossage, use of John Goldsborough, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the fifth day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, for cash, the following property, viz: all that farm or plantation where the said Samuel Sneed now resides, known by the name of Bachelor's Branch Addition, containing fifty-seven acres of land, more or less; also one

House and Lot, where Henry Tomlinson resided in the year 1834, four head of horses, and six head of cattle, all seized and taken as the property of Samuel Sneed, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

JO. GRAHAM, Shff.

april 11 ts

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of Thos. Kelly, against Mason Shehan, will be exposed to sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. on MONDAY, the 18th day of May next, at the residence of said Shehan, the following goods and chattels, lands and tenements, viz: One yoke of oxen, one ox cart, one brown horse, one gray mare, one cow and two heifers, six shoats, seven pigs, five head of sheep, three feather beds, bedsteads and furniture, six windsor chairs, one desk, one drag harrow, one small harrow, and all the right, title, and claim, either at law or in equity, of said Mason Shehan, to the farm where he at present resides, supposed to contain about one hundred acres of land, and all the right, title and claim, of said Shehan, to the farm formerly owned by Henry Morgan, be it called by whatever name or names it may. The above goods and chattels, lands and tenements, seized and taken as the property of Mason Shehan, and will be sold to satisfy the said three writs of fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

SAM'L. S. SATTERFIELD,
april 28 ts Constable.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SPENCER & WILLIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will please make immediate payment to C. F. Willis, who is authorised to settle the same.

SAM'L. W. SPENCER,
C. F. WILLIS.

Easton, April 24th, 1835—april 25 tf

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by

SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

PAINTING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has two good plain House painters, which he would be glad to find employment for, either in the town or country, at one dollar per day.

Signs,
Odd Fellows' Aprons and Banners,
Imitations of Wood and Marble,
Chairs, Stands, &c. &c.

neatly painted at the subscriber's shop, opposite McNeal & Robinson's Grocery Store.

—ALSO—

Portraits, and
Family Groups, in miniature, and
Life Sizes,

on moderate terms. Likeness warranted, and painting well executed. A few specimens may be seen at his residence on Dover street, until he can provide a room more suitable. Ladies and Gentlemen living in the country would be waited on, if preferring it. He respectfully solicits patronage.

EDW'D. S. HOPKINS.

april 21 3w

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neall, with instructions to close every account without exception. Those persons therefore who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call on Jos. K. Neall, who has my books, at the office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. and who has my express orders to settle up my accounts by the first day of May next, otherwise all that remain unsettled on that day will be placed in the hands of an officer.

I still have and intend constantly to keep a large supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and materials for manufacturing, of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally.

PETER TARR.

feb 3 tf (G)

Collector's Notice.

ALL persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector
of Talbot county

sept 9

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
EXTRA GLOBE.

THE undersigned propose to issue the first number of a new series of the Extra Globe, on Monday the 25th of May next, and to publish it weekly for six months, making twenty-six numbers; the last to contain an Index to the whole. It will be printed upon fine double-royal paper, made up in quarto form, like the Extra and Congressional Globes published by us last year. The 26 numbers will make 416 quarto royal pages.

It will contain the principal original articles of the Daily and Semi-Weekly Globes, notices of the public meetings, the elections, and public proceedings in every State in the Union, in relation to the canvass for the next Presidency—a contest which the indications of the present year will go far to decide.

The first number will contain the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the 20th of next month. An excellent Reporter has already been engaged to report the proceedings of the Convention, and the Speeches which may be made on the occasion.

We request the favor of those friends to whom this Prospectus may be sent, to circulate it, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers. A copy of the work will be sent to the newspapers that copy this Prospectus.

Subscribers should forward their names in time to reach us before the 25th May. If they do not, we may not be able to furnish them with all the numbers; because the work is put at so low a price, that we cannot afford to reprint any numbers that may be exhausted.

TERMS.

One dollar per copy, in advance.

Eleven copies will be furnished for ten dollars; twenty-two copies for twenty dollars, and so on in proportion.

The price of this paper is so low, that we cannot afford to open accounts with those who subscribe for it. Therefore, no attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington, April 8, 1835.—apl 18

CLOCK & WATCH

MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an additional supply of

MATERIALS

in his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business, and his assiduous attention to the same, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial. He has also on hand

New Watches,
Watch Chains and Keys,
Silver Thimbles,
Silver Ever Pointed Pencils,
Razors, and Razor Straps,
Shaving and Tooth Brushes,
Penknives, Scissors,

and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for CASH, or in exchange for old gold and silver. The subscriber returns his many thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and still hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a share of the public patronage.

The public's humble servant,
JAMES BENNY.

april 28 3w G

PAGE'S HOTEL,

BALTIMORE.

THIS is a new and superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city. It has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson, Esq. Robt. Oliver, Esq. Messrs. John Donnell & Sons, and Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making it a first rate and Fashionable house of entertainment. It will be called PAGE'S HOTEL, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, and will be conducted by the subscriber in such manner as shall make it for comfort, respectability, &c. &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States.

J. H. PAGE.

Baltimore,—dec 2 6m

NOTICE

THE subscriber will on the first of April open a house of public entertainment at that long established tavern house, the property of John Leeds Kerr, Esq. in the town of Easton, known by the name of the

UNION TAVERN.

He pledges himself to keep the best table the market will afford, good beds, and careful ostlers, and to bestow all the attention he is capable of, for the comfort and happiness of those who may favor him with a call. From his experience in that line of business for many years, and his untiring disposition to please, he flatters himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons.

ELIJAH McDOWELL.

march 28 tf

SOLOMON BARRETT,

TAVERN KEEPER,

EASTON, MD.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hambleton, jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment.—His bar is well stocked with the choicest Liquors and his larder with the best provision the market will afford—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender. He has in his employ careful ostlers and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

feb 3 tf

N. B. S.B. will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapins, Oysters, and Wild Ducks.

CART WHEEL WRIGHTING & *BLACKSMITHING.*

THE subscriber, grateful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with in Easton, would most respectfully inform his customers and the public generally that he has bought Mr. A. Dodd out, and will carry on (by the assistance of Mr. Dodd, whom he has employed as his foreman) the Blacksmithing in connection with the Cart-wheel, Plough and Wagon Wrighting, at the stand on Dover street, heretofore occupied by Mr. Dodd, and a new shop immediately adjoining and built for the purpose, opposite the Lumber Yard of Sam'l. Mackey, Esq. Mr. Griffith, who is his foreman at the Wheel Wrighting will continue in his old shop on Washington street, and near the Coach Shop of Mr. John W. Mills, to receive orders and take in work for the accommodation of those who do not know where his new stand is. Any orders left with him or Mr. Dodd, will receive the same attention as if given to the subscriber.

He has and intends keeping on hand a large and general assortment of the very

BEST MATERIALS,

in his line, and is prepared to manufacture them at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms.

He intends keeping on hand a few Carts, ready made, and a variety of Wheels, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Cart and Plough Hames; also Axes, Grubbing-hoes, Mattoxes, Dung and Hay Forks, Iron Wedges, Singletrees ironed off, &c. &c. and all kinds of blacksmithing done as heretofore by Mr. Dodd, all of which will be disposed of low for cash or any kind of country produce, or good guaranteed paper, or on a liberal credit to punctual customers.

The public's obedient servant,
JNO. B. FIRBANKS.

april 4 tf (Geo3w)

PROPOSALS.

WILL be received by the Subscribers on, or at any time before the 12th of May next, for undertaking the Carpenters and Joiners work upon the Church about to be built at Miles River Ferry. The undertaker to lay in materials, subject to the inspection and condemnation of the undersigned building Commissioners, if not approved.

The dimensions of Church are 50 by 38 feet, windows, doors and arches of Gothic order, plain—plan of interior, Pulpit, Desk, Chancel, Pews, &c. to be arranged with Committee. A meeting of the building Committee will be held at Easton on 12th May.

JOSEPH SPENCER,
R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
RICHARD FEDDIMAN.
Building Committee.

april 28

A FAIR.

THE public are respectfully informed, that a Fair will be held in Centreville, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th and 6th days of May next, in aid of the fund to complete the Episcopal Church now building in that place, and also for repairing the Chapel at Wye, or erecting a new Church at Queenstown, whichever may be determined on hereafter.

Centreville, April 18th, 1835.

The Kent, Caroline, and Talbot papers will confer a favor by giving the above one or two insertions. april 28

CASH.—A number of likely YOUNG NEGROES, of both sexes, between the ages of 12 and 30, slaves for life, and for whom good titles can be given, are wanted. For such the highest cash prices will be paid by the subscriber.

JAMES M. KNIGHT.

feb 7 tf

MARYLAND, Sct.

At a of session the General Assembly of Marylnd, begun and held at the city of Annapolis on the last Monday of December, being the twenty-ninth day of said month, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four and ended the twenty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five His Excellency James Thomas Esq. Governor, amongst others, the following law was enacted, to wit:

No. 304.

An Act relating to the Public Roads in Talbot county.

Whereas, the present mode of keeping in order the public roads in Talbot county is found by experience to be imperfect, Therefore,

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the Commissioners for Talbot county or a majority of them, be, and they are hereby authorised and required to meet together on the first Monday of April, the ye ar eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and on the same day in every year thereafter, at the Court House in said county, and when so met together, the said Commissioners or a majority of them, shall, and they are hereby authorised (if not already done to their satisfaction,) to describe, ascertain, and distinctly record, in a well bound book, to be provided if necessary for that purpose, the several respective roads and public highways in said county, and to nominate and appoint capable and judicious persons as supervisors of the several and respective roads aforesaid, according to the number and division of the said roads into districts, as to the said Commissioners may appear meet and proper, not to assign to any one supervisor more than eight miles of road.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That upon any such appointment of supervisor as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Commissioners for said county within ten days after such appointment, to issue a warrant to the person so appointed, and deliver the same to the Sheriff of the county aforesaid, to be by him delivered within twenty days to the person so appointed or left at his place of residence, under the penalty of ten dollars, current money, for every neglect by the Sheriff or Clerk aforesaid respectively.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That any person appointed supervisor of the roads in virtue of this act, and refusing to serve as such or to comply with the requisites thereof except for a reasonable excuse, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, current money, to be recovered in the name of the State, before any Justice of the Peace of said county, such suit to be ordered by the Commissioners or a majority of them, at the first meeting after such refusal, and when recovered, to be by them applied towards defraying the county charges, *Provided*, that no one person shall be compelled to act as supervisor more than one year in every three years without his consent.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That if any person appointed supervisor in pursuance of this act shall refuse to act as such, remove out of the county, become disqualified, or die, it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners or a majority of them to supply at any time any such vacancy so happening, by the appointment of another suitable person to act as supervisor under the same penalties and regulations as if he had been appointed at the regular meeting of the said Commissioners, on the first Monday of April in each and every year, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Commissioners to issue a warrant to such person so appointed, and the Sheriff of said county to deliver the same under the same penalties prescribed in the second section of this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners for said county on the first Monday of April in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and in each and every year thereafter, at such time as they shall meet for the purpose of making the annual levy for Talbot county, to levy and assess upon the assessable property of said county such sum of money as in their judgment and discretion they may deem sufficient under the provisions of this act, to defray the expenses for the repair of the public roads in said county, to be collected as other county charges are, and to be paid under the orders of said Commissioners to such persons as may have their respective claims allowed by said Commissioners.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of each supervisor to call upon all the taxable persons of this section of the road and none other, except as hereinafter provided, at least two days before he intends working said roads, exclusive of the day of notice and the day of meeting and notify them of his intention, and the time and place of meeting to work said roads, what utensils & implements to bring, with carts and teams if necessary, and when so notified, it shall be the duty of said taxable inhabitants to furnish one half of the able bodied hands of color, if required except in time of wheat harvest, not under eighteen nor over forty-five years of age, and also such utensils and implements, carts and teams as may be required by said supervisor, if the party called on have or possess them, and in case of default on the part of said taxable inhabitants to furnish their respective proportion of hands, carts, and teams, with the necessary utensils and implements when called upon agreeably to the requisitions of this act, the said Supervisor shall be and he is hereby authorised and required to employ such persons, not chargeable with taxes, as he may deem requisite for the repair of the public roads within his section, and the allowance to each and every able bodied person so employed, not under eighteen nor over forty-five years of age, shall be the same as hereinafter specified in, the seventh section of this act, Provided always, that it shall not be lawful for any supervisor appointed under this act, to employ more than one half of his own able bodied hands of color at any one time, nor at any other time, than when he calls on the taxable inhabitants of his section as herein before directed except to repair broken bridges or remove temporary obstructions in or across said roads.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted*, That for the purpose of regulating and establishing the wages of laborers, carts and teams employed in the repair of said public roads, the following rate of wages shall be allowed, to wit: for every able bodied hand, not under eighteen or over forty-five years of age furnished by a taxable inhabitant at the request of a supervisor he shall be allowed and paid the sum of fifty cents current money per day, and for every cart and team occupied in hawling dirt, timber, or other materials necessary for the repair of the public roads, the sum of one dollar current money per day, and that supervisor shall receive for his services the sum of fifteen dollars per annum.

Sec. 8. *And be it enacted*, That if any of the supervisors appointed in virtue of this act shall not sufficiently clear, or caused to be cleared, amended, and repaired the public roads within his section, or shall suffer any fallen trees or other obstructions to remain in or across any of the said public roads whereby any carriages, carts, wagons or vehicle shall or may be obstructed for more than three days together, the said supervisor having notice thereof except in time of wheat harvest, or shall neglect to fell all dead trees on either side of said road, whose limbs overhang and may by falling injure travellers, or to lop or cut off any limbs or branches of trees hanging or projecting over said roads within fifteen feet above the surface thereof, or shall suffer any of the bridges or causeways of said County to be out of repair except frame bridges exceeding fifteen feet from abutment to abutment, or shall proceed to employ other hands except those of the taxable inhabitants of his section without first giving the notice as herein before specified, to such taxable inhabitants, or shall charge said county in a larger sum for any labor by him procured for the repair of said roads, than he shall actually and bona fide have paid for the same, or shall in any wise fail to perform the duty of supervisor under this act he shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars current money for every such offence to be recovered by bill of indictment, before the Court of Talbot county and applied to defray the charges and expenses of said county.

Sec. 9. *And be it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the several and respective supervisors of the said roads and they are hereby authorised and empowered as often as shall be necessary to dig, take and remove any stones gravel or earth from any lane adjoining the public roads and for the repair of which the same be necessary; and for the making or repairing of bridges over the heads of creeks, branches, swamps, or other low and miry places through or over which the same may pass, to cut down any tree or trees (fruit or ornamental trees excepted) standing or growing on any of the lands adjacent to such place where bridges may be necessary as aforesaid, and the same to maul, split and carry away and to apply the same to the mending, or repairing, or making of said bridges, or for the purposes necessary for the repairs of the public roads aforesaid, *Provided* always that it shall not be lawful for any supervisor to enter into any inclosure for the purpose of obtaining any stones, gravel, earth, or timber for the purposes aforesaid without the consent of the owner or owners thereof: or if the owner or owners thereof be a minor or minors, without the consent of his, her, or their guardian or guardians as the case may be; and it shall be the duty of each supervisor, to make a return upon oath of the timber taken by him for the use of the said roads, and a list of the persons to whom it belonged, with his estimate of the value thereof which shall be levied on the assessable property of said county for the use of the person to whom it belonged and to be collected as other county charges are.

Sec 10. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be, and is hereby made the duty of the several supervisors of the said county to, render annually upon oath to the said Commissioners a true account of all works done upon said roads whether the same was done by the hands of taxable inhabitants furnished at the request of the supervisors, or whether the same was done by hands procured by himself upon default of the taxable inhabitants of his section, to furnish the same when so required under the provisions of this act, and the said Commissioners are thereupon required to allow and place to the credit in the county charges of each taxable inhabitant who shall appear by said return to have furnished hands agreeably to the requisitions of the said supervisors for the repair of the public roads, the several sums to which they shall be entitled under the provisions of this act, and also to pay over to each of the said supervisors such sum or sums as may appear from their several returns to be necessary for the payment of such persons as they, the said supervisors, may have employed to supply the deficiency of labour occasioned by the failure of the taxable inhabitants to furnish hands when called upon by such supervisors as herein before provided for.

Sec. 11. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of said county and they are hereby directed to cause to be kept in good repair, the frame bridges of the county exceeding fifteen feet from abutment to abutment, by employing suitable persons to make said repairs when necessary and they are hereby authorized to levy upon the assessable property of said county a sum of money sufficient to defray the expenses of the same, *Provided* they do not exceed the sum of two hundred dollars in any one year.

Sec. 12. *And be it enacted*, That if any supervisor appointed in virtue of this act shall neglect or refuse to render a true account of all work done upon the public road within his section, and of all timber furnished under his orders, whereby the parties laboring or furnishing timber under his order shall not be credited in their county taxes for their services thus rendered, the said supervisor so neglecting or refusing shall become responsible to the party or parties aggrieved for the whole amount omitted to be returned by the said supervisor to the Commissioners, to be by them recovered as small debts are now recoverable; but may, if paid by the said supervisro be levied in his favor the following year exclusive of all costs, and whereas there are many male free negroes and mulattoes residing in the said county who neither pay taxes nor perform militia duties, and it being reasonable they should contribute something towards repairing the public roads of which they have the benefit and advantage Therefore,

Sec. 13. *And be it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for any supervisor in said county, within whose section of road any free negro or mulattoes may reside to call on each of them not being under eighteen nor over forty-five years of age (excepting all such as are employed by the year by a taxable inhabitant) to labor in repairing said public road, *Provided* that it shall not be lawful for any supervisor to call on any such free negro or mulattoe to labor more than one day in any one year.

Sec. 14. *And be it enacted*, That if any free negro or mulattoe called on by a supervisor in virtue of this act, shall refuse or neglect to attend at the time and place appointed by such supervisor or upon attending shall neglect to perform the duties required of him the same being reasonable such free negroe or mulattoe so neglecting or refusing, shall pay a fine not exceeding fifty cents to be recovered at the instance of such supervisor in the name of State before a Justice of the peace and to be paid over by the said supervisor to the Commissioners for the county to be by them applied for defraying the expenses of keeping in repair the Public Roads of said county.

Sec. 15. *And be it enacted*, That from and after the first Monday in April next, all and every act or acts of Assembly inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this act so far as relates to Talbot county, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 16. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners for Talbot county and they are hereby required to cause to be published in each of the newspapers of the town of Easton for four weeks successively a copy of this act, and also to cause their Clerk to furnish a copy thereof to each supervisor of the public roads appointed in virtue of said act.

By the House of Delegates, March 21st, 1835.

This engrossed bill the original of which passed this House March 20th, 1835, was this day read and assented to.

By order,

G. G. BREWER, Clk.

By the Senate, March 21st, 1835.

This engrossed bill the original of which passed the Senate, March 20th, 1835, was this day read and assented to.

By order,

JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.

JAMES THOMAS, [SEAL.]

MARYLAND, Sct.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and true copy taken from the original engrossed bill, deposited in and belonging to the office of the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore of said State.

In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of the L.S. said Court of Appeals, this fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

JOHN JOHNSON, Clerk
Court of Appeals, W. S.

april 21 4w

REMOVAL

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HATS,

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the highest cash *prices*.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 10 tf

NOTICE.

RETAILERS, Traders, Ordinary Keepers, Victuallers and all persons, Bodies Corporate or Politic in Talbot county, and all persons whom it may concern, are hereby cautioned to obtain a License or renew the same according to the provisions of the act of Assembly entitled an "Act to regulate the issuing of Licenses to Traders, Keepers of Ordinaries and others," before the 10th day of May next ensuing.

JO. GRAHAM, Shff.

april 7 t10m (G)

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN CENTREVILLE & EASTON.

THE MAIL STAGE leaves Easton for Centreville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrives at Centreville about half past 5. Returning, leaves Centreville at 9 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton about half past 12 M.

Fare from Easton to Centreville,	$1,50
" " Easton to Wye Mills,	1,00
" " Wye Mills to Centreville,	50

All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

Easton, April 4, 1835.

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties at the old stand on Washington street, next door to Ozment & Shannahan's Cabinent Maker's Shop. He has employed an

Experienced Workman,

from Baltimore, who makes "auld things a'maist as gude as new," and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount.

Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, coon, rabbit, mink, and otter skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore. ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.

jan 10 tf

P. F. THOMAS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed to the Office on Washington street, next door to the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas.

jan 3 tf

BASHAW.

THE services of this fine animal will be again offered this Spring. He will stand at the Trappe, and in the Chapel district, stopping on his way at the farm of one of the subscribers near Easton. The foals of Bashaw have now been tested; they are quick walkers, have fine spirit, and are readily broken.

TERMS.

Five dollars the Spring's chance, $10 to insure, and 25 cents to the groom in each case. Those who put three or more mares, will have to pay but $4 for each, the Spring's chance, and $8 to insure the same number, and this will be the only exceptions to the above rates. It will therefore be utterly useless for persons to offer or expect any other reductions. Those who part with mares that have been insured, will be required to pay the insurance.

M. GOLDSBOROUGH,
N. GOLDSBOROUGH.

march 28 tf

A CARD.

A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the *highest prices* for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others. oct 9,

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$50 REWARD.

SOME villain or villains on the night of Saturday the 4th instant, seized on a large new Batteau of the subscribers at Miles River Ferry, and cut her all to pieces and set the fragments adrift; we will give the above reward for such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of said person or persons who committed this unheard of and outrageous act.

WM TOWNSEND, &
J. STEWARD.

april 21

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS

MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgements to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a plater's shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

With a large and extensive assortment of

MATERIALS,

embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carryalls,

or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GIGS, new and second hand,

of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of Steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of Silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.

The public's obedient servants,

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting.

They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons. A. & H.

Jan 20 tf

The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above.

JOHN W. MILLIS,

COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKER,

MOST RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore with

A FIRST RATE ASSORTMENT OF THE

BEST MATERIALS

in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner and at the shortest possible notice. By the assistance of some experienced workmen and his own attention to business, he feels satisfied that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. His shop is on Washington street near the Tan Yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman & Co. and immediately fronting the Bay Side road.

He pledges himself that no exertions will be wanting on his part to render his work equal to any manufactured on the Eastern Shore in point of style and durability.

All kinds of repairs done at the shortest possible notice and on accommodating terms. Old Gigs taken in exchange for work of any kind, or in payment of debts due the subscriber; or, he will give fair prices in cash for such as will bear repairing.

april 7 eo3w (G)

P. S. He feels called on to say to his customers that his absence from his shop during the winter was owing to circumstances beyond his control, but he has surmounted them all, and is permanently fixed with a determination to fill up the vacant space his absence caused for the time in his business.

☞The subscriber wishes to obtain a Body Maker. Constant employment and the highest cash price will be given.

J. W. M:

NOTICE.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and the public generally that he has on hand a quantity of

GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES,

CONSISTING OF IN PART AS FOLLOWS: VIZ

Gentlemen's fine Monroes.
Do do Shoes.
Women's Boots and Shoes.
Children's Shoes cut different fashions.
Some good strong Coarse Shoes.

He is constantly making up work of all kinds adapted to the season, which he is determined to sell low for cash, bacon, hides, or tan-bark, provided the articles of trade are delivered at the time of making the purchase.

Those wishing to purchase on such terms will please call at his shop between McNeal and Robinson's Grocery, and Mrs. Gibbs's Millinery and Fancy Store, and directly opposite Ozmon & Shannahan's Cabinet Shop, where he may be found always ready to wait on those who may please to give him a call.

The public's humble serv't.

SOLOMON MERRICK.

april 4 tf

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either on executions or officer's fees, are informed that if speedy payment is not made, he will proceed according to law without respect to persons. He hopes this notice will be punctually attended to, otherwise he is determined to be punctual in executing to the utmost rigor of the law, all persons who are delinquent. Other notices have not been attended to, but this shall be.

JOS: GRAHAM, Shff.

march 21 tf

Easton and Baltimore Packet,

VIA MILES RIVER FERRY.

Schooner William & Henry.

JAMES STEWART—*Master.*

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that the above schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on the 4th March, (weather permitting,) leaving Miles River Ferry on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock; returning, will leave Baltimore on the Saturday following, at 9 o'clock, from Light street wharf, No. 10, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season.

Freights intended for the William & Henry will be received on board at Miles River Ferry, or at the Landings of such persons on the river as may request it. All orders left at the Drug Store of Spencer & Willis, in Easton, or with the Captain, will be promptly attended to by the public's obedient servant,

WM. TOWNSEND.

☞Passage to or from Baltimore, and found, $1,50.

feb 28 tf

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP

THOMAS HAYWARD,

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords.

☞ Passage $1,00; and 25 cents for each meal.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscribers residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

feb 10 tf

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. it is expected, will be accompanied with the cash; those not handed to the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thos. H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual to his hour of sailing.

Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle by the last day of April, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer, as it is not convenient for me to give that personal attention I have hitherto done, being much absent from the county.

S. H. B.

Easton and Baltimore Packet

SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

ROBSON LEONARD—*Master.*

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore on the 22d of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and continue to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar—and twenty-five cents for each meal. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson & Son, or with Robt. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obd't serv't.

J. E. LEONARD.

feb 17 tf

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at Sinners' Hotel, Water street, at which place the subscribers can be found, or at their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Missionary Church—the house is white.

JAMES F. PURVIS, & CO.

may29 Baltimore.

WAS committed to the Jail of Talbot county on the 26th March inst., by William H. Hayward, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for Talbot county, a negro man who calls himself OXFORD ENNALLS, says he is free, but did belong to Deborah M'Laughlin, of Anne Arundel county. Said negro is about 60 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high; had on when committed a blue cloth coat, blue pantaloons, coarse shoes, old fur hat, and a blue camlet great coat. The owner, if any, of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

JO. GRAHAM, Sh'ff.
of Talbot county.

☞The Baltimore Republican, and Maryland Gazette, will copy the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their account to this office.

march 31

NOTICE.

The Commissioners for Talbot county will sit in their office in the Court-house every Tuesday and Saturday for four successive weeks, commencing on Tuesday the 21st inst., to hear appeals. All persons having claims against Talbot county, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof on or before the 14th day of July next, as the levy will be closed on that day. Per order,

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
to the Commissioners for T. C.

april 21

MARYLAND ECLIPSE

The Thorough-bred Horse,

MARYLAND ECLIPSE.

WILL be on his stand in Centreville on Monday the 30th of March inst. and will return to Easton on Saturday the 5th of April next, where he will remain a week. He will then be at Centreville and Easton a week alternately during the season.

In addition to the running stock of Maryland Eclipse, formerly noticed, he is the sire of Fanny Richards, a successful racer in South Carolina and Georgia, beating the celebrated horse Her Cline, in two heats, three miles and repeat; and of Mr. Biddle's Maid of the Neck, who took the purse the first day, at the Easton race course last fall, beating four others, the colts of Sir Archie, John Richards, Valentine, &c. with apparent ease.

For his performances, pedigree and terms &c. see Handbill.

JAMES SEWELL.

march 31

☞The Centreville Times will copy the above.

The Thorough-bred Race Horse

UPTON,

SIX YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING,

WILL make another season at the same stands,—terms $8 and $12. For his pedigree in full, and extraordinary performance as a three year old, running his mile in 1m. 53¼s., 1m. 52s., 1m. 53s, 1m. 57s., 1m. 56s., against aged horses, at Lancaster, Pa. (run as Col. Selden's b. c.) See Am. Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, vol. 6, no. 6—vol. 5, page 54—do. no. 9, (cover) v. 2, p. 252—v. 4, p. 151 and 544, &c.

E. N. HAMBLETON,
T. TILGHMAN,

jan 31 tf

The Celebrated Horse

IVANHOE,

WILL be let to mares this season at four dollars the Spring's chance, two dollars the single leap, and seven dollars to insure a mare to be in foal. Season to commence at Easton on Tuesday the 7th April, inst. at the Trappe on Wednesday the 8th, at Marengo, in Miles River Neck, on Friday the 10th, and at St. Michaels on Monday the 13th, and he will be at the above stands on the above named days once in two weeks throughout the season.

IVANHOE was sired by Chester, best son of Mr. Hambleton's old Tom, out of an Oscar mare, is seven years old this Spring. He is a remarkably sure foal getter, and his colts will bear a comparison with the colts of any horse in the county (of the same age.)

FAYETTE GIBSON,
HENRY PRICE.

Talbot co. April 4th, 1835. tf

The Celebrated Hunting Horse,

GRAY MESSENGER,

FROM THE CITY OF WILMINGTON, DEL.

WILL stand for Mares this season at Centreville, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, commencing the 25th March, ult. He will stand at Easton on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday following, and at the Trappe on Friday and Saturday following, and at St. Michaels on Monday and Tuesday following, and will be at each of the above stands on the above days, every other week throughout the season, ending on the 4th of July next.

Messenger is in first rate condition and is ready to serve mares at the following reduced prices: $4 the single service, cash; $8 the season, payable the first of October next, but six dollars will be taken if paid by the 4th of July, at which time his term of service will expire; $12 to insure a mare with foal, payable the first of March, 1836, or as soon as she is ascertained to be in foal, but ten dollars will be taken if paid by the first of December next, and 25 cents to the groom, cash, for each mare. All persons putting mares to Gray Messenger to insure with foal and parting with them before it is ascertained whether they are with foal or not, must pay for the season.

Gray Messenger is a handsome gray, full sixteen and a half hands high, well proportioned, was got by Mr. Cooper's full-bred horse Messenger, of Pennsylvania, his grand sire was the noted imported horse Messenger, by Mr. Benger, in the year 1791, and landed at New York, his dam by Paymaster, his grand dam by the old independent horse Arabian. The Messenger stock for harness, saddle, fast trotters, long life, easy keeping and durability, stands unrivalled. This horse is allowed by good judges to be a first rate harness horse, perfectly gentle, and has fine action, and good bottom. His colts are highly approved by competent judges. It is unnecessary to say more, as the horse will show for himself. His stands will be at the stable of Mr. Wm. Simes in Centreville, and at the subscriber's stable in Easton, and at Capt. H. Dellahay's stable at the Trappe, and at Mr. W. Fairbanks's stable at St. Michaels. The above named gentlemen will receive the names of all persons putting mares to Gray Messenger.

RICHARD C. LAIN.

March 25th, 1835—april 11 tf

N. B. The subscriber wishes to purchase a small quantity of good oats and corn blades, or good hay, for which he would pay a good price.

R. C. L.

Commercial and Farmer's Bank

OF BALTIMORE.

April 16th, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given that a general meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House in the city of Baltimore on Monday the 8th day of June next, at 11 o'clock for the purpose of taking into consideration the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session 1834, entitled "an act to extend the charter of the several Banks in the city of Baltimore" and determining on the propriety of authorising the President and Directors by resolution to accede to the terms of said act and declare their acceptance thereof.—By order.

GEO. T. DUNBAR, Cash'r.

ap 18 tm

☞The Easton Whig and Frederick Herald will please insert the above and charge this office.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES. "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS THE ETERNAL VIGILANCE." VOL. I.---No. 35.

EASTON, MARYLAND. SEMI-WEEKLY. SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1835.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,

Printed and published by

RICHARD SPENCER,

PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

The semi-weekly, printed and published every Tuesday and Saturday morning, at four dollars per annum; if paid in advance, three dollars will discharge the debt, and, the weekly, on Tuesday morning, at two dollars and fifty cents; if paid in advance, two dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.

No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

THE BRAZILIAN BRIDE.

BY THE HON. MRS. ERSKINE NORTON.

From "The Friendship's Offe ing." for 1835

AMONG the nobles who suffered most from the invasion of Portugal, and who followed John VI. across the Atlantic, in search of a safer home in another hemisphere, was the Marquess de Gonsalva. He had married a young and lovely woman to whom he was tenderly attached. She suffered much at the separation from her home and family and her health failed under the fatigue and privation of the voyage:she had scarcely reached Brazil ere she died in giving birth to a son.

The Marquess remained a widower, devoting himself to the care of his child, and the reparation of his ruined fortune

Alonzo was a fine generous spirited boy, greateful and affectionate in his disposition, and very handsome in his person: his clear dark complexion, laughing eyes, and white teeth, were united to a form remarkable for its just proportions and natural grace. It was on the subject of his education that his farther felt most severely the change of his circumstances; he could not afford to send him to Europe, but all the scanty means that Rio de Janeiro supplied, were put in requisition, and in every respect made the most of.

"What a pity it is," thought the good Marquess. "that my boy, who is beyond all doubt the finest and most talented boy in the country, should lose any advantage that *money* could procure. Money, money, where are you to be had!" cried the father, impatiently pacing the room: he suddenly stopped. and appeared for a full half hour wrapped in thought; then, starting from his reverie, ordered his horse, rode in great haste to the convent of——,had a long conference with his sister the Abbess, returned home, declined an invitation to a ball, and wrote letters the remainder of the evening.

A large and important looking packet was addressed to a Portuguese merchant, well known as a man of great wealth at St. Paul's. About the time an answer might be expected, the Marquess became anxious and impatient; it arrived at length; Alonzo took it to his father, who shut himself up in his room to read it.

Presently, Alonzo was called; "My boy," said the Marquess, rubbing his hands in great glee; "how would you like to be *married!*" Alonzo was just turned seventeen, and therefore answered without a moment's hesitation.

"Very much indeed, sir!"—and as he spoke, the bright eyes of Donna Clara, the little peeping foot of Donna Julia, and the separate perfections of half a dozen other Donnas, glanced in delightful confusion across his mind. "Then married you shall be," replied his father, "sit down, my son, I have an important communication to make. I need not inform you that we have lost almost the whole of our property, with but very little hope of regaining it;—in fact we are *very* poor. I wish you to go to Europe, and for the next few years to have every advantage that travel, study, and an introduction to the first society can give: I wish you, in short, to take your station in the world, —that station for which your birth and talent, so eminently fit you, but this wish cannot be accomplished without *money*; and money, as we are situated cannot be procured, except by—marriage."—A pause: the blood receded from the cheek of Alonzo, but bowing his head, he replied, "I understand you, sir." The Marquess proceeded: "Senhor Josef Mendez owes his rise of life to my father, and much also to me: he is, as you well know, considered the richest individual in Brazil: he has only one child, a daughter, the sole inheritor of his wealth. I have proposed a marriage between you and her, frankly offering the fair barter of rank on one side for wealth on the other. I believed it to be the secret wish of his heart that his daughter should be ennobled by marriage; gratitude unites with pride, and he has accepted my offer with the utmost eagerness. It is arranged that we instantly proceed to St. Paul's where the ceremony will take place: from thence you start for England. My worthy friend, Mr. Mordaunt will meet you at Falmouth. I write to him by this next packet, offering him so handsome an income, that I have no doubt whatever he will become your tutor, guide, and companion, during your five years of travel and study. At the expiration of that time, you will return to your home and friends,—your bride, and father. I pray only that I may not be snatched away before that happy moment arrives;—I shall then die in peace!" The father and son embraced with emotion. "But,—" said Alonzo, hesitatingly: "but,—the lady, sir:"—"True,—the lady," replied the Marquess; "why,—your *lady* is but a child at present,—she has not yet completed her thirteenth year, and I regret to say (the Marquess tried to look grave,) her health is considered delicate: however, in all that personally regards *her*, I confess I am rather deficient in information."

Preparations were speedily made for their departure.—Alonzo, who was an universal favourite, took leave of all his young friends with a heavy heart; they merely knew he was going to St. Paul's and thence to Europe; his intended marriage was a secret.

His last visit was to his aunt, the Abbess. "May the saints protect you, son of my brother!" cried the good lady, "Alonzo, thou art the last support and representative of our ancient and noble house;—blessed be the chance that brings it back to wealth and independence! But remember, Alonzo, thou takes upon thee a duty most delicate and most difficult towards the hand that bestows these blessings There is no good in this world without its attendant evil:—may thy golden chains lie lightly on thee!"

They embarked, and in a few days reached St. Paul's. They were met on board by Senhor Josef, a little elderly man, shrewed and active,—with a long queue, cocked hat, brown dress-coat, and a flowered waistcoat. His joy and pride were almost too great for words, and for once in his life natural feeling swept away his whole routine of compliment; which is saying a great deal for an old Portuguese.

The house of Senhor Josef was situated in the centre of the town and was not at all distinguished from its neighbors, either in its outside or inside appearance; comfort had made less progress here than even at Rio. A heavy, dull looking building, with large white-washed rooms, a few of them only matted: rows of old fashioned chairs ranged round the wall, or projecting in two stiff rows from the ends of a venerable looking sofa; a couple of small tables, to match, looked at each other from exactly opposite sides, and were ornamented with artificial flowers somewhat faded, in vases; a French clock in a glass case, old massive silver candlesticks, with candles ready to light, decorated with wreaths of white cut paper.—such was the appearance of the grand *sala* of the wealthiest man in Brazil.

They were met at the entrace by a little,dark, fat good humoured Senhora, arrayed in stiff flowered stain, whom Senhor Josef introduced as his sister Theresa. She gave Alonzo a hearty smack on each cheek, and led him into the *sala*, where presently a small table was brought in by two neatly dressed black damsels, covered with cakes and very fine fruit. While Alonzo was paying his compliments to these delicacies, the two fathers were talking apart; "The ship sails to-morrow," said the Marquess: "it is very soon," and he sighed; "but, as you observe we had better not lose the opportunity."

"Much better not," replied Senhor Josef: "every thing is arranged: licence from the bishop, the priest, and the witnesses; all can be completed in an hour from this time."

"And your daughter:"

"Why, my lord, you know Isabella is but a child,& a sickly child;she has been sadly spoiled & petted,&,in consequence of her ill health& my numerous avocations,her education has been somewhat neglected, however, we must begin to make up for lost time."

"Well, Senhor," said the Marquess, with a sort of effort, "the sooner the business is finished the better."—Senhor Josef whispered, to his sister&they both left the room.The Marquess then informed Alonzo that the ceremony would take place instantly, and that to-morrow he would leave for Europe. The Marquess also thought it prudent to prepare his son for the appearance of his bride, and after having repeated what her father had stated, he continued: "Promise me Alonzo, to conceal as much as possible any unfavorable emotion she may excite: remember we have set our fate upon this cast!"

"We have indeed sir!" said Alonzo, gravely; "but the sacrifice is great." By this expression, Alonzo did not mean that he or his rank was sacrificed, although his more worldly father put this interpretation on his words; no —the natural integrity, and yet unsullied freshness of his youthful feelings, told him that he was selling his honor and independence, and what youth prizes so much in perspective, free choice in his wedded love.

They retired to their seperate half-furnished bedrooms to make some alteration in their dress; which was scarcely completed when a request arrived that they would meet Senhor Josef in his private room. Thither they went, and found him with a notary, a priest, and two witnesses. A deed was handed over to the Marquess to read, by which a very handsome settlement was made on his son; the Marquess expressed his gratitude, and Alonzo kissed the hand of his new father; the deed was signed and sealed, and copies put in their possession. Senhor Josef's will was next read, in which, after providing for his sister, and bequeathing to her the only house had,he (their present residence,) the rest of his immense fortune he settled exclusively on his daughter. He also expressed his intention to make all fixed and sure by winding up his mercantile concerns before the return of Alonzo: but no land would be purchase; he was aware that a large hereditary estate in Portugal belonged by right to the Marquess, which in all probability he would possess in peace before he died.

These interesting arrangements being completed, the party were requested to proceed to the oratory, where the marriage ceremony was to take place.

Both the father and the son felt sad misgivings on the subject of the bride herself, and it was with a throbbing heart that Alonzo, especially, approached the oratory: his father, yet apprehensive of the final events, whispered emphatically, "Senhor Josef has performed his part nobly:—oh, my son! for *my* sake struggle to support yours." Alonzo pressed his farther's hand; but his heart was too full to answer.

Although the day shone brightly through the arched and small-paned windows of the oratory, it was, as usual in catholic chapels on occasions of ceremony, lighted with a great number of huge wax candles, which producted a most disagreeable effect. Two rows of slaves,maleffitemale,were upon drawn each side the priest and witnesses took their stations: as did Alonzo and the Marquess. Senhor Josef had gone for his sister and daughter.

A few painful minutes elapsed. At length a scuffle was heard in the passage, and "*Non quero! non quero!*" was shrieked out by a weak but shrill female voice. A moment afterwards Senhor Josef appeared with his sister, actually dragging in a thin, dark, lankly form, that was making all the opposition, it was capable of, by biting, scratching, and screaming. The father and aunt were assisted by four young mulatto females, whose disordered white dresses, and flowers falling from their heads, showed but too clearly in what desperate service they had been engaged. The girl herself was dressed in thickly-worked Indian muslin, trimmed with rich lace, but which according to the Portugese taste, was nearly as yellow as her own complexion:in her ears and round her neck were clumsily set diamonds of great value; her hair they had attemped to dress in vain, & it fell over her shoulders,long,strait, and black Anger and mortification were deeply impressed on the countenance of her father and aunt: and all present looked dismayed.—But poor Alonzo! his blood ran cold: he actually sickened—and nothing but the imploring look of his father prevented him rushing from the oratory. When fairly placed in the centre of the circle the girl shook herself free, and threw back her disordered hair: she was panting with rage and exertion evidently beyond her strength; she glanced first on the Marquess and then turned her eyes steadily on Alonzo. Every one was wandering what would happen next; when to their surprise and relief, after a long and childish stare, she stepped up quietly and placed herself beside him. The priest, who knew her well, lost not the favorable moment, and instantly commenced the service. She went through it with perfect composure, every now and then turning round to look at her companion. Once did Alonzo raise his eyes to meet hers.—but his fell as if avoiding the gaze of a basilisk: he visibly shrunk as he touched her cold and skinny hand —in short he could not conceal the agony he suffered. Nevertheless, the ceremony came to its conclusion, and with a sort of convulsive effort he turned to salute his bride. But she had already reached the door, (no one thought proper to prevent her;)—there she stopped and once again fixed her very large, black, & fearfully brilliant eyes upon Alonzo: their expressions was changed, it was no longer the same as at the altar; but what that expression was, Alonzo, though haunted by it for years after, could never make out.

The party left the oratory. The Marquess was the first to recover his composure, and conversed freely on different topics until dinner was announced. Senhora Theresa made an apology for her neice, who, she said, was too unwell to join them. They sat down to repast more abundant than elegant; and the gloom quickly disappeared from every countenance but one.

In the evening, the fathers had a long conference over their coffee: and Alonzo, availing himself of the excuse his intended early embarkation provided, retired for the night to his chamber.

After a light and hurried breakfast on the following morning, he prepared to depart. The Senhora expressed her deep regret that Isabella was not sufficiently recovered,after the agitating scene of the preceding day, to take leave of him personally; but—and the good Senhora was proceeding with a string apologies, when Alonzo impatiently interrupted her by placing in her hand a morocco case containing a set of pink topaz of the latest London fashion which he had brought from Rio as a present for his bride. He mumbled something about the Senhora presenting it in his name, as it appeared he could not have the honor of offering it himself. Away went the aunt with her prize, and returned in a few minutes with a ring containing one deep-yellow diamond of value enough to purchase a dozen of his pink topaz sets, and this was given with many fine speeches from his bride, made up by the Senhora with the felicity of her sex on such occasions.

After receiving the blessings of his new relatives, he went on board accompanied by the Marquess, who took leave of him with the greatest affection; giving him of course much wise counsel, mixed with the heartiest congratulations on his good fortune: but not one word was breated by either concerning her who was at once the maker and marrer of all,—the rivet to those golden links without which, indeed, they would have lain lightly enough. The Marquess was a man of much tact; he felt that any thing he could say on this delicate subject *must* be wrong.

A few weeks brought Alonzo to Falmouth, where he was met by Mr. Mordaunt, his tutor. They proceeded together to the Continent, where it was arranged they should spend three years in travel and study; two remaining years were to be devoted entirely to England.

Mr. Mordaunt was admirably calculated for the office assigned to him, and soon became affectionately attached to his pupil.

Three delightful years flew rapidly by. The most interesting spots in France,Germany, and sacred Italy were visited. The study of the best authors in each language: that of the history, government, manufactures, and works of art, of each country; together with the acquaintance of the most eminent men—all contributed to exalt and enrich the highly gifted mind of Alonzo, and to fill his heart with the noblest sentiment of benevolence and patriotism. During this time he might have been pronounced among the happiest of mortals,—but in his overflowing cup one black and bitter drop was mingled.

Mr. Mordaunt had been made aware of Alonzo's marriage, and of all the circumstances attending it, by the Marquess. In the first letter Alonzo received from his aunt the Abbess, were these words: "The only chance you have of domestic *peace*, (happiness is perhaps out of the question,) in your peculiar circumstances, is to *guard your heart* with the most vigilant care: if once that treasure pass into the possession of another, guilt and misery will attend you through life. I repeat to you again and again, *guard your heart!*" This letter was handed to his tutor, who, pointing to the last sentence, said emphatically, "let that be your watchword."

During his residence on the Continent, his time and attention were too much occupied, his change of residence too frequent, to allow of his affections being at any time in danger. And, beside the observing eye of Mr. Mordaunt, and the watchword of the reverend Abbess, it must be noticed that the young Don was not of that highly inflammable nature, which the sparkle of an eye, the smile of a rosy lip, or the touch of a delicate hand, could ignite in an instant. But M. Mordaunt perfectly agreed with the Abbess in opinion that if ever he *loved*, it would be deeply, passionately, and therefore to him—fatally.

At the appointed time they arrived in England: and a year and a half had been passed with the highest advantage and improvement in travelling through that extraordinary country, and in visiting Scotland. The last six months they were to spend in London: and, alas! the dreadful evil, from a quarter so little suspected that even Mr. Mordaunt appeared to be thrown off his guard, approached; & the God of love was, as a poet would say, amply avenged for the sacrilege that had been perpetrated in performing the sacred band of Hymen.

Alonzo was at the opera with his friend the Brazilian *Charge d' Affaires*. He thought, as he looked round, that he had never been in any public place of amusement where the sex shone to so much advantage as at the English opera; the absence of crowd, the light not glaring, the superb dress, contributed, he supposed, to produce this effect. He observed Charge attentively viewing through his glass some person in an opposite box, and he fancied many other glasses were pointed in the same direction: he looked also, and his eye immediately rested on one of the most beautiful young women he thought he had ever seen; there was that peculiar *something*, however, in her complexion, style, and dress, which marked her a foreigner. "Who is that?" said he to Charge: "she looks French or Spanish."

"[illegible] the Charge, exultingly, "she is Brazilian!"

"[illegible] exclaimed Alonzo, in an accent of [illegible] pleasure.

"[illegible] you not heard of her?" asked his [illegible] she is called the *beautiful Brazilian*, [illegible] novelty of the season, making sad [illegible] the hearts of her English admirers. [illegible] come out under the auspices of the [illegible] of Godolphin, the lady next her."

"[illegible]at is her name?"

"[illegible]na Violet de Montezuma."

"[illegible] name is noble," observed Alonzo," [illegible] do not recollect it at Rio."

"[illegible] family is settled in the north of Brazil: [illegible]self, however, has just come from Rio, [illegible] duenna and suite, to finish her education. She is an heiress, and is reported to be [illegible] in Portugal. Would you like to go [illegible] I will introduce you."

"[illegible] you please:"—and away they went.

[illegible] Charge first introduced Alonzo to the [illegible]ss and then presented him as a fellow-[illegible]yman to the beautiful Brazilian. She [illegible] him with the most marked pleasure, [illegible] a seat for him beside her.

"[illegible] indeed most happy to become acquainted with you, Don, Alonzo," said she, [illegible] only to express to you the affection [illegible] your dear aunt the Abbess, in whose [illegible] it I have been sometime a resident, and [illegible] whom I have received all the care and [illegible] a mother—indeed, I owe her *very* [illegible]."

"[illegible]er love and care at least seemed to have been well bestowed," replied Alonzo: "did you also know my father:"

"[illegible]timately;—and I may also venture to say that I know *you*, so much have I heard of you from the Marquess and your aunt: I am sure no [illegible] nephew was ever more beloved."

Alonzo sighed as he recollected that neither of them had mentioned this lady in their letters: the reason was obvious,—and he felt a [illegible] more acute than usual when he looked on [illegible] lovely and intelligent countenance,—glanced over a figure that appeared to him perfection, and listened to her lively and natural remarks—then compared her with that one of whom he could scarcely endure in any way to think.

The next morning, he mentioned to Mr. Mordaunt, as carelessly as he could, his introduction of the preceding evening.

"I have heard of that lady," observed Mr. Mordaunt.—"She is a good specimen of your country-women,—does great credit to Brazil, and would make, I dare say, an excellent English marriage, if she were not already engaged."

"She is really then engaged:" inquired Alonzo.

"Decidedly—to a Portugese nobleman: this has been published as much as possible to keep lovers at a distance."

"Well," thought Alonzo, "as *she* is engaged, and I married, there can be no danger:" and that very evening for the lady, he understood, was not permitted to receive morning visitors,) beheld him at the Countess's.

[illegible] as was natural between persons of the same age and station, in a foreign country. There was no one that Viola was, or appeared, half so pleased to see as Don Alonzo. She had always a new song to sing to him, a new drawing to show to him, or a new book to recommend. She was fond of chess, and many a happy moment did he spend while the Countess was engaged at her whist. But never in his eyes was she so fascinating as when, passing the black ribbon of her guitar over her shoulder, she accompanied herself in *their* own beautiful national melodies; her voice was exquisitely sweet and clear; the execution finished and graceful. At those moments an exclusive affinity appeared to exist between them; although there might be, and often were, numerous other listeners and admirers, it was *his* eye only that she sought for approval.

They met frequently at public places, and also at other houses. Viola was a beautiful dancer, and he felt proud (he knew not why, for it was nothing to him,) of the admiration she excited. Sometimes he waltzed with her, and with a beating heart caught here and there a half whisper from the spectators—"The two Brazilians—an interesting couple, are they not:"

It was was thought better that Viola, on account of her peculiar situation, should continue to observe, although in England, the strict form of her own national manners. Immediately after dancing she returned to the side of the Countess or her chaparone; she never went out for exercise except when so accompanied, and she never received any visitor except in such presence. These arrangements gave great satisfaction to Alonzo, (he did not know why, for it was nothing to him,) although he frequently, suffered by them.

"Guard your heart!" conscience whispered to Alonzo. Alas! his heart had escaped—but he guarded his manners, and they were the best security: he tried to watch even his very eyes: he never flirted, he never complimented; in fact, he succeeded so well, that the Countess and Mr. Mordaunt appeared to have no suspicion, but he could not deceive himself, and he was not quite sure that he deceived Viola.

Time glided by unheeded: the London season was near its close, when one morning at breakfast, Mr. Mordaunt, observed. "Well, Alonzo, time gets on, we are now in July, and before the end of October, you must be safely landed at Rio. We must secure your passage in the next month's packet."

All this was well known and fully expected, yet did the intimation astound Alonzo. "So soon! can it be possible!"

The same evening they were *en famille* at the Countess's; the whist and chess tables were arranged as usual. "What are you thinking of, Don Alonzo, to make such a move as that?" inquired Viola: "you are a little absent—out of spirits this evening."

"I ought not to be so," said Alonzo, trying to rally, for we have been busy all day planning and arranging about our voyage home."

"[illegible]eed!" said Viola. Alonzo thought she [illegible] certainly she in her turn made a false [illegible] Soon after, a servant entered with a [illegible] jewels belonging to Viola, which had [illegible] from being repaired: while looking at [illegible] Alonza observed, that she was not a little [illegible] by the London belles for the splendor of her jewels

"[illegible] comes it," said she, "that I never see you wear any ornaments, not even a ring? Our young Brazilian beaux are naturally so fond of decorations.

"[illegible]sure you." said Mr. Mordaunt, looking [illegible] cards, "Don Alonzo has one of the most superb rings I ever saw—a single yellow diamond of great value."

Alonzo felt irritated, he scarcely knew why, and replied in a bitter sarcastic tone, quite unusual with him—"Yes, I have a yellow diamond indeed, that I never wish to see, or to show to any one else."

The words were scarcely out of his mouth before he felt their impropriety. "Draw your card, my lady, if you please," said M. Mordaunt.

"Check," cried Alonzo, and with an effort looked at Viola. She was leaning on her hand: and her large, black, and brilliant eyes, with their long up-turned lashes were fixed on his. He started at the look—why or wherefore he could not imagine.—The eyes were withdrawn, and the game continued.

A few evenings after, he was leading her from a dance to place her as usual by the side of the Countess; they had to traverse three or four crowded rooms before they could reach the one where her ladyship was seated at whist; they moved very slowly and loiterinly along, seemingly in no great hurry to arrive at their destination.

"Are you *really* going to leave us next month, Don Alonzo?"

"Really:—and *you* Donna Viola, what becomes of you?"

"I go to Portugal."

"And *there!*" said Alonzo in an inquiring tone.

"O, there we shall not remain long; our Brazilian property will require our presence."

"Then we shall meet again," said Alonzo eagerly.

"I hope so—I dare say, in a few months."

"Well, that is some comfort!"—and he seemed to respire more freely; then after a pause—"but I shall never again meet *Viola!*"

"But Viola, Don Alonzo," she rplied firmly," will meet you as she has always met you; what see has been, she will continue to be—your sincere and affectionate friend."

"Thankyou, Viola, thank you!—but pray do not speak another word to me just now."—He placed her in her seat, and without looking at her, turned away and left the house.

Mr. Mordaunt had accepted the pressing invitation of Alonzo to accompany him to Brazil: their passage was taken and their preparations well forward. Alonzo paid his farewell visits, and did all that was necessary on the occasion, with the most perfect composure.

A passage was also taken for Viola and her suite in the Lisbon Packet, and the day was fixed for her leaving town for Falmouth. The day following was decided on by Alonzo for the same purpose, but this he managed to conceal from her.

The morning before her departure, he called on the Countess. "You are come to take leave of Donna Viola," said her ladyship.

"No, I am not, I come to take leave of you, (for I also am on the eve of quitting London,) and to thank you for all your kind attention."

"But why not of Viola?" said the Countess; "she will be so disappointed."

"It is better I should not."

"But what am I to say to her:" inquired she.

"Precisely what I have just said,—that is it better I should not."

The Countess returned no reply; and with all good wishes on each side, they parted.

The weather was beautiful, and Mr. Mordaunt appeared to enjoy his journey exceedingly; but Alonzo was absorded in thought, and it was only now and then, when Mr. Mordaunt touched upon his approaching meeting with his old Rio friends, that Alonzo could be roused for a moment. At the inns too he occasionally heard something that attracted his silent attention, of the beautiful young foreigner who had passed the day before.

They arrived at Falmouth in the morning to breakfast. With a beating heart, Alonzo inquired concerning the foreign lady and the Lisbon packet: the lady had gone on board the evening before, and the Lisbon and Rio packets were to sail on the following morning.

After breakfast, the two gentlemen were engaged superintending the embarkation of their servants and baggage, and having taken an early dinner, went on board.

It was a lovely evening. Alonzo glanced at the merry and busy town of Falmouth, the numerous vessels and the broad Atlantic,which lay stretched out before him: then his eye fixed, as though there were nothing else worth looking at, on the small vessel that lay nearest to him. He suddenly left his station, descended into a boat, and was in a few minutes on board.

In the outer cabin he met the doenna, who looked very much surprised at seeing him; but without speaking, threw open the door of the after cabin;—he entered, and the door closed behind him.

Viola lay on a couch, apparently absorbed in reading: the noise startled her, and she looked up; but nothing can express the astonishment painted on her countenance at the sight of Alonzo, who stood fixed as a statue before her. She sprang from the couch, and evidently her first feeling was to run towards him, but probably the strangeness of his look and demeanour arrested her; for she checked her self, and exclamed, "Don Alonzo!"

"Viola!" said he, seizing both her hands, and gently forcing her to return to the seat she had left: "Viola!" (the word seemed to choke him.) "I cannot live without you—you are yet free, have pity on me!"

"Alonzo," she asked, in a tremulous voice "are *you* free?"

"I am not *irrevocably* bound."

In a moment she seemed to recover herself-possession, and replied, "Then I must tell you, that, *I am.* You are labouring under a fatal error; you think I am but engaged—*I am married.*—But stay!" she exclaimed, alarmed at the effect of her communication,—"stay!-one moment!—Alonzo!—I beseech you!"

It was in vain; he almost shook her off, rushed to his boat, and in a few minutes was a board of his own vessel: he pushed by Mr. Mordaunt. and every body and every thing that impeded his way to his cabin, where locking the door, he threw himself on his bed, in a state of mind not to be described.

Mr. Mordaunt took possession of the boat Alonzo had quitted, went on board the Lisbon packet, and had an interview with Donna Viola.

At day-break the following morning, Alonzo, wrapped in a cloak, and his hat slouched over his brow, stood on the deck, watching with gloomy composure the Lisbon packet getting under weigh; she soon began to move,—a few minutes more, and she was dashing through the water close beside him. Desperate thoughts for an instant darkened his mind; a feeling of revenge and despair, beset him, and he felt a strong temptation to plunge into the wake of the flying vessel,—when one of the latticed windows of the after-cabin was suddenly thrown open; he saw a waving handkerchief and then the form of Viola herself, her eyes streaming with tears, kissing both her hands, and waving them to him. He had just time to return the salutation: his dark purpose vanished, the weakness of his mother came over him, and he wept: "She loves me!"—that thought alone, single and abstracted, brought back the blood in a rush of transport to his heart: "She loves me!—and nobly sets me the example of a virtuous submission to our fate!"

A friendly hand at that moment was laid on his; Mr. Mordaunt drew him to his cabin "Alonzo," he said, "I have been sadly to blame —I ought to have foreseen and guarded against all this. Donna Viola, whom I saw last evening, bade me give you this note," putting one into his hand.

Alonzo tore it open. "Alonzo, I conjure you, for the sake of your father—for *my* sake—struggle against your fatal and hopeless passion! We shall very soon meet again,—let us meet in peace, in innocence, friendship! Heaven bless you, and heaven forgive us both for we have been much to blame. Viola."

Viola was very inexperienced, and Mr. Mordaunt knew very little about love,otherwise Alonzo had never received this note,which only added fuel to the flame; he kept it next his heart, and read it every day during the passage. He questioned Mr. Mordaunt closely concerning his interview with Viola the preceding evening, and especially inquired whether he could give him any information concerning her husband. "I am told," he said, that he is a man of high rank, very rich, old, and infirm. He has married the orphan daughter of his friend, merely as a safeguard to her and her property in these dangerous times." At this intelligence, Alonzo's heart bounded with secret joy: he became comparatively tranquil, but he would not analyse his feelings—he dared not.

A few weeks brought them to Rio. On entering its superb harbour Mr. Mordaunt was struck with admiration at the magnificent and beautiful scenery that surrounded him; but to the heart of Alonzo it spoke yet more feelingly; entwined as it was with all his dear and early associations. He could have kissed the black and barren rock of the Sugar-Loaf: it was passed, and threw open the graceful sweep of the Bay of Botafogo, surrounded with its wooded and lofty mountains: this too was passed, and the harbour of Rio appeared. Great political changes had taken place, and the imperial flag waved upon every fort and hill. The visiting boat approached, and by the side of the officer sat Alonzo's watchful and expecting father, who in a few minutes more was locked in the arms of his son. On their landing, friends crowded round them: in the afternoon they visited the good kind Abbess; and the evening was employed in renewing Alonzo's recollections of his young female friends, most of whom had now became wives and mothers; and those whom he had known as children had started up into young women, a process remarkably rapid in that country. He was pleased to observe the vast improvement, that, even during the short period of his absence, had taken place at Rio. as far as concerned the comforts and refinement of domestic life. On the following morning he was presented at court:—in short, for two or three days he had not leisure even to *look* melancholy.

But one morning after breakfast, (a time universally agreed upon for making disagreeable communications,) his father informed him that in about a month, Donna Isabella might be expected with her father and aunt. "I have taken a temporary residence for you, which I think you will like, at Botafogo—(I say *temporary*, for you will soon be offered, what you most desire, a diplomatic mission to Europe:) and the furnishing and arranning this residence has been my hobby for the last six months. If you and Mr. Mordaunt have no objection, we will ride to see it this afternoon." "If you please, sir," was the only reply; and, accordingly, at the appointed time they set out. The house and situation were both delightful: the furniture tasteful and costly. The apartment peculiarly appropriated to Donna Isabella, and called her garden-room, opened into a delicious parterre, it contained tables for needle-work and drawing book-cases filled with a choice collection in English, French, and Italian: there were also a piano, harp, and guitar.

"Is Donna Isabella such a proficient in music?" asked Alonzo with a sarcastic smile. "She is, I believe, very fond of it," quietly replied the Marquess. Alonzo, with much warmth and sincerity, thanked his father for the kind pains he had taken; then sighed, and thought how happy he could be here with—certainly not with Donna Isabella.

After the first novelty of his arrival had worn off, Alonzo relapsed into sadness; a settled gloom was gathered on his youthful brow, a sickening indifference to all around was gradually stealing over him. His father and Mr. Mordaunt did all they could to arouse and distract his attention. Excursions into the country were frequently made, especially to the botanical garden about six miles from the city. It is arranged with exquisite order and good taste encircled by bold and rugged mountain-scenery, opening, towards the ocean,—reposing in all its richness of floral beauty, with its shady and stately trees, its leafy bowers and gushing streams, like a gem in the wilderness. —like the decked and lovely bride of a dark-browned warrior in those stern days of "auld lang syne," of which one loves to dream in spots like these. Water-parties to the many beautiful islands.—society and study,—were all tried, and in vain: every day, every hour seemed to increase the despondency of Alonzo; but he never complained, never even touched in any way upon the subject that caused it. Upwards of three weeks passed in this manner.

Alonzo was fond of the society of the Abbess: with the unerring tact of her sex, she managed his present mood: she would sit opposite to him, employed at her old-fashioned embroidery, frame, for an hour without speaking: this was just what he liked. One afternoon he had ensconced himself in his accustomed seat in her little grated parlour: he scarcely observed her entrance, but instead of seating herself at her frame she stepped towards him.

"Alonzo, I am glad you have come, for I was just going to send for you"

"To send for me" repeated he listlessly.

"Yes, a friend of yours has arrived at the convent, and wishes to see you."

"A friend of mine!"

"You recollect, I suppose, Donna Viola de Montezuma?"

He started from his seat—the shock was electric.

"Viola, did you say!—Donna Viola!—recollect her!—what of her?—what of her?"

"She has become a widow."

"Go on!"

She arrived at Lisbon just in time to receive the last breath of her expiring husband. After the funeral, she consigned her affairs there into proper hands, and delayed not a moment in returning to this country, where they demand her instant attention. She arrived yesterday, and remains here for a short time. She wishes to see you."

"I am ready," said Alonzo.

The Abbess left the room. "This is too—*too* much!" he exclaimed aloud, as he paced the little parlour with hurried steps. A slight rustling near the grate arrested him: it was Viola in deep mourning, looking more lovely and interesting than ever. She presented him her hand through the grate—he knelt, and prest it to his lips, to his heart, to his burning forehead. "Alonzo," she said in the kindest and most soothing tone, "I have heard from the Abbess, of your marriage, and fear that I have innocently contributed to render that, which might have proved the highest blessing, a source of bitter misery. What can I do but to entreat you to arm yourself with the resolution of acting right? I confess that your forcing me to lose my esteem for you, would be the greatest pain you could inflict, even although your affection *for me* were the cause.—Promise me, Alonzo—"

He hastily interrupted her: "I will promise nothing—nothing!—Heaven grant that I may do what is right, but, in the present state of my mind, I will pass my word for nothing."

Viola sighed. "Well," she resumed, "I shall see whether Alonzo be really what I believed him or not: I shall see whether he be capable of sacrificing the happiness of his young and innocent wife, and of his doating father—his own honour and principles, to the shadow of a shade; for such is all hope of me. Heaven bless you Alonzo! and support you through this trial! You have my prayers, my best, my warmest wishes: *deserve* to be happy, and leave the rest to Providence."

She disappeared:—he still remained kneeling at the grate, apparently wrapt in thought: at length a ray of light seemed to break through the darkness that surrounded him: a single spark of hope saved him from utter despair. He decided that in his first interview with Donna Isabella, he would reveal every secret of his heart: he would conjure her, as she valued their mutual happiness, to assist him in breaking the tie that had been made between them; he would recall to her recollection the fatal hour of their union, when reluctance on his side, and the necessity of absolute force on hers, formed but an evil omen of future concord. Since that moment they had never met, had never even corresponded; he had formed elsewhere a deep and serious attachment, and so perhaps had she. As to the debt he had incurred towards her and her family, with a little time and indulgence it would be cleared, as the property in Portugal was on the eve of being restored to his father. Thus, if they acted with determination, and in unsion, there could be no doubt of their succeeding in breaking the galling fetters in which the mistaken zeal of their relatives had bound them. "If," he exclaimed, "she be not utterly devoid of the common pride and delicacy of her sex, there is but one step to take:—she will—she must take it—and I shall become free and happy!"

Full of this thought, he left the convent; and, on his return home sought Mr. Mordaunt,

county to deliver the same under the same penalties prescribed

and laid his project before him. Mr. Mordaunt listened with the utmost kindness and sympathy; he saw but one objection to the attempt: if Donna Isabella, in spite of all he could urge, should refuse to enter into his views, how much wider would it make the breach between them! how much would it diminish their chance of happiness! But to this side of the picture, Alonzo absolutely refused to turn; and Mr. Mordaunt, seeing him perfectly resolved, gave up the point, glad, at all events that Alonzo had even this slight support to lean upon until the crisis arrived.

At the top of the Marquess's small and rather inconvenient abode, was a room which, on account of its height and airiness, and the view of the harbour it commanded, the gentlemen preferred to breakfast, and to spend the morning in: a spy-glass was fixed here, to which of late the eye of the Marquess had been often and anxiously applied. One morning, about a week after the scene just described, the Marquess seemed more than usually on the alert, watching the approach of a fine Brazilian merchant ship. "Is she near the fort?"—"here she comes,"—"she is abreast of it,"—"now for it!" and as he spoke, up flew a private signal. The Marquess clasped his hands, and exclaimed in a half-whisper, to Mr. Mordaunt, "Thank heaven, there they are at last!" and the two gentlemen instantly left the room.

"Well," thought Alonzo, "I am not bound to know that there they are at last, until I am informed of it;" and he tried again to rivet his attention to his study. Three intolerably long hours passed away: a note was then brought to him from the Marquess: "Donna Isabella, her aunt, and father, have arrived, and are now at Botafogo. The two ladies are somewhat fatigued, and prefer not receiving you until the evening; therefore between seven and eight Mr. Mordaunt and the carriage will be at your door.

Alonzo sent away his untouched dinner, he dressed *engrande toilette*; and, taking down Walter Scott's last new novel, strove to fix his attention on its delightful pages.—Alonzo had generally the power of exercising great mastery over his mind; to an indifferent observer he would appear rather cold, reserved, and not easily acted upon in any way; but, when his feelings once burst their barrier, it was with a violence proportioned to the restraint he had thrown over them.

At half-past seven, the carriage drew up to the door, and Alonzo immediately descended to it. I am glad to see you are quite ready," said Mr. Mordaunt, as he entered, the door closed; and they drove off.

"You have seen Donna Isabella?" inquired Alonzo.

"Yes, I have," was the laconic reply with evidently a wish of saying no more. After a considerable pause, Mr Mordaunt asked whether he still kept to his purpose.

"Certainly," said Alonzo firmly—and no further conversation passed.

Half an hour brought them to their destination: with a throbbing heart, Alonzo descended from the carriage.—They were shown into the grand *Sala* brilliantly lighted. Here were assembled Senhor Josef and Senhora Theresa, the Marquess, and the Abbess with an attendant nun; the old lady had not left her convent for many years, but on this occasion she was determined to be present.

Alonzo saluted Senhor Josef and his sister, with gravity, but perfect and sincere kindness; he kissed the hand of his aunt; then, turning to his father, begged to know where he might find Donna Isabella.

"She waits for you in her garden-room," replied the Marquess. Alonzo bowed, and left the sala.

He struggled successfully to continue the same appearance of composure, as he passed along the corridor which led to the garden-room: the door was ajar; he entered and closed it.

The room was only lighted by a single Grecian lamp, suspended from the centre; the latticed doors leading to the garden were thrown open, and the moon beams quivered brightly on the rich festoons of flowers and foliage that twined around them. Leaning on the harp near the furthest door, stood a lady magnificently dressed as a bride; one hand hung listlessly at her side, in the other were gathered the folds of her veil, in which her face was buried. Alonzo advanced, and although somewhat prepared for a favorable alteration, he was struck with astonishment at the exquisitely fine and graceful form that stood before him. "Donna Isabella, I believe,"—no reply, and no change of position. He approached a little nearer, and ventured to take the unoccupied hand, whose slight and delicate fingers were covered with gems, but on the arm was only a single bracelet, and that was of *pink topaz*. "Donna Isabella, I venture to claim a few minutes' private conversation with you, on a subject that deeply concerns the happiness of us both: permit me to lead you to a seat." He paused—the emotion that visibly pervaded her whole frame convinced him that at least he was not addressing a statue. Suddenly she raised her head, clasped her hands, and sunk on her knees at his feet. Alonzo recoiled, as though a supernatural appearance had presented itself, while with a tone that thrilled through heart and brain, she exclaimed—

"Alonzo, can you forgive me?"—It was Viola.

"Can you forgive me for all the deception I have practised, and caused others to practise? May the prize I strove for—my husband's heart—plead my excuse?—I know it will!"

While she spoke, Alonzo in some degree recovered himself. He raised up the beautiful suppliant, and folding her in silence to his breast kissed her with pure, intense and devoted affection. He could not speak; he thought not and cared not how it had all been brought about; he only knew and felt that his wife was in his arms, and that *that wife was Viola*.

The party in the drawing-room, to whom the duenna was now added, were in an agony of impatient expectation. The Marquess at length led the way, and they all crept softly along the passage: "May we come in?"

"Come in," said Alonzo—the first words he had spoken since the denouement.

Their entrance dispersed, in a great measure, the concentrated feelings of Alonzo, and he became attentive to learn the mechanism by which his present happiness had been effected. It appeared that the prepossession Isabella had conceived for her husband at the alter had produced a striking change on her, as love did on Cymon. Ill health, the absence of the usual means of education at St. Paul's, the ignorance and weak indulgence of those with whom she resided, had allowed weeds to spring up and choke the rich treasures of her mind. However, she accompanied the Marquess from St. Paul's and was placed by him under the charge of the Abbess, where, in three years, her improvement in health, beauty, and mental attainments astonished all those who observed it. The two years she passed in England, under the most judicious care, had brought her to that point of perfection to which she had now arrived.

Alonzo had not the slightest recollection of *any of her features* except her eyes which on the day of their union had that large size and troubled expression which usually attend ill health. He could now account for the startling recollection that had passed over him one evening at the chessboard, the look she then gave

Sec. 11. *And be it enacted*, That it shall

and that with which she had impressed him on her leaving the oratory, were the same.

"And you my grave and worthy tutor," said Alonzo, addressing Mr. Mordaunt, "did *you* join in this powerful league against me?"

"I confess," replied Mr. Mordaunt, "that I was in the service of the enemy; so much so, that on the evening you first met Donna Viola, and were introduced to her at the opera, I knew beforehand that such a meeting and such an introduction would take place. I take this opportunity however, of hinting that you may thank your own impetuosity that the discovery was not prematurely advanced on board of the Lisbon Packet; for Donna Viola, terrfied at your vehemence, would have revealed the whole truth, could she but have prevailed upon you to stay and hear it."

"Alas! for my vehemence," exclaimed Alonzo; and trying to collect his puzzled thoughts, he turned to the Abbess: "And you too my dear aunt,—you too, my Lady Abbess! it is well you have the power of absolving yourself for all those little fibs you told me the other day."

"May Our Lady grant me absolution," replied the good Abbess devoutly, "for whatever stain of sin I may have contracted by playing a part in this masque!"

"Supper! supper!" cried out the Marquess, as he marshalled them the way. Alonzo seized his Viola (for thus he ever after named her, as if he dreaded that some magical delusion would again snatch her from his sight)—and never did a sett of happier creatures meet than those which now encircled the sumptuous banquet, prepared in honour of this Brazilian Wedding.

Extraordinary Ferocity of a Rat.—The following singular case ought to operate as a caution to persons entrusted with the care of children. On the return last Thursday night of Mr. G. Wieland, of Drury Lane, who is a widower, from his duties in King Arthur, to his abode in Wakefield st. Regent's square, he was informed by his housekeeper that his child (eighteen months old) had been disturbed several times, but from what cause she knew not. She had taken up the infant three times, but being overcome with sleep had laid her down again. Mr. Wieland, it appears, took no immediate notice of the circumstance, but was shortly afterwards alarmed by hearing a dreadful scream. He ran to the bed room and took up the child. On removing the sheet he found to his surprise a quantity of blood around the feet. He gave the infant to the woman to examine, and in the meantime turned down the bed clothes when a tremendous rat started forth—With great presence of mind, Mr. Wieland quickly covered the clothes all over the bed, and tucked them tightly round, by which means he was fortunately enabled to catch and destroy the monster. The first toe on the right foot of the infant was bitten, completely round the joint, and on the side of the left foot the rat's teeth had met in two places. The little sufferer was placed under the care of Dr. Ramadge, of Ely-place, Holburn, who has pronounced her out of danger, and has expressed his astonishment at her escape. The rat measured sixteen inches; and it is supposed must have made its way *from the kitchen* to the top of the house.

A person having purchased a watch, placed, it in his fob, and strutting across the floor, said to his wife, "Where shall I drive a nail to hang my watch upon, that it may not be disturbed and broke?" "I do not know a safer place," replied his wife, "than in our meat barrel; I'm sure no one will go there to disturb it."

BY AUTHORITY.

RESOLUTIONS,

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[No. 1.]

Whereas the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company have found it impracticable to make the railroad through the grounds belonging to the United States at Harper's Ferry, agreeably to the exact terms of the joint resolution passed for their benefit at the last session of Congress,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company are hereby authorized to complete said Railroad, as now located through said grounds, on paying the value of any improvements injured by the road, or giving authority to replace them in other positions, should they be deemed by the President of sufficient importance to be paid for or removed: *Provided, however*, That the road shall be constructed in such place, as far as it passes through the public grounds at Harper's Ferry, as may be approved by the President.

Approved, January 27th, 1835.

[No. 2.]

A resolution presenting a gold medal to George Croghan, and a sword to each of the officers under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct, in the defence of Fort Stephenson, in eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck with suitable emblems and devices, and presented to Colonel Croghan, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his gallantry and good conduct in the defence of Fort Stephenson, and that he present a sword to each of the following officers engaged in that affair: to Captain James Hunter, to the eldest male representative of Lieutenant Benjamin Johnston, and to Lieutenants Cyrus A. Baylor, John Meek, Ensign Joseph Duncan, and the nearest male representative of Ensign Edmund Shipp, deceased.

Approved, February 13th, 1835.

[No. 3.]

Resolution for the disposition of a Lion and two Horses, received as a present by the Consul of the United States, at Tangier, from the Emperor of Morocco.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, be, and he is hereby authorized to cause the two horses received as a present by the Consul of the United States at Tangier, from the Emperor of Morocco, to be sold in Washington City, by public auction, on the last Saturday of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and to cause the proceeds thereof to be placed in the treasury of the United States, and that the Lion, received in like manner, be presented to such suitable institution, person, or persons as the President of the United States may designate.

Approved Feb. 13th, 1835.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO WILLIAM T. BARRY.

At a meeting of the Officers and Clerks of the General Post Office, and of the Washington City Post Office, assembled in the large room of the Department, on the 21st April, 1835 on the occasion of the approaching withdrawal of Major Barry from the Department,

On Motion of *David Saunders*, the meeting was organised by calling J. W. Hand to the Chair, and appointing Geo. Plitt Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were then presented by S. R. Hobbie, and unanimously agreed to:

Whereas it is understood that the Hon. Wm. T. Barry intends soon to dissolve the connexion existing between him and the Post Office Department, and to give to our venerable Chief Magistrate the aid of his talents in another branch of the public service;—

Resolved, That we cannot contemplate this separation from us, of one who has held such important relations, and displayed in his personal intercourse, such kindness and urbanity towards us, without an expression of our acknowledgements, and a tender of our good wishes for his future welfare.

Resolved, That the great and unexampled extension of the mail establishment under the administration of Major Barry, is proof of his zeal in the public service, and his devotion to the wishes and wants of the people. To multiply and quicken the streams of intelligence, until they should bear its blessings to all—to our embryo settlements and frontier population, as well as to the older communities of the Republic; has been the ambition of the Postmaster General.

Resolved, That we entertain a high regard for the virtues & talents of Major Barry; a grateful recollection of his many acts of friendliness and courtesy; and an ardent hope that his future lot may be crowned with prosperity and happiness.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary communicate these proceedings to the Postmaster as a testimonial of the sentiments and feelings cherished towards him by the Officers and Clerks of the Post Office Department in the city of Washington.

In pursuance of this resolution the following letter was addressed to the Postmaster General and the annexed reply received:

Post Office Department,
21st April, 1835.

Dear Sir: We have the honor to enclose certain resolutions, unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Officers and Clerks of this Department, held to-day; and assure you, sir, that in making this communication, we perform an act most grateful to our own feelings.

We are, dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. W. HAND, Chairman.
GEORGE PLITT, Secretary.

Hon. Wm. T. Barry,
Postmaster General.

Post Office Department,
Washington, 22d April, 1835.

Gentlemen: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, enclosing to me certain resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Officers and Clerks of the Department, and of the Postmaster, and Assistants, of Washington City, where I am spoken of kindly, personally, and with his approbation as to my official conduct. Having, at the invitation of the President, consented to enter upon other public duties than those of Postmaster General, it is certainly a source of the highest satisfaction, in separating from those with whom I have been associated for so long a time, to find that they cherish for me such kind feelings.

It is true, that "to multiply and quicken the streams of intelligence until they should bear its blessings to all—to our embryo settlements & frontier population, as well as to the older communities of the Republic," has been my principal ambition. If I have succeeded in accomplishing this object, your faithful services have contributed much to it. I have witnessed your labors and attention to duty, and fondly hope that the Government will duly appreciate them, and provide for you a more just and adequate compensation, placing the General Post Office upon the footing of other Executive Departments. I take leave with feelings of friendship, for all of you, and with an ardent desire for your individual happiness and prosperity. To the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting, I tender my acknowledgements, and reciprocate most cordially the kind sentiments they have expressed.

With sentiments of the most perfect and sincere regard, I am your friend and obedient servant,

W. T. BARRY.

On the 1st May, 1835, the meeting being reorganised, J. W. Hand in the Chair, and A. Nelson Secretary, the foregoing proceedings and reply of Major Barry were read, and, on motion of J. Suter, ordered to be published.

Mr. Barry being waited upon by Messrs. Doughlass, Saunders, and M. T. Simpson, as a Committee, attended the meeting, and, after an address, exchanged farewell salutations with the members individually.

J. W. HAND, Chairman.
A. Nelson, Secretary.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO AMOS KENDALL.

To Amos Kendall, Esq.

Sir: The deep regret which the undersigned feel at the separation which is now about to take place, by your removal to a higher and more dignified station, impels them to tender you this testimony of their gratitude, for the kindness you have at all times extended to them, while you were discharging the duties of the Fourth Auditor.

Connected with you, as they have been, for many year past, the undersigned cannot refrain from expressing the high sense they entertain of the manner in which you have attended to the various and complicated transactions of that office. Solicitous, only, that the public business should be faithfully and promptly performed, you required less from those under your superintendence than you were willing to do yourself; while, at the same time, they had the benefit of your information and advice, to aid them in the discharge of their respective duties. This, it gives them pleasure to say, was on all occasions cheerfully and readily accorded to them—and for which they now respectfully present you their thanks.

Affable and polite to those with whom you had daily intercourse, you examined their claims carefully: and where a sense of duty compelled you to suspend or reject any party—few, very few, ever went away dissatisfied. It was your good fortune, in most cases, to overcome prejudices which had been engendered against you by misrepresentation and ignorance; and those who came with unfavorable views of your conduct, went away convinced that you were anxiously disposed to do them all the justice which could be expected from a correct public officer. These admissions we have heard from the parties themselves, and deem it a duty we owe you to state them on this occasion.

Such of the undersigned as had the pleasure of your acquaintance before you entered on the duties of this office, can bear testimony to the *unblemished tenor of your private life*, and the unflinching character of your public course. They deem it a proper time to make this declaration, as an act of justice required of them—no man having received more unmerited abuse from those who believed they had an interest in the destruction of an opponent; or who, misled by the false representations of others, were totally ignorant of your true character.

We reiterate, sir, the feelings of regret with which we part from you, softened only by the hope, that the change will conduce to the interest of your family, while it promotes your own honor and the public good. Drawing our conclusions from our knowledge of your talents and integrity, we cannot doubt that in the station to which you are called, you will so discharge its duties, as to gratify the hopes of your friends, and disappoint the groundless fears of your enemies

With the most sincere wishes for your prosperity, and that you may long retain the confidence of that country which you have so faithfully served, we bid you an affectionate farewell.

T. H. GILLISS,
J. MECHLIN,
WM. HUNTER,
ROBT. GETTY,
GEO. GILLISS,
H. FORREST,
ROBT. T. McGILL,
ROBT. JOHNSTON,
GEO. M. HEAD,
H. C. WILLIAMS,
RICH'D BENNETT,
SAM'L GRUBB.

Fourth Auditor's Office,
Washington, April 27, 1835.

Washington, May 1st, 1835.

Gentlemen: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt by the hands of the Chief Clerk of the Fourth Auditor's office, of your communication, dated 27th ult.

For this expression of your personal kindness, I tender you my heartfelt thanks; and it is the more grateful to me, because it was entirely spontaneous and unexpected. It has been my design in public life to carry myself with perfect justice *and impartiality towards* all with whom I may have had official relations; and the united expression of your good will, which has been sought by me in no other way, is at the same time a confirmation of the soundness of the principle, and the most gratifying evidence of my success in its practical application.

You do me justice when you say, that I have never exacted from you more than I was myself willing to perform. In our Government, where public officers are but the servants of the People, the higher the elevation and the greater the salary, the stronger is the obligation, by fidelity and industry, to merit the one, and render an equivalent for the other. He who does not feel that obligation, does not appreciate as he ought the character of our Government, and his relation to the People; and he who does not endeavor to discharge it, is unmindful of his first public duty, and unworthy of any public station.

I fear my friends *anticipate too much from* me in the responsible station to which it has been the pleasure of the President to call me. I enter upon its duties with fear and trembling; but at the same time with a firmness of purpose which nothing can shake, to devote all my bodily and mental powers to its service; and if I fail, it shall be because it is impossible for me to be successful. Being indebted for the appointment, not to any political arrangement, but *solely* to the confidence the President reposes in me, I have no motive to actuate me, but by a faithful discharge of the duties of the station, to enable him to close his administration with honor, advance my own reputation, and promote the interests of our country.

To the slanders of the profligate and misinformed, of which you speak, I have long since become measurably indifferent. You, gentlemen, of whom I have never exacted the slightest political service, and to whom I have never uttered a word with the view to influence your political opinions or acts, can bear witness how little probable it is that I would prostitute any public station to party or other improper purposes. If I have lived down these imputations within the narrow sphere of one office, I shall put them down, if I have opportunity, upon the broader theatre of another. While I shall ever express and maintain, with ardor and firmness, my own political *opinions* and principles, as a right which no patriot would surrender for office, and no honest man would fail to exercise, I will never permit myself, nor suffer those under my control, if I know and can prevent it, to bring the power of office to operate upon elections, otherwise than by an *impartial, rigid*, and punctilious discharge of its duties. It is not to *govern* the People, but to *serve* them, that offices are created; and a departure from that principle in their administration, is an approach to those usurpations which hold so large a portion of mankind in bondage.

In taking leave of you, I beg to reciprocate, most cordially, the personal kindness with which your communication abounds. To whatever fields of action I may be called, I cannot *hope* to find official associates with whom I can act with more pleasure to myself, or more advantage to the public service; and unexpectedly happy shall I be, if in any other station I find myself in those respects equally fortunate. From my personal knowledge of the talents and excellent qualities of my successor I am quite certain that you, gentlemen, will have no cause to regret the change in your official superior, and there remains to me the pleasing reflection, that while our official connexion may be severed, our personal relations may not only be preserved, but be made most intimate. On this anticipation I rest a large portion of my hopes of any happiness it may hereafter be my good fortune to enjoy in the society of my fellow-men.

Accept, gentlemen, for yourselves severally, assurances of my ever-kind and grateful remembrance, with my best wishes for your happiness and prosperity.

With the highest regard, your friend, &c.

AMOS KENDALL.

T. H. Gilliss, *Chief Clerk*—J. Mechlin, Wm. Hunter, Robert Getty, Geo. Gilliss, H. Forrest, Robt. T. McGill, Robert Johnson, George M. Head, H. C. Williams, and Rich'd Bennett, *Clerks*—and Samuel Grubb, *Messenger*—of the Fourth Auditor's office.

The following article from the New York Evening Post, written with much talent, will give our readers a very clear view, not only of the power of the U. S. Bank, but of its disposition to oppress the people. Let the Democracy of the country ponder and reflect before they take their stand on the subject of the next Presidency. If they wish to see ours a Democracy in truth, a government of the people, as it purports to be, and not the government of a monied Aristocracy, now is the time to assert their principles.

From the New York Evening Post.

If any person supposes that the United States Bank will not make another vigorous effort to prolong its existence, he must be very ignorant, we think, not only of the character of that corporation, but of the principles of human nature generally. He must be blind, also, to the signs of the times, which are so palpable that he who runs may read them. Let him consider the inflated state of our currency; the high prices of all commodities which that inflation has occasioned; the rage for speculation which exists; and the fearful extent to which men of moderate actual capital have pushed their credit. No one who duly considers these circumstances can avoid the conclusion that it would be an easy thing for so powerful a financial institution as the United States Bank, suddenly to arrest the abounding stream of credit, turn it back upon its source, and leave those who have rashly trusted to its deceptive current to be overwhelmed by the refluent waves.

It is our firm opinion that the United States Bank is preparing to produce such a result. Its only hope of getting a renewal of its charter is by coercion. Its only means of coercion are pecuniary distress. Mr. Biddle long ago prophesied, when examined before a Committee of Congress, that the dissolution of the institution over which he presides, would be followed by a *general derangement of the currency*, the explosion of State Banks, and the suspension throughout the country of specie payments. He is now sedulously directing his efforts towards the accomplishment of this prediction.

To this end the loans of the Bank have been extended in the last twelvemonth upwards of fourteen millions of dollars. Every State institution, large and small, has followed the fatal example, and the credit of all is now stretched far beyond a prudent limit. It is estimated by those who have as ample means of knowledge, and are of as sound judgement in financial matters as any in the community, that the loans of the Banks in this city at the present time, are between fifty and sixty millions of dollars. The natural effect of this unprecedented expansion has been to stimulate speculation, and advance the prices of all commodities far beyond their relative value as compared with the standard furnished by the markets *of other countries. To so great* an extent has this advance of prices proceeded, that cotton is nearly the only staple article which can be exported to a profit. The rage for importation in the meanwhile is unabated. A spirit of overtrading exists, which the United States Bank is doing all in its power to foster. It has expanded its loans fourteen millions of dollars, and has lent the paper an unusual, if not unprecedented time. It still lends its credit freely in exchange for bills drawn at six and eight months. This, beyond a doubt, in our minds, is with the direct object of stimulating commercial speculation, and inducing excessive importations.

While the United States Bank is pursuing this course in the sea-board cities, it is at the same time withdrawing the specie from the west, and locking it up in its vaults in Philadelphia. We understand, on unquestionable authority, that in some of its western branches, it has positively refused to receive payment of debts *due from other Banks in drafts at sight on New* York and Philadelphia, but insisted on being paid in specie, preferring the expense of transportation to suffering the precious metals to remain in the west. Our readers will remember several recent accounts of the arrival of large amounts of specie in Philadelphia from Cincinnati and other places in the Valley of the Mississippi.

What course, it may be asked, will the Bank pursue, to produce the pecuniary distress which is anticipated? There are several modes by which this result, in the present inflated and insecure state of our currency, may be effected. It is expected that the cotton crop of the present year will bring some ten or fifteen millions more than it did last season. The proceeds of this crop are counted on as the fund to meet the debts which our merchants are now contracting abroad by their excessive importations. Suppose the Bank should come into the market, as a purchaser of bills of exchange, and absorb, in this way, a large part of the proceeds of the cotton crop? Nothing is to hinder that institution from pursuing such a course. Suppose it done, and who does not see the effects that must flow from this policy? The merchants are required to pay the British manufacturer; but there are no funds in Europe on which he can purchase bills of exchange. The United States Bank which alone *owns funds abroad refuses to sell*; but on the other hand demands payment of that long paper which it is now so ready to discount, and which will then be falling due. The other Banks find demands made upon them for specie, alarmed immediately begin to call in their loans. Too late! There are no funds in the community to meet the debts which have been contracted. In a month the whole country may be drained of precious metals. Many of the State Banks, totally unprepared for such a revulsion, may be obliged to suspend specie payments. Merchant after merchant will fail. Trade will be suspended. Agriculture will languish over her unreaped fields, and distress and ruin spread themselves over the community!

We will not dwell further on this picture. We have no hope that holding it up to the public gaze will check the mad, demoralizing spirit of speculation which has gone abroad through the land, doing the errand of the United States Bank. We shall be looked upon as alarmists for uttering these warnings; but the day is at hand when their truth will be too sadly demonstrated. In that day of ruin and consternation, Mr. Biddle will remind the country of his prediction; he will tell them that all these disastrous results are the inevitable consequence of the winding up the affairs of the Bank, and he will once more demand a renewal of its charter. Will the people, trodden in the dust by that autocrat of money-bags, have the firmness to refuse?

From the Richmond Enquirer.

"Elected, if elected at all, by the votes of the Whigs, he will naturally and necessarily select his counsellors from their ranks, and modify his measures according to their views."—*Richmond Whig.*

The sagacity of this talented editor has thus, in a single sentence, presented the true and proper motive to the members of the *Whig* party, for the support of Judge White. But it is not less true, that the very same sentence presents to the friends of the *Administration* the most obvious motives for voting *against* him. He has thus furnished, at a single stroke, a political catechism both for friends and foes!!

Ask a Whig why he will vote for Judge White; he answers,

Because "elected, if elected at all, by the votes of the Whigs, he will naturally and necessarily select his councillors from their ranks, and modify his measures according to their views."

Ask a friend of the Administration why he is to be found in the ranks of opposition to Judge White, and his proper reply will be, because, "Elected if elected at all, by the votes of the Whigs, he will naturally and necessarily select his councillors from their ranks, and modify his measures according to their views." And is not the conclusion legitimate? If we stand fast against the revolutionary doctrines of Nullification, and manfully uphold the true principles of the constitution against the secret attacks, or the open assaults of a party infuriated by their hatred for one man, how can we vote even for an ancient comrade in our cause, if he has abandoned his principles, or has placed himself in a situation in which he must "naturally and necessarily" seek counsel from their adversaries, or "modify his measures" in correspondence with *their* views?

Has he done so? Let the sentence at the head of this article give the emphatic reply. Let the votes of the self-styled Whigs for this quondam champion of all the hated measures of Gen. Jackson, *speak for me*. Aye—and let them speak *for* him—and *to* him, in a language which will reach his heart, if that heart be as pure and patriotic as it has always been represented. Let him ask that heart, "*whether he has changed or is in jeopardy* of change?" Does it deny the charge? Let him distrust its suggestions as deceitful and fallacious. Let his *reason* address it in the simple language of truth:

"All the world is against you: The whigs gives judgment against you by voting *for* me, and my old friends and confederates by voting *against* me"

Yes it is true. There is a universal judgment from Maine to Georgia, that Judge White has gone over to his adversaries, and that, Because "Elected, if elected at all by the votes of the Whigs, he will naturally and necessarily select his councillors from their ranks, and modify his measures according to their views."

And what man but must distrust his own judgement, when he finds both friends and foes uniting in a different estimate of his conduct? What candidate on the hustings can suppress his painful emotions, when he sees the enemies who had persecuted him with rancorous hate, crowding to the polls to support him as a convert, and his friends whom he had buckled to him with hooks of steel, deserting him as an apostate? Depend upon it, when there is so universal a Judgement of all mankind, that we have abandoned our principels, we have reason to distrust the deceitful suggestions of our own bosoms to the contrary.

I do not say that the thing may not honestly be. But I do say, that no man should place himself before the people, under circumstances so embarrassing. He who in conscience abandons one party, and gives in his adhesion to another of adversary principles, should in prudence and in decency retire from the arena. There is a prostitution in submitting to be taken up by any party, however revolting their principles, that is disgusting to the moral sense; and there is a folly in holding up our apostacy, or our versatility, to the glare of public observation, which it is hard to say, whether we most pity or condemn. I.

A Hint for the Ladies.—It was stated in a discourse recently delivered before the members of the American Institute, that there were annually consumed in the United States, more *silk* than all the wheat, corn, rye, oats, flaxseed, biscuit, potatoes, and hops, which are exported will pay for, by nearly *two millions of dollars!* Think of this, ladies, and beware how you extend the *dimensions of your sleeves*, or we shall be obliged to add *cotton* to the appalling list!—*Aurora.*

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1835.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—Our readers will see by this morning's paper that AMOS KENDALL has been called to the Administration of the Post Office Department, in place of Mr. Barry, who has been appointed minister to Spain. Under the existing circumstances of this department, we know no man in the country on whom the choice of the President could have fallen with so fair a prospect of his being able to bring about a thorough and radical reform in its affairs.

The character which Mr. Kendall has acquired as fourth Auditor, of patient, unwearied scrutiny into the most minute matters connected with the duties of his office, & of a strict and rigid exaction of all the requirements of the law from those whose claims were to pass through the ordeal of official examination, gives an earnest of what the public may expect from him in his new station of Postmaster General. May his success be commensurate with his exertions, if so, honor and distinction await him, beyond doubt.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The news from Europe, which we find in the papers brought us by last night's mail, is of a very interesting character. Not having room to give the articles at length, we have made such extracts as we deemed the most important.

VIRGINIA GIVEN UP.—We copy the following article from the Richmond Whig, the most able and influential Opposition paper in Virginia; by it our readers will see that the Coalition of Federalists and Nullifiers have fairly struck their flag in the Old Dominion.

SOLD TO THE DUTCH!

We have met the enemy, and—WE ARE THEIRS

We confess, that the results of the *fourth Monday* have settled the question, as it relates to the character of the next Legislature of Virginia. Enough is already known to establish the fact, that in that body there will be a strong Administration, and according to present appearances, a decided *Van Buren majority.* This last circumstance was to us wholly incredible, until the defeat of Curtis in Hanover, Healy in Middlesex, Pollard in King William, Ruffin in Surrey, Shell and Wilkes in Brunswick, Cabell in Nelson, and Cocke for the Senate in the District of Amherst, Albemarle, and Nelson, (a result anticipated by neither party,) announced in rapid succession, left us no reason to doub. that such *was the will of the People!*

As far as we and the present contest are concerned, we, for our single selves, *strike the flag*, which, until this moment, we believed would wave in eventual triumph.

The Van Buren party have the destiny of Old Virginia in their hands. May they so exercise their ascendency as to reverence her ancient principles, respect her renown, and protect her liberties. All we can do in this behalf, at present, is to pray. For ourselves, we have fought the fight while a man was left to tread the decks. Individually and apart from country and the old cause of human right and liberty, we had nothing to gain by victory, and nothing to lose by defeat! If we have displayed warmth and zeal, they were inspired by no mercenary expectation—no grovelling aspirations. We have had in contemplation nothing but the welfare of the People, and the maintenance of their liberties and rights. In so far as our bread is concerned, it is all one to us what star *is in the* ascendant, and who rules the destines of the State.

We therefore submit with a good grace, to that which we have done our devoir to avert, and to which we must submit, whether we will or not

The event leaves us where it found us, in un*compromising hostility* to those who have abused their trust, and prostituted the generous confidence of the People to the promotion of unholy schemes of aggrandizement; and a curse overtake the dastard who forsakes in this its dark and gloomy hour, the great cause.

Let poltroons deserts to the strong party, and mercenary politicians slide down to the clover side, from the fence, on which they have long been stationed, in glorious security, awaiting the fortune of the field: the brave and generous man will love this cause the better for its *misfortunes*, and *press to the rescue of its colors* the more they are menaced.

The following extract from the Richmond Enquirer, gives the result of the elections as far as ascertained; quite enough to satisfy the friends of Democracy throughout the Union, of the complete restoration of the sons of the land of Jefferson, to their original faith.

"The returns are all in, but from eleven counties, sending 13 delegates. The minimum we can obtain in the House of Delegates, is 76, giving us a majority of 18, (making a nett gain of 34 votes.) There are four debateable counties to be heard from—viz. Brooke, Cabell Grayson, and Randolph. If we gain either of these, it will give us a majority of 20—if all, 25.

In the Senate, we have carried two new Senators, giving us a majority of 8; if Dromgoole's place be supplied by a Republican.

And in Congress, we have gained 8, and may gain 9—while we have *lost* but one. The Whig politicians may now talk of *Whigs or of White victories.* We leave it to all impartial men to judge by these data of the fruits of the campaign.

We are unable to day, to make out a complete exposition of the election. Several of the counties are yet to be heard from; but four only are believed to be debateable. We shall probably receive the entire return by Friday—and then, we will give a *coup d'œil* of the whole battle-ground. In the mean time, we cordially bid to our Republican brethren throughout the Union—*All hail!*—*Richmond Enquirer.*

The Globe gives the following list of Representatives from Virginia elected to the next Congress, with their political complexions.

Bank and White.	Administration.
1. Wise,	1. Mason,
2. Taliaferro, (Nat.)	2. Roane,
3. Mercer, (Nat.)	3. Lucas,
4. Robertson, (Nul.)	4. Dromgoole,
5. McComas, (Nat.)	5. Jones,
6. Claiborne, (Whig)	6. Beale,
	7. Craig,
	8. Bouldin,
	9. Hopkins,
	10. Loyall,
	11. Coles,
	12. Johnson,
	13. Morgan,
	14. Patton,
	15. Garland.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WM. T. BARRY to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain.

AMOS KENDALL to be Postmaster General.

J. C. PICKETT to be Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department.

MICHAEL MAHON to be Consul at St. Jago de Cuba.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, May 1, 1835.

The *National Intelligencer*, in noticing the change in the Post Office Department says:

"If it were not for the political objections to the new administrator of the Post Office, we incline to believe, from what evidence we have of his business habits, that he would make an efficient Postmaster General. Perhaps, however, it will be time enough to give him credit when he has deserved it. When he shall have earned it, we will not deny it to him.

"Dr. MASON recently appointed Chief Clerk in the General Post Office, a personal friend and connection of Mr. BARRY, has also resigned his trust. It is said that P. S. LOUGHBOROUGH, Esq., who has for several years filled an agency in the Department, is to take post as Chief Clerk."

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN CAROLINE COUNTY.

The Democratic Republicans of Caroline county met, agreeably to previous notice, in Denton on Tuesday last, the 28th ult. John Thawley, Esq. was called to the chair, and Marcey Fountain appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas the time is approaching when the American People will be required by the Constitution again to give their vote for a President and Vice President of the United States—And whereas it is desirable that, in said election the will of the people shall be expressed by the people themselves, without the intervention of intermediate agents, as must necessarily be the case if there be a multiplicity of candidates, and the election devolve on the House of Representatives,—And whereas this meeting cordially approve of the Administration of Andrew Jackson, (yet there are some among us, that unite in most but differ with us in regard to the propriety or expediency of some of his measures, for them and their opinions we entertain the highest regard) and are anxious that the principles upon which the present Republican Administration has been conducted, shall be perpetuated. Therefore,

Resolved, That as a means of promoting union and concert of action among the great republican party of the country, *this meeting concur* in the suggestion made by the Democratic members of our State Legislature, that the people appoint delegates to a State and National Convention for the purpose of nominating Candidates to be supported at the ensuing election for President of the United States and other purposes.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves to use our entire efforts to sustain those principles of Government which were established by *Jefferson*, and re-established by the present illustrious Chief Magistrate—and that every exertion on our part shall be used to elevate that man to the Presidential Chair, in whose republican virtues, sound political views and distinguished talents, we can repose unbounded confidence.

Resolved, That this meeting appoint four delegates to meet the State Convention to be held in Baltimore in May next, and that this delegation have power to confer with the delegates from the 7th congressional district, and make suitable arrangements to represent us in the National Convention. Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed the said committee, Robert T. Keene, John Thawley, William Bailey and William R. Sangston.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Caroline Advocate and the Eastern Shore Whig.

JOHN THAWLEY, Chairman.
M. FOUNTAIN, Secretary.

From the New York Evening Post.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND GRATIFYING NEWS FROM FRANCE.—FAVOURABLE REPORT ON THE AMERICAN INDEMNITY QUESTION.

By the packet Sylvie de Grasse from Havre, French papers have been received from Havre to the 31st and Paris to the 30th March, both inclusive. They contain the highly gratifying intelligence that the Committee of the Chambers, to which had been referred the matters connected with the question of the American Treaty, had reported in favor of making an appropriation to fulfil the treaty.

The report was made on the 28th and unanimously. It concludes with the project of a law for the purpose, which contemplates the payment of both principle and interest. The language is definite on this head. The Paris papers, also, in commenting on the report and bill, speak of its allowing the interest as well as the principle. There was no doubt entertained that the bill would become a law, and thus the question which at one moment threatened to disturb the amicable relations between the two countries, be adjusted without bloodshed.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

VERY LATE & IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Progress of the American Indemnity—Resignation of the British Conservative Ministers—Sudden Death of Prince Augustus Leuchtenburgh of Portugal.

The packet ship Poland, at New York from Havre, whence she sailed on the 11th ultimo, brings to the editors of the Commercial Advertiser Paris papers to the 10th, and London advices to the 7th—both inclusive.

The packet ship Albany, having on board the late French Minister to the United States, M. Serrurier, and family, arrived at Havre on the 9th of April; and the American frigate Constitution, Com. Elliott, arrived at Havre on the afternoon of the same day. Com. E. landed immediately and travelled post to Paris, to receive the orders of Mr. Livingston. A Havre paper of the 10th says, the Constitution had been expected for several days,—having been "employed, as is well known for the purpose of carrying the American Ambassador back to New York in the now very improbable event that the vote of twenty five millions will be rejected by the Chambers." The coincidence of the simultaneous arrivals of the Constitution and Albany, the one taking home the re-called French Minister, and the other to carry back the American, while at the same moment the French Chambers were discussing the very question in regard to which this mutual recall of Ambassadors had taken place, is noted in the Havre paper, with the following comment:—

'*Superstitious persons* will perhaps draw from this singular coincidence of circumstances, a favorable or unfavorable augury as to the difficulties between us and the United States. But for our part, we only see in it another reason that the Chambers should act expeditiously in an affair so embarrassing to commercial business and our political relations."

In the event of a decision of the American question by the Chambers, before the 16th of April, the packet ship Erie will sail on that day with the intelligence, instead of the 24th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RESIGNATION OF THE BRITISH CABINET.

PARIS, April 10.—Sir R. Peel was on Tuesday again left in the minority on the Resolution moved by Lord John Russel for embodying in the Tithe Bill the appropriation principally recognized in the late motion on the Irish Church, the numbers being, in favor of the resolution 285, against it 258—majority against Ministers, 27. The Right Hon. gentleman had declared in the course of a most able speech, in opposition to the motion, that he could not consent to retain office if it carried, and consequently on Wednesday afternoon he had placed his resignation of the Ministry in the hands of the King.

This was not positively known when the evening papers went to press, but second editions have reached us, confirming the important fact of the retirement of the Ministers.

DEATH OF PRINCE AUGUSTUS OF PORTUGAL.

The English papers of 6th April, which we just received, contain the following important intelligence:

Prince Augustus Charles Eugene Napoleon de Luchtenberg, consort of the Queen of Portugal, died suddenly on the 28th March

The son, Eugene Beauharnois; fell under an attack of quinzy in all the vigour of youth. Five days before, the grace and agility which he displayed when accompanying his young Queen to a horse race, were the subject of general admiration. This unfortunate event came like a clap of thunder on the Portuguese nation, who already felt a sincere attachment to the Young Prince who had devoted his heart and his life to the new country which had adopted him for two months past.

A part of the people refuse to give credence to so sudden a death, and many persons seem to give faith to suspicions of poison.

The Queen is sincerely pitied, who at 16 years of age finds herself the widow of a man whom she had selected as her husband, in spite of the difficulties thrown in the way of her union by foreign courts.

Portugal is still quiet, but this event may sow the seeds of internal dissentions. The dignity of commander-in-chief which has just been conferred on the Duke de Leuchtenberg has been given to the Duke of Terceira, who is very popular among the military.

From the Baltimore American of Wednesday.

PRICE CURRENT.

GRAIN.—A sale of Susquehanna wheat of fair quality, the only parcel in market, was made yesterday at $1,21 per bushel. A sale of good Md. red was made to-day at $1,18, and one parcel of common fair at $1,15.

Sales of Md. white Corn yesterday at 75 cts. and of yellow at 74 cents. Sales of several cargoes of good Md. white to-day at 75 cents. Sales of Virginia mixed yesterday and to-day, at 72 a 72½ cents.

A sale of Md. Rye at 80 cents and a parcel of Susquehanna at 82 cents. We quote Virginia Oats at 36 a 38 cents, and Md. and Susquehanna at 40 a 42 cents.

THOMAS H. DAWSON & SON

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that they can now offer to their customers and the public, a full and complete assortment of fresh and genuine articles in their line, consisting of

Drugs, Medicines, and
Chemicals, of every kind now in use,
Perfumery, in great variety,
Confectionary, of various kinds,
Brushes, of nearly all sorts.

Also—White Lead, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Red and Yellow Ochre, Venitian Red, Verdigrise, Red Lead, Spermaceti, Linseed and Train Oils; Window Glass from 7 by 9 to 18 by 24, which they will cut to any size or pattern, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞ Phisicians' prescriptions particularly attended to, and orders promptly executed.

may 9 oaw4t

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his Store House in Easton, he thinks, as good and hand some a choice of.

SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,

and on as good terms as he has ever been able to offer them; he therefore invites his friends and the public generally, to give him a call and see for themselves.

Easton, april 21

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME.

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their entire supply of

SPRING GOODS,

which added to their former stock, makes their assortment very complete. They respectfully invite their friends and the public to give them a call.

april 28 4t

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILSON & TAYLOR

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have opened their usual supply of

SPRING GOODS,

to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

april 25 tf

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

HAS just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening a handsome assortment of

SADDLERY,

Selected with great care from the most recent importations, consisting in part of the following articles, to wit:
Hard Solder Bitts and Stirrups
English Bridle Leathers,
Gig, Twig, and Shay Whips,
foreign and domestic,
Iron Traces, Plough Bitts,
Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Horse Nets, &c. together with every variety of article generally kept in Saddlery Establishments.

april 28 tf

P. F. THOMAS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed to the Office on Washington street, next door to the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas.

jan 3 tf

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the High court of Chancery, the undersigned trustee will offer at auction, on the premises, on the 23d day of May next, at 12 o'clock, the valuable Farm whereupon the late James Foskett, died, seized, known as Drum Point Farm, lying and being in Calvert county, and bordering on the Chesapeake bay and Patuxent river. This farm contains two hundred and seventy acres of land, more or less, of which about one half is covered with valuable timber; the other half is cleared, is in high cultivation, and well adapted to the culture of wheat, rye, corn tobacco. There is an abundant supply of sea oar, with which the land may be fertilized. The improvements consist of a two story frame dwelling house; in good repair, with two rooms on a floor; kitchen, stables, smoke house, corn and tobacco houses, &c. and at the extreme end of the Point an excellent store house, at which an extensive and profitable business may be conducted. There is a good apple orchard and a quantity of peach and other fruit trees. There is also a large pond of oysters of the finest quality. The scite of the dwelling affords a beautiful prospect, and commands a full view of vessels passing up and down the bay, and there is almost daily communication with the city of Baltimore by steamboats and other vessels.

The terms prescribed by the decree are—that the purchaser shall pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal instalments at six and at twelve months, with interest from the day of sale; the two lasts payments to be secured by bonds or notes, with security, to be approved by the trustee.

GEO. GORDON BELT,
april 18 ts Trustee.

☞ The Easton Whig and Annapolis Gazette will copy the above.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa. issued out of Talbot county Court and a writ of fi. fa issued by Joshua M. Faulkner Esq. and to me directed one at the suit of Anna C. Hammond and John Goldsborough, and the other at the suit of Solomon Mullikin, against John McMahan, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 12th day of May next, *for cash, between the hours* of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following property viz: all the right title interest and claim of him the said McMahan, of in and to a tract or part of a track of land situate near the head of Bolingbroke Creek, with the improvements thereon, known by the name of White Philips, or part of White Philips, containing seventy-two acres of land more or less, seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the aforesaid John McMahan, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned writs of fi. fa. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by

JO. GRAHAM Shff,
april 21 3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, at the suit of Jesse Scott, use of Nicholas Hammond, use of James Lloyd Chamberlain and Wife, against Thomas M. Cooper, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: all the right, title, interest and claim of him, the said Cooper, of in and to the Farm situate in the Chappel district in Talbot county, called Ramsey's Forest, and Morgans Neglect, and containing the quantity of 82 acres of land, more or less, and adjoining the lands of Charles Morgan and William Benny, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni debt, interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by.

WM TOWNSEND, former Shff.
april 21 4w

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of Thos. Kelly, against Mason Shehan, will be exposed to sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. on MONDAY, the 18th day of May next, at the residence of said Shehan, the following goods and chattels, lands and tenements, viz: One yoke of oxen, one ox cart, one brown horse, one gray mare, one cow and two heifers, six shoats, seven pigs, five head of sheep, three feather beds, bedsteads and furniture, six windsor chairs, one desk, one drag harrow, one small harrow, and all the right, title, and claim, either at law or in equity, of said Mason Shehan, to the farm where he at present resides, supposed to contain about one hundred acres of land, and all the right, title and claim, of said Shehan, to the farm formerly owned by Henry Morgan, be it called by whatever name or names it may. The above goods and chattels, lands and tenements, seized and taken as the property of Mason Shehan, and will be sold to satisfy the said three writs of fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

SAM'L. S. SATTERFIELD,
april 28 ts Constable.

Emporium of Fashion.

MRS. RIDGAWAY,

PRESENTS her grateful acknowledgments to the ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for the very liberal encouragement she has received, since she commenced business in Easton. She has just returned from the city with the

SPRING FASHIONS

in Millinery and Mantua-Making in all their varieties.

While in the city she took much pains to make herself perfectly acquainted with the newest and most approved style of making, trimming, and dressing bonnets, and flatters herself that she will be able to render satisfaction, not only in the style of her new work, but in altering and dressing such articles as may be submitted to her skill.

She will be ready on Thursday next, the 23d inst. to exhibit the Spring Fashions in all their beautiful varieties, and begs the ladies to call and view her selections. Her knowledge of the business, with the aid she has obtained from City Milliners induces her to say, that such a thing in her line can be furnished by her, believe any thing which can be had in the cities.

april 21 3w

WHEAT MACHINE.

THE subscriber has for sale one of Booth's Machines, which may be seen in Easton. It is here constructed particularly for breaking stalk for stock, so as to remedy the objections heretofore made against machines in this of the kind, and may be relied on.

N. GOLDSBOROUGH.
may 5 3t G

PAINTING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has two good plain House painters, which he would be glad to find employment for, either in the town or country, at one dollar per day.

Signs,
Odd Fellows' Aprons and Banners,
Imitations of Wood and Marble,
Chairs, Stands, &c. &c.

neatly painted at the subscriber's shop, opposite McNeal & Robinson's Grocery Store.

—ALSO—

Portraits, and
Family Groups, in miniature, and
Life Sizes,

on moderate terms. Likeness warranted, and painting well executed. A few specimens may be seen at his residence on Dover street, until he can provide a room more suitable. Ladies and Gentlemen living in the country would be waited on, if preferring it. He respectfully solicits patronage.

EDW'D. S. HOPKINS.
april 21 3w

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neall, with instructions to close every account without exception. Those persons therefore who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call on Jos. K. Neall, who has my books, at the office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. and who has my express orders to settle up my accounts by the first day of May next, otherwise all that remain unsettled on that day will be placed in the hands of an officer.

I still have and intend constantly to keep a large supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and materials for manufacturing, of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally.

PETER TARR.
feb 3 tf (G)

Collector's Notice.

ALL persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector of Talbot county
sept 9

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

EXTRA GLOBE.

THE undersigned propose to issue the first number of a new series of the Extra Globe, on Monday the 25th of May next, and to publish it weekly for six months, making twenty-six numbers; the last to contain an Index to the whole. It will be printed upon fine double-royal paper, made up in quarto form, like the Extra and Congressional Globes published by us last year. The 26 numbers will make 416 quarto royal pages.

It will contain the principal original articles of the Daily and Semi-Weekly Globes, notices of the public meetings, the elections, and public proceedings in every State in the Union, in relation to the canvass for the next Presidency—a contest which the indications of the present year will go far to decide.

The first number will contain the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the 20th of next month. An excellent Reporter has already been engaged to report the proceedings of the Convention, and the Speeches which may be made on the occasion.

We request the favor of those friends to whom this Prospectus may be sent, to circulate it, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers. A copy of the work will be sent to the newspapers that copy this Prospectus.

Subscribers should forward their names in time to reach us before the 25th May. If they do not, we may not be able to furnish them with all the numbers; because the work is put at so low a price, that we cannot afford to reprint any numbers that may be exhausted.

TERMS.

One dollar per copy, in advance.

Eleven copies will be furnished for ten dollars; twenty-two copies for twenty dollars, and so on in proportion.

The price of this paper is so low, that we cannot afford to open accounts with those who subscribe for it. Therefore, no attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.
Washington, April 8, 1835.—apl 18

CLOCK & WATCH

MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an additional supply of

MATERIALS

in his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business, and his assiduous attention to the same, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial. He has also on hand

New Watches,
Watch Chains and Keys,
Silver Thimbles,
Silver Ever Pointed Pencils,
Razors, and Razor Straps,
Shaving and Tooth Brushes,
Penknives, Scissors,

and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for CASH, or in exchange for old gold and silver. The subscriber returns his many thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and still hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a share of the public patronage.

The public's humble servant,

JAMES BENNY.
april 28 3w G

THE FARMER'S & CITIZEN'S

RETREAT.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up the above named house, formerly occupied by Henry Clift, in the most pleasant, fashionable, and central part of the town of Easton, where he will at all times be found ready to wait on all those who may think proper to give him a call.

His table will be supplied with the best fare which the market will afford, and his bar furnished with the choicest liquors. His knowledge of the business together with his extensive acquaintance induce him to believe he will be sustained by a generous public.

The public's obedient servant,

CALEB BROWN.

N. B. Private parties can at all times be accommodated with private apartments and attentive servants; and he intends to keep at all times while in their season, Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. &c. C. B.
may 2 tf

NOTICE

THE subscriber will on the first of April, open a house of public entertainment at that long established tavern house, the property of John Leeds Kerr, Esq. in the town of Easton, known by the name of the

UNION TAVERN.

He pledges himself to keep the best table the market will afford, good beds, and careful ostlers, and to bestow all the attention he is capable of, for the comfort and happiness of those who may favor him with a call. From his experience in that line of business for many years, and his untiring disposition to please, he flatters himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons.

ELIJAH McDOWELL.
march 28 tf

SOLOMON BARRETT,

TAVERN KEEPER,

EASTON, MD.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hambleton, jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment.—His bar is well stocked with the choicest Liquors and his larder with the best provision the market will afford—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender. He has in his employ careful ostlers and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

feb 3 tf

N. B. S.B will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapins, Oysters, and Wild Ducks.

CART WHEEL WRIGHTING & *BLACKSMITHING.*

THE subscriber, grateful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with in Easton, would most respectfully inform his customers and the public generally that he has bought Mr. A. Dodd out, and will carry on (by the assistance of Mr. Dodd, whom he has employed as his foreman) the Blacksmithing in connection with the Cart-wheel, Plough and Wagon Wrighting, at the stand on Dover street, heretofore occupied by Mr. Dodd, and a new shop immediately adjoining and built for the purpose, opposite the Lumber Yard of Sam'l. Mackey, Esq. Mr. Griffith, who is his foreman at the Wheel Wrighting will continue in his old shop on Washington street, and near the Coach Shop of Mr. John W. Millis, to receive orders and take in work for the accommodation of those who do not know where his new stand is. Any orders left with him or Mr. Dodd, will receive the same attention as if given to the subscriber.

He has and intends keeping on hand a large and general assortment of the very

BEST MATERIALS,

in his line, and is prepared to manufacture them at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms.

He intends keeping on hand a few Carts, ready made, and a variety of Wheels, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Cart and Plough Hames; also Axes, Grubbing-hoes, Mattoxes, Dung and Hay Forks, Iron Wedges, Singletrees ironed off, &c. &c. and all kinds of blacksmithing done as heretofore by Mr. Dodd, all of which will be disposed of low for cash or any kind of country produce, or good guaranteed paper, or on a liberal credit to punctual customers.

The public's obedient servant,

JNO. B. FIRBANKS.
april 4 tf (Geo3w)

PROPOSALS.

WILL be received by the Subscribers on, or at any time before the 12th of May next, for undertaking the Carpenters and Joiners work upon the Church about to be built at Miles River Ferry. The undertaker to lay in materials, subject to the inspection and condemnation of the undersigned building Commissioners, if not approved.

The dimensions of Church are 50 by 38 feet, windows, doors and arches of Gothic order, plain—plan of interior, Pulpit, Desk, Chancel, Pews, &c. to be arranged with Committee. A meeting of the building Committee will be held at Easton on 12th May.

JOSEPH SPENCER,
R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
RICHARD FEDDIMAN.
Building Committee.

april 28

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SPENCER & WILLIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will please make immediate payment to C. F. Willis, who is authorised to settle the same.

SAM'L. W. SPENCER,
C. F. WILLIS.

Easton, April 24th, 1835—april 25 tf

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by

SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

MARYLAND, Sct.

At a session of the General Assembly of Maryland, begun and held at the city of Annapolis on the last Monday of December, being the twenty-ninth day of said month, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four and ended the twenty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five His Excellency JAMES THOMAS Esq. Governor, amongst others, the following law was enacted, to wit:

No. 304.

An Act relating to the Public Roads in Talbot county.

WHEREAS, the present mode of keeping in order the public roads in Talbot county is found by experience to be imperfect, Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the Commissioners for Talbot county or a majority of them, be, and they are hereby authorised and required to meet together on the first Monday of April, the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and on the same day in every year thereafter, at the Court House in said county, and when so met together, the said Commissioners or a majority of them, shall, and they are hereby authorised (if not already done to their satisfaction,) to describe, ascertain, and distinctly record, in a well bound book, to be provided if necessary for that purpose, the several respective roads and public highways in said county, and to nominate and appoint capable and judicious persons as supervisors of the several and respective roads aforesaid, according to the number and division of the said roads into districts, as to the said Commissioners may appear meet and proper, not to assign to any one supervisor more than eight miles of road.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That upon any such appointment of supervisor as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Commissioners for said county within ten days after such appointment, to issue a warrant to the person so appointed, and deliver the same to the Sheriff of the county aforesaid, to be by him delivered within twenty days to the person so appointed or left at his place of residence, under the penalty of ten dollars, current money, for every neglect by the Sheriff or Clerk aforesaid respectively

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That any person appointed supervisor of the roads in virtue of this act, and refusing to serve as such or to comply with the requisites thereof except for a reasonable excuse, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, current money, to be recovered in the name of the State, before any Justice of the Peace of said county, such suit to be ordered by the Commissioners or a majority of them, at the first meeting after such refusal, and when recovered, to be by them applied towards defraying the county charges, *Provided*, that no one person shall be compelled to act as supervisor more than one year in every three years without his consent.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That if any person appointed supervisor in pursuance of this act shall refuse to act as such, remove out of the county, become disqualified, or die, it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners or a majority of them to supply at any time any such vacancy so happening, by the appointment of another suitable person to act as supervisor under the same penalties and regulations as if he had been appointed at the regular meeting of the said Commissioners, on the first Monday of April in each and every year, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Commissioners to issue a warrant to such person so appointed, and the Sheriff of said county to deliver the same under the same penalties prescribed in the second section of this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners for said county on the first Monday of April in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and in each and every year thereafter, at such time as they shall meet for the purpose of making the annual levy for Talbot county, to levy and assess upon the assessable property of said county such sum of money as in their judgment and discretion they may deem sufficient under the provisions of this act, to defray the expenses for the repair of the public roads in said county, to be collected as other county charges are, and to be paid under the orders of said Commissioners to such persons as may have their respective claims allowed by said Commissioners.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of each supervisor to call upon all the taxable persons of this section of the road and none other, except as hereinafter provided, at least two days before he intends working said roads, exclusive of the day of notice and the day of meeting and notify them of his intention, and the time and place of meeting to work said roads, what utensils & implements to bring, with carts and teams if necessary, and when so notified, it shall be the duty of said taxable inhabitants to furnish one half of the able bodied hands of color, if required except in time of wheat harvest, not under eighteen nor over forty-five years of age, and also such utensils and implements, carts and teams as may be required by said supervisor, if the party called on have or possess them, and in case of default on the part of said taxable inhabitants to furnish their respective proportion of hands, carts, and teams, with the necessary utensils and implements when called upon agreeably to the requisitions of this act, the said Supervisor shall be and he is hereby authorised and required to employ such persons, not chargeable with taxes, as he may deem requisite for the repair of the public roads within his section, and the allowance to each and every able bodied person so employed, not under eighteen nor over forty-five years of age, shall be the same as hereinafter specified in, the seventh section of this act, Provided always, that it shall not be lawful for any supervisor appointed under this act, to employ more than one half of his own able bodied hands of color at any one time, nor at any other time, than when he calls on the taxable inhabitants of his section as herein before directed except to repair broken bridges or remove temporary obstructions in or across said roads.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted*, That for the purpose of regulating and establishing the wages of laborers, carts and teams employed in the repair of said public roads, the following rate of wages shall be allowed, to wit: for every able bodied hand, not under eighteen or over forty-five years of age furnished by a taxable inhabitant at the request of a supervisor he shall be allowed and paid the sum of fifty cents current money per day, and for every cart and team occupied in hawling dirt, timber, or other materials necessary for the repair of the public roads, the sum of one dollar current money per day, and that supervisor shall receive for his services the sum of fifteen dollars per annum.

SEC. 8. *And be it enacted*, That if any of the supervisors appointed in virtue of this act shall not sufficiently clear, or caused to be cleared, amended, and repaired the public roads within his section, or shall suffer any fallen trees or other obstructions to remain in or across any of the said public roads whereby any carriages, carts, wagons or vehicle shall or may be obstructed for more than three days together, the said supervisor having notice thereof except in time of wheat harvest, or shall neglect to fell all dead trees on either side of said road, whose limbs overhang and may by falling injure travellers, or to lop or cut off any limbs or branches of trees hanging or projecting over said roads within fifteen feet above the surface thereof, or shall suffer any of the bridges or causeways of said County to be out of repair except frame bridges exceeding fifteen feet from abutment to abutment, or shall proceed to employ other hands except those of the taxable inhabitants of his section without first giving the notice as herein before specified, to such taxable inhabitants, or shall charge said county in a larger sum for any labor by him procured for the repair of said roads, than he shall actually and bona fide have paid for the same, or shall in any wise fail to perform the duty of supervisor under this act he shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars current money for every such offence to be recovered by bill of indictment, before the Court of Talbot county and applied to defray the charges and expenses of said county.

SEC. 9. *And be it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the several and respective supervisors of the said roads and they are hereby authorised and empowered as often as shall be necessary to dig, take and remove any stones gravel or earth from any lane adjoining the public roads and for the repair of which the same be necessary; and for the making or repairing of bridges over the heads of creeks, branches, swamps, or other low and miry places through or over which the same may pass, to cut down any tree or trees (fruit or ornamental trees excepted) standing or growing on any of the lands adjacent to such place where bridges may be necessary as aforesaid, and the same to maul, split and carry away and to apply the same to the mending, or repairing, or making of said bridges, or for the purposes necessary for the repairs of the public roads aforesaid, *Provided* always that it shall not be lawful for any supervisor to enter into any inclosure for the purpose of obtaining any stones, gravel, earth, or timber for the purposes aforesaid without the consent of the owner or owners thereof: or if the owner or owners thereof be a minor or minors, without the consent of his, her, or their guardian or guardians as the case may be; and it shall be the duty of each supervisor, to make a return upon oath of the timber taken by him for the use of the said roads, and a list of the persons to whom it belonged, with his estimate of the value thereof which shall be levied on the assessable property of said county for the use of the person to whom it belonged and to be collected as other county charges are.

SEC. 10. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be, and is hereby made the duty of the several supervisors of the said county to, render annually upon oath to the said Commissioners a true account of all works done upon said roads whether the same was done by the hands of taxable inhabitants furnished at the request of the supervisors, or whether the same was done by hands procured by himself upon default of the taxable inhabitants of his section, to furnish the same when so required under the provisions of this act, and the said Commissioners are thereupon required to allow and place to the credit in the county charges of each taxable inhabitant who shall appear by said return to have furnished hands agreeably to the requisitions of the said supervisors for the repair of the public roads, the several sums to which they shall be entitled under the provisions of this act, and also to pay over to each of the said supervisors such sum or sums as may appear from their several returns to be necessary for the payment of such persons as they, the said supervisors, may have employed to supply the deficiency of labour occasioned by the failure of the taxable inhabitants to furnish hands when called upon by such supervisors as herein before provided for.

SEC. 11. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of said county and they are hereby directed to cause to be kept in good repair, the frame bridges of the county exceeding fifteen feet from abutment to abutment, by employing suitable persons to make said repairs when necessary and they are hereby authorized to levy upon the assessable property of said county a sum of money sufficient to defray the expenses of the same, *Provided* they do not exceed the sum of two hundred dollars in any one year.

SEC. 12. *And be it enacted*, That if any supervisor appointed in virtue of this act shall neglect or refuse to render a true account of all work done upon the public road within his section, and of all timber furnished under his orders, whereby the parties laboring or furnishing timber under his order shall not be credited in their county taxes for their services thus rendered, the said supervisor so neglecting or refusing shall become responsible to the party or parties aggrieved for the whole amount omitted to be returned by the said supervisor to the Commissioners, to be by them recovered as small debts are now recoverable; but may, if paid by the said supervisro be levied in his favor the following year exclusive of all costs, and whereas there are many male free negroes and mulattoes residing in the said county who neither pay taxes nor perform militia duties, and it being reasonable they should contribute something towards repairing the public roads of which they have the benefit and advantage Therefore,

SEC. 13. *And be it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for any supervisor in said county, within whose section of road any free negro or mulattoes may reside to call on each of them not being under eighteen nor over forty-five years of age (excepting all such as are employed by the year by a taxable inhabitant) to labor in repairing said public road, *Provided* that it shall not be lawful for any supervisor to call on any such free negro or mulattoe to labor more than one day in any one year.

SEC. 14. *And be it enacted*, That if any free negro or mulattoe called on by a supervisor in virtue of this act, shall refuse or neglect to attend at the time and place appointed by such supervisor or upon attending shall neglect to perform the duties required of him the same being reasonable such free negroe or mulattoe so neglecting or refusing, shall pay a fine not exceeding fifty cents to be recovered at the instance of such supervisor in the name of State before a Justice of the peace and to be paid over by the said supervisor to the Commissioners for the county to be by them applied for defraying the expenses of keeping in repair the Public Roads of said county.

SEC. 15. *And be it enacted*, That from and after the first Monday in April next, all and every act or acts of Assembly inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this act so far as relates to Talbot county, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 16. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners for Talbot county and they are hereby required to cause to be published in each of the newspapers of the town of Easton for four weeks successively a copy of this act, and also to cause their Clerk to furnish a copy thereof to each supervisor of the public roads appointed in virtue of said act.

By the House of Delegates, March 21st, 1835.

This engrossed bill the original of which passed this House March 20th, 1835, was this day read and assented to.

By order,

G. G. BREWER, Clk.

By the Senate, March 21st, 1835.

This engrossed bill the original of which passed the Senate, March 20th, 1835, was this day read and assented to.

By order,

JOS. H. NICHOLS, Clk.
JAMES THOMAS, [SEAL]

MARYLAND, Sc.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and true copy taken from the original engrossed bill, deposited in and belonging to the office of the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore of said State.

In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of the said Court of Appeals, this fourteenth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

L.S.

JOHN JOHNSON, Clerk
Court of Appeals, W. S.

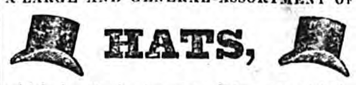
april 21 4w

REMOVAL

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF



HATS,

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the HIGHEST CASH *prices*.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 10 tf

NOTICE.

RETAILERS, Traders, Ordinary Keepers, Victuallers and all persons, Bodies Corporate or Politic in Talbot county, and all persons whom it may concern, are hereby cautioned to obtain a License or renew the same according to the provisions of the act of Assembly entitled an "Act to regulate the issuing of Licenses to Traders, Keepers of Ordinaries and others," before the 10th day of May next ensuing.

JO. GRAHAM, Shff.

april 7 t10m (G)

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN CENTREVILLE & EASTON.

THE MAIL STAGE leaves Easton for Centreville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrives at Centreville about half past 5. Returning, leaves Centreville at 9 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton about half past 12 M.

Fare from Easton to Centreville,	$1.50
" " Easton to Wye Mills,	1,00
" " Wye Mills to Centreville,	50

All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

Easton, April 4, 1835.

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties, at the old stand on Washington street, next door to Ozment & Shannahan's Cabinent Maker's Shop. He has employed an

Experienced Workman,

from Baltimore, who makes "auld things a'maist as gude as new," and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount.

Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, coon, rabbit, mink, and otter skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore. ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.

jan 10 tf

P. F. THOMAS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed to the Office on Washington street, next door to the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas.

jan 3 tf

PAGE'S HOTEL,

BALTIMORE.

THIS is a new and superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city. It has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson, Esq. Robt. Oliver, Esq. Messrs. John Donnell & Sons, and Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making it a first rate and Fashionable house of entertainment. It will be called PAGE'S HOTEL, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, and will be conducted by the subscriber in such manner as shall make it for comfort, respectability, &c. &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States. J. H. PAGE.

Baltimore,—dec 2 6m

A CARD.

A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the *highest prices* for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied his former Advertisement, will copy this and discontinue the others.

$50 REWARD.

SOME villain or villains on the night of Saturday the 4th instant, seized on a large new Batteau of the subscribers at Miles River Ferry, and cut her all to pieces and set the fragments adrift; we will give the above reward for such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of said person or persons who committed this unheard of and unmerited act.

WM TOWNSEND &
J. STEWARD.

april 21

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS

MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgements to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a plater's shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

With a large and extensive assortment of

MATERIALS,

embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carryalls,

or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GIGS, new and second hand,

of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of Steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of Silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.

The public's obedient servants,

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting.

They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons. A. & H.

Jan 20 tf

The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above.

JOHN W. MILLS,

COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKER,

MOST RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore with

A FIRST RATE ASSORTMENT OF THE

BEST MATERIALS

in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner and at the shortest possible notice. By the assistance of some experienced workmen and his own attention to business, he feels satisfied that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. His shop is on Washington street near the Tan Yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman & Co. and immediately fronting the Bay Side road.

He pledges himself that no exertions will be wanting on his part to render his work equal to any manufactured on the Eastern Shore in point of style and durability.

All kinds of repairs done at the shortest possible notice and on accommodating terms. Old Gigs taken in exchange for work of any kind, or in payment of debts due the subscriber; or, he will give fair prices in cash for such as will bear repairing.

april 7 eo3w (G)

P. S. He feels called on to say to his customers that his absence from his shop during the winter was owing to circumstances beyond his control, but he has surmounted them all, and is permanently fixed with a determination to fill up the vacant space his absence caused for the time in his business.

☞ The subscriber wishes to obtain a BODY MAKER. Constant employment and the highest cash price will be given.

J. W. M.

NOTICE.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and the public generally that he has on hand a quantity of

GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES,

CONSISTING OF IN PART AS FOLLOWS: VIZ

Gentlemen's fine Monroes.
Do do Shoes.
Women's Boots and Shoes.
Children's Shoes, cut different fashions.
Some good strong Coarse Shoes.

He is constantly making up work of all kinds adapted to the season, which he is determined to sell low for cash, bacon, hides, or tan-bark, provided the articles of trade are delivered at the time of making the purchase.

Those wishing to purchase on such terms will please call at his shop between McNeal and Robinson's Grocery, and Mrs. Gibbs's Millinery and Fancy Store, and directly opposite Ozmon & Shannahan's Cabinet Shop, where he may be found always ready to wait on those who may please to give him a call.

The public's humble serv't.

SOLOMON MERRICK.

april 4 tf

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either on executions or officer's fees, are informed that if speedy payment is not made, he will proceed according to law without respect to persons. He hopes this notice will be punctually attended to, otherwise he is determined to be punctual in executing to the utmost rigor of the law, all persons who are delinquent. Other notices have not been attended to, but this shall be.

JOS: GRAHAM, Shff.

march 21 tf

Easton and Baltimore Packet,

VIA MILES RIVER FERRY.

Schooner William & Henry.

JAMES STEWART—*Master.*

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that the above schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on the 4th March, (weather permitting,) leaving Miles River Ferry on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock; returning, will leave Baltimore on the Saturday following, at 9 o'clock, from Light street wharf, No. 10, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season.

Freights intended for the William & Henry will be received on board at Miles River Ferry, or at the Landings of such persons on the river as may request it. All orders left at the Drug Store of Spencer & Willis, in Easton, or with the Captain, will be promptly attended to by the public's obedient servant,

WM. TOWNSEND.

☞ Passage to or from Baltimore, and found, $1,50.

feb 28 tf

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP

THOMAS HAYWARD,

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords.

☞ Passage $1,00; and 25 cents for each meal.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscribers residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

feb 10 tf

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. it is expected, will be accompanied with the cash; those not handed to the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thos. H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual to his hour of sailing.

Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle by the last day of April, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer, as it is not convenient for me to give that personal attention I have hitherto done, being much absent from the county.

S. H. B.

Easton and Baltimore Packet

SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

ROBSON LEONARD—*Master.*

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore on the 22d of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and continue to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar—and twenty-five cents for each meal. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson & Son, or with Robt. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obd't serv't.

J. E. LEONARD.

feb 17 tf

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at SIXNERS' HOTEL, Water street, at which place the subscribers can be found, or at their residence on Gallows Hill; near the Missionary Church—the house is white.

JAMES F. PURVIS, & CO.

may29 Baltimore.

WAS committed to the Jail of Talbot county on the 26th March inst., by William H. Hayward, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for Talbot county, a negro man who calls himself OXFORD ENNALLS, says he is free, but did belong to Deborah M'Laughlin, of Anne Arundel county. Said negro is about 60 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high; had on when committed a blue cloth coat, blue pantaloons, coarse shoes, old fur hat, and a blue camlet great coat. The owner, if any, of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

JO. GRAHAM, Sh'ff.
of Talbot county.

☞ The Baltimore Republican, and Maryland Gazette, will copy the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their account to this office.

march 31

NOTICE.

The Commissioners for Talbot county will sit in their office in the Court-house every Tuesday and Saturday for four successive weeks, commencing on Tuesday the 21st inst., to hear appeals. All persons having claims against Talbot county, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof on or before the 14th day of July next, as the levy will be closed on that day. Per order,

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
to the Commissioners for T. C.

april 21

MARYLAND ECLIPSE

The Thorough-bred Horse,

MARYLAND ECLIPSE.

WILL be on his stand in Centreville on Monday the 30th of March inst. and will return to Easton on Saturday the 5th of April next, where he will remain a week. He will then be at Centreville and Easton a week alternately during the season.

In addition to the running stock of Maryland Eclipse, formerly noticed, he is the sire of Fanny Richards, a successful racer in South Carolina and Georgia, beating the celebrated horse Her Cline, in two heats, three miles and repeat; and of Mr. Biddle's Maid of the Neck, who took the purse the first day, at the Easton race course last fall, beating four others, the colts of Sir Archie, John Richards, Valentine, &c. with apparent ease.

For his performances, pedigree and terms &c. see Handbill.

JAMES SEWELL.

march 31

☞ The Centreville Times will copy the above.

The Thorough-bred Race Horse

UPTON,

SIX YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING,

WILL make another season at the same stands,—terms $8 and $12. For his pedigree in full, and extraordinary performance as a three year old, running his mile in 1m. 53¼s., 1m. 52s., 1m. 53s, 1m. 57s., 1m. 56s., against aged horses, at Lancaster, Pa. (run as Col. Selden's b. c.) See Am. Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, vol. 6, no. 6—vol. 5, page 54—do. no. 9, (cover) v. 2, p. 252—v. 4, p. 151 and 544, &c.

E. N. HAMBLETON,
T. TILGHMAN,

jan 31 tf

The Celebrated Horse

IVANHOE,

WILL be let to mares this season at four dollars the Spring's chance, two dollars the single leap, and seven dollars to insure a mare to be in foal. Season to commence at Easton on Tuesday the 7th April, inst. at the Trappe on Wednesday the 8th, at Marengo, in Miles River Neck, on Friday the 10th, and at St. Michaels on Monday the 13th, and he will be at the above stands on the above named days once in two weeks throughout the season.

IVANHOE was sired by Chester, best son of Mr. Hambleton's old Tom, out of an Oscar mare, is seven years old this Spring. He is a remarkably sure foal getter, and his colts will bear a comparison with the colts of any horse in the county (of the same age.)

FAYETTE GIBSON,
HENRY PRICE.

Talbot co. April 4th, 1835. tf

The Celebrated Hunting Horse,

GRAY MESSENGER,

FROM THE CITY OF WILMINGTON, DEL.

WILL stand for Mares this season at Centreville, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, commencing the 25th March, ult. He will stand at Easton on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday following, and at the Trappe on Friday and Saturday following, and at St. Michaels on Monday and Tuesday following, and will be at each of the above stands on the above days, every other week throughout the season, ending on the 4th of July next.

Messenger is in first rate condition and is ready to serve mares at the following reduced prices: $4 the single service, cash; $8 the season, payable the first of October next, but six dollars will be taken if paid by the 4th of July, at which time his term of service will expire; $12 to insure a mare with foal, payable the first of March, 1836, or as soon as she is ascertained to be in foal, but ten dollars will be taken if paid by the first of December next, and 25 cents to the groom, cash, for each mare. All persons putting mares to Gray Messenger to insure with foal and parting with them before it is ascertained whether they are with foal or not, must pay for the season.

Gray Messenger is a handsome gray, full sixteen and a half hands high, well proportioned, was got by Mr. Cooper's full-bred horse Messenger, of Pennsylvania, his grand sire was the noted imported horse Messenger, by Mr. Benger, in the year 1791, and landed at New York, his dam by Paymaster, his grand dam by the old independent horse Arabian. The Messenger stock for harness, saddle, fast trotters, long life, easy keeping and durability, stands unrivalled. This horse is allowed by good judges to be a first rate harness horse, perfectly gentle, and has fine action, and good bottom. His colts are highly approved by competent judges. It is unnecessary to say more, as the horse will show for himself. His stands will be at the stable of Mr. Wm. Simes in Centreville, and at the subscriber's stable in Easton, and at Capt. H. Dellahay's stable at the Trappe, and at Mr. W. Fairbanks's stable at St. Michaels. The above named gentlemen will receive the names of all persons putting mares to Gray Messenger.

RICHARD C. LAIN.

March 25th, 1835—april 11 tf

N. B. The subscriber wishes to purchase a small quantity of good oats and corn blades, or good hay, for which he would pay a good price.

R. C. L.

Commercial and Farmer's Bank

OF BALTIMORE.

April 16th, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given that a general meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House in the city of Baltimore on Monday the 8th day of June next, at 11 o'clock for the purpose of taking into consideration the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session 1834, entitled "an act to extend the charter of the several Banks in the city of Baltimore" and determining on the propriety of authorising the President and Directors by resolution to accede to the terms of said act and declare their acceptance thereof.—By order.

GEO. T. DUNBAR, Cash'r.

ap 18 tm

☞ The Easton Whig and Frederick Herald will please insert the above and charge this office.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES. "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS THE PERPETUAL VIGILANCE." VOL. I.---No. 30.

EASTON, MARYLAND. SEMI-WEEKLY. TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1835.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,

Printed and published by

RICHARD SPENCER,

PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

The semi-weekly, printed and published every Tuesday and Saturday morning, at four dollars per annum; if paid in advance, three dollars will discharge the debt, and, the weekly, on Tuesday morning, at two dollars and fifty cents; if paid in advance, two dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.

No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

POETRY.

From the Boston Transcript.

Mr. W—

Permit a laughter loving girl,
To fill a corner of your paper—
You would, if you could see the curl
Of her dark hair, and waist so taper!

I have some half a dozen beaus,
Forever in my path way sighing,
Each one looks like a faded rose—
Poor things! you'd think they all were dying!

But there is one, so full of mirth,
That all that I can do wont move him!
The happiest fellow on the earth—
He swears we girls cannot but love him!

It vexes me to see him laugh,
I tell him that he has no feeling;
I've tried one season and a half
To bring him to my presence kneeling!

I know he loves me—so he swears—
But swears he will not be down hearted—
I've tried my best with frowns and tears,
And once or twice have well nigh parted.

But all in vain—he will not kneel—
He will not sigh—I must surrender!
He tells me that he's made of steel,
But well I know his heart is tender.

Another thought just strikes me now—
(It shall take place by next October!)
I'll *marry him*—I will, I vow!
And that, I guess, will make him sober!

EDNAH.

THE PARTING KISS.

BY MIRABEAU B. LAMAR.

His act did not o'ertake his bad intent,
And therefore must be buried as an intent,
That perished by the way.—*Shakspeare.*

The driver sounded his horn, and in one hour more I was to depart in the stage for my native State. The idea of revisiting the home of my childhood—of meeting with my brothers and sisters, and beholding once more, my aged parents before the grave should hide them forever from my view, filled me with rapture which I had never experienced before. Already transported in imagination over the long journey, I received the joyous welcome of the happy family. My goood old father met me at the gate with the kindest demonstrations of affection; my mother, now feeble with years, and trembling with affliction, tottered half way down the steps to grasp my hand, and unable to restrain her feelings, burst into tears, whilst my little serious sister Clara ran to my arms, and folding her about my neck, could not restrain, even in the midst of her gladness, from affectionately chiding me for not answering her letters. Elseel little sister! I kissed her pretty black eye, and promised to do better in future; and there was a joy—aye a rapture, even in this reverie of imagination which, if it could but last, I would not barter for the wide world's wealth and all its honors besides.

But every bliss has its bane. The reflection that I had to part with Fanny Morisen, whom I so much loved, even unto adoration, soon put an end to this glow of happy feeling, & spread in my heart a corresponding poignancy of misery. This is the nature of human happiness.—There is not a glad emotion of the breast which is not quickly chased by some obtrusive care. The visits of joy are as short as those of the votaries of the fashionable life: and the bosom of that is elated by her transitory presence will assuredly experience an equal depression at her departure. Her smiles are like the vivid flashes of lightning that play upon the brown cheek of night, but vanish in an instant, and leave behind fourfold darkness. I thought of home, and my soul expanded; I thought of Fanny, and it sank in dejection. I loved this fair and excellent creature, not that the beauty of her whole sex seemed epitomized in her form and face, but more for the higher brilliancy of her unsophisticated purity of heart. My love was reciprocated. Daily we renewed our vows of perpetual constancy, and the *green-eyed monster*, Jealousy never sullied our minds or disturbed our repose, but mutually confiding, we enjoyed all the luxury of the tenderest affection unmixed with the bitterness of doubt and distrust; & if there be such; a thing as positive happiness on earth, "it is this, it is this." From my first acquaintance with the Fanny, I had never been separated from her even for a week at a time; to part with her now, and possibly forever, it seemed like death.

I had already taken leave of her on the evening of the preceding day, but now that I was about to enter upon my journey almost immediately, I could not resist the inclination which increased in ardor as the time of departure drew nearer, to gaze upon her innocent face once more; once more to seize her fair soft hand, and say, "good bye." I hastened to her dwelling. She was at her piano, playing the plaintive air of "*Roy's Wife*," the very tune which of all others I most delighted to hear; and she could play too with such enchanting skill—so touching to the heart! As I entered the room, she ceased the music, but quickly resumed it at my request, and accompanied the instrument with a voice that breathed all the magic harmony of *Nourmahal*. She sang,

"Fare thee well since thou must leave me,
"But oh! let not our parting grieve thee,
"For I will still be thine, believe me."

And there was an applicability in these words to my situation, such a suitableness of sentiment to the occasion, that made them sink deep into my burning heart;" and although I can not say that the music, like *St. Cecilia's*, "drew an Angel down," I will say that she sang like an Angel, and wore all the celestial loveliness of one. Could the song never close and her beauty never die, who would ask for a brighter Heaven!

As she finished the strain, she closed the lid of the piano, and turning her beaming face with "dreamy blue eyes" upon me, she said "I now have a task for you to perform." "And what is that task?" I enquired. "It is," said she, "a compliance with your promise, made a long time ago, to write an original piece in my *Album*; the evening is favorable for poetry, and I insist upon your writing." At first I thought this was merely intended to divert my mind from the melancholy which she perceived was gathering around it; for I was so far from ever being guilty of writing poetry, that I really could not believe for a moment, that she seriously thought me capable of such perpetration; but in a few minutes she took from the locked secretary band Album, and spreading it on the table where pen and ink were previously placed, she invited me to the task with an air of solemnity, which could not fail to convince me that the request was made more in earnest than through courtesy. What could I do? I had not the heart to refuse, nor the genius to comply. My brain was as dry "as the remainder biscuit after a voyage." Never did I stand so much in need of mind, or deplore its want so much as on this occasion. True, the evening was serene and beautiful, and might have warmed the breast that had the least spark of poetic feeling about it; but mine had no dormant energies of this nature to awaken, and neither the kindling influence of fine weather, nor the more inspiring power of Fanny's presence, could remove my constitutional inability to rhyme. To attempt it, I knew very well that the failure would be so completely shameful that I should lose much of her esteem, and yet not to do it, must inevitably incur her most serious displeasure. I determined however to risk the attempt: and seating myself by the table, I seized the pen in despair, dipped it in the stand, and turning my eyes upwards, but not in "*fine frenzy rolling*," I began cogitating on what subject I should fix my lacthl effusion.

I had remained in this attitude but a short time, before my musings appeared to be unceremoniously interrupted. The whole family were in busy uproar. The servants were running in every direction, from room to room, all actively engaged in clearing and decorating the mansion. Some were hanging new damask curtains over the windows—some regulating the glasses on a well loaded sideboard—others replenishing the flower pots with water and fresh roses, whilst Fanny's youngest sister was fantastically ornamenting a pair of large silver candle sticks with paper leaves. The Turkey carpet was removed and the floor dry-rubbed—indeed all the preparations usually made for a dancing party were going on, and apparently for that purpose. Presently a servant girl entered the room with a bundle of evergreens, with which she commenced decorating the mantelpiece, and then proceeded to a large mirror, that hung on the wall opposite to me in such a position that it reflected to my view the image of Fanny as she lay reclining on the sofa in a thoughtful and pensive manner. Her countenance is frequently tinged with a slight melancholy; but now, it seemed to wear a deep gloom. I certainly had never seen her face so clouded by sadness before; it was pale; her eyes pored on the floor; her mind appeared to be abstracted, for she took no notice of what was going on till the servant maid enquired if she designed to have the walls of the parlor festooned with the vines. "Do as you please," she replied, and rising from the sofa she left the room with a tear, as I thought, quivering in her soft blue eye. What was the meaning of all this? I could form no possible conjecture. I enquired of the servant—her words were as a dagger to my heart. "Why, have you not heard," said she, "that this is Miss Fanny's wedding night?"—I could hear no more; the maid would have proceeded, but my brain reeled, and I fell upon the floor in a state of insensibility. How long I remained in that situation I know not; but I was awakened from it, by the entrance of a tall young gentleman, of handsome deportment and splendidly attired, with a "broad felicity of face" bespeaking a light mind and a happy heart. It was for his coming that all these preparations were made, for he was my happy rival who was that very night to be married to the fair Fanny. Prompted by desperation I flew at the villian's throat. He fled. He was my friend; we were born in the same village, educated at the same school, had been intimate from our boyish days; I wore him in my "heart's core," and not a circumstance had ever transpired until the present occurrence, to weaken the bond of brotherhood that bound us together. Of all my acquaintance, he was the only one to whom I had communicated the secret of my attachment to Fanny. He abused that confidence to supplant me in her affections. And shall I low in degrading humiliation to the wrong? No—rather let me perish first. Cursed be the coward arm that falters in a just revenge. With imprecations on my rival's head, I fled, the habitation.

All idea of my journey was now banished from my mind; my every thought was devoted to revenge; my heart was a furnace of exasperated passions; my very blood boiled with vengeance. Returning from my room I whetted my dagger and reloaded my pistol. "I will mar his mirth," said I to myself. "I will burst upon him in the midst of his anticipate heaven, like an unexpected *Abaddon*." And let not mistaken piety denounce all human vengeance as unrighteous. The serpent is crushed in the earth because of his guile which converted the bloom of Eden into a wilderness of woe, and so should the demon still be crushed, when, forsaking his reptile shape, he assumes the human form, and spreads over the paradise of the heart a wintry desolation. Reader, when you shall love as I have loved, and be supplanted by a wretch calling himself your friend, but whose smiles are the very "fiend's arch mock," then will you be ready to exclaim with me, —"who'll sleep in safety that hath done this wrong!"

I know not how the time passed off, but nightfall had now come on. Dressing myself in apparel suited to the wedding, thither I went sternly determined to "speak daggers" to the bride, and to use one on the treacherous author of my misery. The guests had assembled and the nuptial hour was almost arrived; the bride's-maid was twining the last flower in the bridal wreath, and as she twined it in the shining curl, I heard her distinctly singing the beautiful lines by Mrs. Hemans;

"Bring flowr's, bring flow'rs for the bride to wear,
They were born to blush in her shining hair,
She is leaving the scenes of her childish mirth,
She has bid farewell to her father's hearth,
Her place is now by another's side,
Bring flow'rs for the locks of the fair young bride."

The long parlor was splendidly illuminated. The chandelier, suspended in the centre, threw around a brilliant light which the mirrors augmented by reflection, whilst the warm flashes from the sparkling eyes of the laughing girls still added to the blaze and made the room glow with the lustre of the skies; the light of heaven was there. And merriment was there. The young voices, mingling in sprightly conversation, were so many separate tones of melody; and mirth was in all—all was gladness; and to one whose heart had not been rendered impenetrable to joy, it was so sweet to look upon the innocent faces, and to witness the unaffected vivacity that prevailed. Once I could have enjoyed the scene; but the chord in my bosom that might have vibrated in unison was now snapped asunder; and amidst all this gaiety and joy and beauty, my heart retained its midnight darkness, still brooding over its ruin and nourishing its gloomy wrath. I mixed not with the joyous company, but retiring to the remotest corner of the room, I folded my arms, and impatiently waited the coming of the bride groom and his bride, where I might take, even at the altar of Hymen, that sanguinary vengeance which despair prompted, and my wrongs justified.

They soon came. There was a silence in the hall; I raised my eyes, and beheld the happy couple standing on the floor, their attendants range I on either side. The whole company pressed forward to look upon the fair young bride. Never had one shown so beautiful; never had Fanny appeared so lovely to my eyes as then. A long white veil fell lightly over her forehead like a milk-white cloud floating before the evening Star; she blushed, and the carnation on her cheek shone like the glancing sunbeam on the "Hill of Benlomea." Her tresses were darker than the raven's wing—they rolled in glossy curls down her neck and spread upon her ivory shoulders. Her form was the perfection of human symmetry; she was the statue of Medici animated to life by the warmest, brightest fires of Heaven, exhibiting a constellation of beauty, where every charm mingled its light in one unbounded blaze. I gazed upon her, and the recollection of former times came rushing on my soul. I thought of the many evenings I had spent with her in this same hall under happier circumstances; of the many protestations of eternal love exchanged between us as we walked, arm and arm, to church of Sabbath mornings, and of the times that we have loitered on the banks of a neighboring river, and sitting beneath the umbrageous oaks, would talk of the fairest prospect of happiness when we should be united in marriage as we were in affection. Often has she told me in these delightful rambles, that Heaven had designed us for each other, I for her and she for me; and little did I dream that I should ever behold her the bride of another. I could not behold it. A thousand times would I have rather gone with a sprig of rosemary in my fingers to view her in the rams of death. And here let me beg the reader to forgive my weakness—Meek not my misery: If you cannot sympathize with the afflicted, let us part. I write for those of softer mould, with more of the "milk of human kindness" in their nature, who can feel another's woe, who love to bind the broken spirit, and to pour the balm of consolation into the agonized bosom of despair. There are such; and ye generous few, I thank you in the name of the afflicted whose sorrows you delight to soothe; I thank you in the name of all who have experienced the blight of ruined affection. Cheer them by thy kindness if thou canst, for their hearts have become desolate, and they stand in need of all the consolation to be derived from the tender sympathies of friendship—the virtuous will ever extend it; the vicious have none to bestow.

But to return to my story. The venerable minister who was to unite the happy couple in wedlock, now assumed his station on the floor, and in a moment all was silence. Whilst he was addressing to them a few prefatory admonitions, I silently made my way through the crowd and planted myself at my rival's back.—I laid my hand upon my dagger—'twas strange, my heart began to falter in its steadiness.—Then it was that the enormity of the act which I was about to perpetrate, flashed across my mind in all its horror. He still looked like the friend of my youth—to imbrue my hands in his blood—to murder him—it seemed too horrid; I trembled in every joint and a cold perspiration bedewed my forehead. And yet must he triumph in my ruin—hath he not wrenged me, is not vengeance mine, and shall I shrink from the meditated blow! There was a mighty conflict in my bosom, between its gentle impulses and its angry passions. But vengeance triumphed. I thought my rival beheld me: and in the look which he bestowed, there seemed to be an air of exultation and haughty defiance that revinvigorated my nerve; reanimated my resentment. Again he stood before me in all the blackness of his guilt; a perfidious demon, who had mercilessly robbed me of my "life's" life. The aged minister proceeded in the marriage ceremony "if any know a lawful reason why this couple should not be joined in the holy state of matrimony, let them speak," He paused as if for a reply. Now was my time.—I touched the bride upon the shoulder; she turned. "Be not alarmed," I cried, "for I meditate no injury to you. O Fanny, when I admired the diamond brightness of your beauty, I did not think your bosom had the diamond's hardness too." I could say no more; utterance forsook me; and in the phrenzy of despair, twisting my fingers in the locks of the bewildered bridegroom, at one convulsive effort I felled him on the floor, and planted my knee upon his breast. The whole company were petrified to marble. Before they could sufficiently recover from their panic, to render assistance to the imploring victim at my feet, I snatched my pistol from the belt & cocked it as his throbbing temple——At this moment the fair Fanny caught me by the hand, and giving it a gentle and affectionate pressure, she said "come come, are you not going to write in my album? it has been almost an hour since you seated yourself down for that purpose." Write in your Album, fair creature," said I; "why, yes, I will write in your album" and so saying, I aroused me from the reverie into which I had fallen from the time I took my seat by the table, and was much relieved on finding that the above dreadful circumstances existed only in a dream of imagination. Again I dipped my pen in the stand and having nothing poetic about me, I penned the above. The stage has summoned me as I finished, and I just have time to print on Fanny's lip—the *Parting Kiss*.

GETTING AT A SECRET.

There is a superstitious notion prevalent among the people in some of the Middle States, that persons sleeping may be made to unfold all the secrets of their breasts, by placing a cup of barm, or yeast, under their heads when in that state. The barm, it is supposed, works upon them in the same manner as it does upon beer, causing them to overflow at the mouth, and to send off the spume and impurities wherewith their breasts are overloaded. At any rate, under the operation of the barm, their sleep is said to be any thing but balmy. They toss and tumble and talk in their sleep, and their most precious secrets are blurted out as if they were of no more consequence than the froth of a barrel of small beer.

Mrs. Dolderum, of Dolderumville, was a firm believer in the efficacy of yeast in working out the secrets from the human bosom: and she determined to get at those of her husband, whom she suspected of having another charmer besides herself. Accordingly one summer's day, when he lay down to take his afternoon nap; she placed the yeasty cup under his head, and waited to see its operations.

Scarcely was her faithless spouse, as she verily believed him to be, fairly asleep, before his arms began to toss, his lips to quiver, and his eyes to roll under their closed lids.

"Ha!" muttered Mrs. Dolderum to herself, "the yeast begins to work. The secret'll be out presently. He'll open his mouth, and work over like a beer barrell does. Hark! now it comes. Now I shall know what nasty trollop it is he's so thick with."

As Mrs. Dolderum calculated, sure enough, out came the words: She is a beauty—by heavens she is!"

"Ah, it's just as I thought," said Mrs. Dolderum to herself, "he's got another woman in his eye. "A beauty' indeed! but I'll—"

She was interrupted by the voice of Mr. Dolderum, who continued—"I must have her, let it cost what it will."

"You must have her—must you!" said Mrs. Dolderum, advancing her finger nails menacingly towards him as he slept—"but I'll see to that, you—you—"

Mr. Dolderum proceeded—"But what will my wife say?"

"She'll say you're a vile, nasty, good for nothing man," said Mrs Dolderum, who could scarcely keep from falling upon her delinquent husband, and clawing his eyes out as he slept.

"My wife is always making a fuss about nothing—"

"She is, ha? But she'll let you know its something before you're much older, to leave her and run after other nasty critters,"

"But damn my wife!" exclaimed Mr. Dolderum, snapping his fingers as he slept, "I dont care that for her, when I'm determined upon a thing.

"You don't, ha? But I'll let you know you shall care, for her, you—you—Oh, I'd fear your eyes out this minute, if it was'nt that I want to hear the name of the nasty jade first."

"Slender neck, broad chest, a mane and tail that—"

"Very familiar, upon my word! Oh, the vile hussy!"

"Just the right age for—"

"I'm no old, am I, then! Oh, you vile—"

"I must have Black Maria, by the—"

"Oh the ugly Brute! Leave me for a black woman! I'll tear his eyes out as he lies." And thereupon Mrs. Dolderum fell upon her sleeping husband, tooth and nail; and by the time he was fairly awake, the blood was running down his face in streams."

"What—what—woman—what the devil are you about," said Mr. Dolderum, as soon as he was fairly awake.

"I've found out your secret, you nasty, faithless intolerable—"

"Hollo! hollo!" exclaimed Dolderum in great astonishment, "what's all this what secret are you talking about.'

"The women," said Mrs. Dolderum, bursting into tears"

"The woman!

What woman"

"Why, the b b-black woman, you vile, worthless thing you. You pretend to make strange of it. But I've found out your tricks.—I got at your secret when you was asleep.—I put the yeast under the bed, and you blabbed it all out, you did."

"What all out?"

"About your leaving me, to run after black Maria, as you call her."

"Black Maria! Ha, ha, ha! Black Ma—ha ha, ha! Well, that's a good one, wife, I'll be hanged if it aint.

It's quite a laughing subject, aint it? you brute you?—"

"Did I talk in my sleep wife?"

"Did you: yes, to be sure you did. You told all about it, how you'd have her, let it cost what it would; And you called her a beauty."

"Ha, ha, ha! Shall I tell you what I was dreaming about?"

"I know as well as you can tell me."

"Perhaps not. The secret is safe yet. But you shall have it. I was dreaming of neighbor Haycock's BLACK MARE."

"Black mare!

Is that all?"

"That's all."

"But you called her a beauty, and said her name was Maria."

"All that's true, whether I said so or not.—She's a beauty of a mare, and her owner calls her Black Maria."

"But why did you mention my name, in connection with a mare?" said Mrs. Dolderum.

"Because Haycock asks a thousand dollars for the cretur, and I dreamt you'd scold like thunder, If I laid out so much money upon one horse."

"So I should, Mr. Dolderum,, if you'd done such a thing before this blow up. But I'm so dreadful glad taint no worse—my heart is so relieved of its terrible misgrievings—that you may buy twenty mares for what I care."

Hereupon Mrs. Dolderum wiped the blood from her husband's face threw away the cup of yeast, and gave her jealously to the winds.—*New York Transcript.*

There is much point in the annexed graphic sketch from the Bristol (R. I.) Gazette. Persons residing in the country have no conception of the number of expensive wants attendant upon a residence in a city.

Sometimes, in the country, it so happens that an article of the least imaginable value, rendered indispensable by some circumstance or other, cannot be procured but at a most enormous expence. Then the good old lady, or the honest old gentleman, is ready to exclaim, Ah! if we only lived in *town* we shouldn't be so bothered. Last week Zekey had to break off ploughing and streak it off like lightning on old switch-tail to get a quarter o' tea 'cause aunt Hetty was coming to spend the ar'ternoon, (and she never come arter all)—now he's got to go again for a piece o' chalk—there's two day's work—man and beast—besides kilter right out o'pocket, for a mere matter of sixpence. We must move to town; and that's the upshot on't, or else we shall be ruined. And to town they come. Here the old gentleman finds that his shoes want *blacking*, and Zekey must have a pair of *calf-skin* boots; and his *coat* is "*just made to hear*,"—never'll do to wear to meetin'—& the old lady's cap is clean out of fashion—and the children can't go barefoot—nor wear homespun. They must have a ticket to-day for the Museum, and a ticket to-morrow for the Menagerie. A ticket here, and a ticket there—one gewgaw and another gewgaw—here a little, and there a little—more and more—thicker and faster.—Extravagance and ruin! Fire and brimstone! The old lady delighted—the old man distracted—Zeke, a beau—the girls all belles—and the house a right down hurrah's nest—filled with frippery, and ringing with the clamour of FICTITIOUS WANTS!

MARRIED

In Detroit, Michigan, Mr. SIMON BACHELOR BROWN, to MISS ANN MARIA WOODWORTH.

What's *wood worth* now in Michigan?
Its *flames* our wishes crown;
For he who long had *toasted* Ann,
At last has made her *Brown*.

The *fair* will beg he *Brown*, no doubt,
And, by attention, may
Keep love's bright lamp from going out,
Till *Brown* himself be *gray*.

A *Bachelor!*—he still is such,
And long will be the same,
Nor can he boast of *Wood worth* much,
Because he changed the name.

Suicide by a young girl.—It was our sad chance yesterday to see the corpse of a very lovely orphan girl (beautiful even in death), aged only 19, named Ellen Myers, at her late residence, No. 58 Vandam street. She became the victim of a seducer seven months since, who, soon after completing her ruin, married another; to consequences of her shame were too soon apparent, & her degradation, it is supposed, broke the heart of her mother (her only surviving parent) a short time since; the weight of this second affliction was too great for Ellen—grief brought on premature labor, and she gave birth to a still born child. Since then she has been low and desponding, shuning society, and constantly in tears. The night before last she purchased a large quantity of laudanum, and drank it off; she continued insensible till yesterday morning (although medical aid was called in) when she just opened her eyes, murmured her mother's name, and expired. Verdict—suicide.—*N. Y. Transcript.*

Re-union of flesh after complete separation.—The Observer Medico contains a curious, and what it affirms to be a well authenticated case of re-union of the nose, after complete separation. The patient, a woman of the town, had the whole of the soft part of the nose bitten off in a quarrel, by a man. She was immediately carried before the commissary of police, when the nose was dressed. In three hours afterwards, Dr. Carlizze, who happened to come in, saw the patient, and entreated that search might be made for the lost nose. This was done, and two and a half hours afterwards, the mutilated portion was found, contracted, and all covered with filth. The Doctor, however, washed the parts clean, and applied the piece, putting in a few points of suture. The dressings were not removed before the 7th day, when the witnesses observed, with great satisfaction, that complete union had taken place. In thirty-seven days, the cicatrix was perfectly cured. The aspect of the nose, however, was most disagreeable, from the color of its tip, which presented a livid unhealthy appearance. A solution of nitrate of silver (moderately strong) was applied to this part, and after the fall of the eschar, in five days the nose resumed its natural color.—*Boston Medical Journal.*

From the Globe.

We copy from the Huntsville Democrat an extract from the circular of the Hon. A. Lane, of Indiana. The sentiments are so true, and have so just an application to certain attempts of a Congressional cabal at the late session, as to require no elucidation.

"*North Western Democracy*—The subjoined extract is taken from a Circular Letter of the Hon. A. Lane, a republican member of Congress from Indiana, addressed to his constituents at the close of the late session. It speaks the sentiments, we make no doubt, of the democratic republicans of the four Northwestern States, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri:

"The term of our present Chief Magistrate is drawing to a close. His administration has been filled with events of the most important and agitating nature. The character and opinions of that great man were formed, in immediate contact with the people; and a mind remarkable for rapidity, compass, and accuracy of thought, has enabled him to administer the Government solely for their benefit. Beset by every influence that could persuade or alarm, he has, in every prominent measure, gone beyond his advisers; and the wisdom of his decisions is best proved by the approbation of the People. He has shown, that common sense Democratic principles are not mere professions, but practical and certain guides in the most difficult affairs. He has restored to us confidence and unanimity, and fixed the great landmarks of our future course. But these can only be adhered to by strict and constant attention. Although we have an overwhelming majority, our opponents—*strong* in *wealth* in *talents* in *newspapers* in chartered *companies* and privileged *institutions*—are ever on the watch to create and profit by the division in our ranks. This can only be avoided by keeping constantly before us the great principles we *support*, and the great *abuses* we *oppose*.

"The approaching Presidential election will determine whether the interests of the People shall be the permanent rule of our Government. To sustain this, all personal prejudices, and all private piques, should be unhesitatingly sacrificed. It is a question, not of *persons*, but of *measures*. Among the distinguished individuals that have been named, are several whose abilities, services, and identity with our interests, entitle them to respectful consideration. But it is of less consequence *who* is elected than by *whom* he is elected. A President chosen directly by the People, and relying on *them* to sustain his administration, *must* make their principles his guide. *Can we expect this from a President elected by Congressional cabals, and looking to our opponents, to sustain his administration?* I beseech you to weigh this well. Shall *they* boast that, although we have the numbers, they are able to make our numbers less? But, on this subject, I do not feel at liberty to speak as earnestly as my sense of its importance dictates. Believing, as I do, that the President should be elected by the People—confident, as I am, that *you* will make the choice, and prevent the presidency from being *bartered in the House of Representatives*—I merely confine myself to saying, that if, by any unexpected occurrence, the election should devolve upon the House of Represensatives, my vote, should I then be a member, will be given for him who may be preferred by a majority of the votes of my district"

THE WHIGS.

"The Whig lives in every State, but wishes to live only in a free State. He claims no right in himself but what he is willing to give his neighbor. He is not listed in sects by sounds, nor kept in them by prejudices, his mind is not contracted by systems, nor sacred bigots; it is open to God and nature: he is not attached to persons or factions, but to things, to justice, to liberty, to virtue, and to his country. He adheres to men who adheres to these; and adheres to them no longer than they adhere to those. With live contempt of promises and menaces, unawed by power, he is attached to these. Not lurking like a drone to reap what others sow, he cheerfully acts his part in society: he does what he can; he endeavors, within his sphere, to promote the general welfare. No matter what you call him, what his name, his profession, or the title of his religion—this is a WHIG."

Such is the character drawn by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN of the Whigs—but how unlike the *tory federalists*—the *monopolists*, the *panic* and *distress makers*—the "lurking drones" who "wish to reap where others sow"—the "*war, pestilence, and famine men*"—who, in mockery of whig principles, have recently assumed the name of whig. Fanny Kemble truly said that the principles of the Boston whigs were the same as the English tories; and yet the above from Dr. Franklin is quoted by the federalists, to prove that a *black, blue, or speckled* tory is a *White whig!*—*New Hampshire Patriot.*

The National Gazette, an accidental organ of the United States Bank, put forth the following about twelve months ago:

"*The charter has twenty months to run, so that in order to close its concerns at the end of that term, the reduction must be made at the rate of two millions and a half in every month.*"

Within the last five months, the Bank has extended its loans $14,000,000! So great has been its anxiety to get the public in its debt, that it has loaned a considerable part of this sum upon *stock security, payable in three years, at five per cent interest!* After this, who can doubt that it is the design of the Bank to renew its efforts for a recharter? A sudden increase of loan to the amount of $14,000,000, part if not payable until two years after the expiration of its charter! This is "*closing its concerns*" with a vengeance.—*Augusta Age.*

The Milledgeville Recorder has the following unpleasant paragraph relative to the Creek Indians in Georgia.—*Baltimore American.*

INDIAN MURDERS.—We regret to learn, that the Creek Indians in the neighborhood of Columbus are again committing aggressions upon the whites. They have recently murdered a citizen of Columbus, and fired upon his companion, who escaped. This occurred about 17 miles from Columbus. They have, a few days ago about the same spot, murdered a gentleman from South Carolina, who was removing, & whose wagons; negroes, &c. had advanced ahead of him. We understand that much excitement prevails, and that it is considered highly dangerous for individuals to travel between Columbus and Montgomery.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—*An infant lost in the woods.*—On the 16th day of April about three o'clock in the afternoon, an infant boy, *but twenty months old* son of Zebina Pratt of Shutesbury, strayed from his father's house. The little child wandered on, unconscious where it was going, and not clad for any exposure, till at last more than a mile and a half from home. When the child was missed a search was made for him; but night came on; and it was a very cold night. On the morning of the 17th about eight o'clock when the body of the child was found, IT HAD ALREADY PERISHED WITH COLD.—*Northampton (Mass.) Repub.*

A Respectable Dividend.—We learn from the Albany Journal that the Stockholders in Utica and Skenectady Line of Packet Boats DIVIDED SEVEN HUNDRED PER CENT as the profits of the last season. A new line has been started this Spring, but the fare is not reduced. They charge $3.50 for 80 miles.

The Senate of the United States, at its last session; passed a resolution, requesting the President to consider of the expediency of entering into negociations with the South American States, for the purpose of securing for our commerce and people, a safe passage across the Isthmus, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. In compliance with this recommendation of the Senate, we understand, the President has appointed Colonel CHARLES BIDDLE, of Tennessee, to conduct the negotiation, and that he is about to visit the Southern Continent in prosecution of the objects in view.—*Pennsylvanian.*

The 60th anniversary of the Battle of Lexington was celebrated on the 20th, by the removal of the remains of those who were killed in the battle to the new monument erected on the spot where they fell. An appropriate and very eloquent address was delivered by the Hon. E. Everett.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

Steam Navigation on the Susquehanna is about being carried into successful operation. The boat built at Oswego, was to be ready on the 1st April. It is 100 feet in length; 25 in width, including side wheels; 70 horse power; cost $13,000.

Translated for the Journal of Commerce.

REPORT ON THE AMERICAN CLAIMS.

In the Chamber of Deputies, March 28th, at 4 o'clock M. Dumon, who had not before appeared in the hall, took his seat in his place holding in his hand the Report of the Committee on American Claims. The Chamber manifested some agitation.

The President. The right to speak rest with the reporter of the Committee charged to examine the project of law relative to the demands of the United States.

M. Dumon ascended the Tribune. Gentlemen, said he, I place upon the table the Report which I have been charged to submit to you.

Several voices from the left. Read, read.

A voice from the centre. No, no; leave it there.

M. Dumon, after some hesitation, determines to read the Report.

Gentlemen, said he, the Committee which you have charged to examine the law relative to the American claims, is bound to justify the confidence which you have reposed in it. Called to prepare your opinion upon a transaction, the elements of which begin to grow obsolete, the task most incumbent on it was to throw light upon the question which your deliberations were to determine. It felt itself bound to collect the facts,—to follow step by step the negotiation to which these facts have given rise—and to trace the consequences of the principles which the negotiation had established. For this purpose we have had free access to every communication on the subject. We have examined successively the archives of the Secretary of State, the files of the Board of Prizes, and the Correspondence of Foreign Affairs. The extensive researches undertaken by your Committee, required the active and conjoint labors of all its members. We divided amongst us the task of ascertaining the facts and examining the questions, and the labors undertaken by each of us, submitted to a reciprocal control and common discussion, have formed the elements of the Report which I submit to you in the name of the whole Committee.

I commence by placing before you the exposition of the main facts which have given rise to the American claims.

The liberty of neutral powers to carry on commerce and navigation has been always proclaimed by France, and she has constantly stipulated for it, ever since the Treaty of Utrecht, when this right was for the first time recognised. She made it a condition of the Treaty of commerce and friendship which was concluded in the month of February 1778 with the new government of the United States. This Treaty imparted the authority of a positive Convention to two great principles of the right of nations, namely, that the flag covers the cargo, except contraband articles of war, and that the vessels of neutral nations may freely enter the ports of belligerant powers except in case of an effective blockade. (Articles 23 and 24.)

The rules were not long observed. In the war which followed the revolution, England gave the example of violating them, and France followed it. The long misunderstanding which arose from it, between the United States and France, was put to an end by the Convention of the 29th of September, 1800.

The Reporter here entered into the details of this Convention, relative to the cession of Louisiana, and the decrees of Berlin, Milan, and Rambouillet; he then referred to the state of things which followed the negotiation under the Restoration, and finally to the arrangement concluded since the revolution of July. After this exposition he continued as follows:

We should first determine the rights and situation of the Chamber in relation to this examination. The Charter gives the King the right to make Treaties of peace, alliance, and commerce. The Charter gives to the Chambers, primarily to the Chamber of Deputies, the voting of taxes, and by a necessary consequence, that of the public expenditure. The royal and parliamentary prerogatives are separate and distinct: one limits the other; but they do not encroach upon each other.

Therefore, a Treaty which contains no financial clause, chargeable to the State, is concluded without the intervention of the Chambers; and a Treaty which contains a financial clause chargeable to the State, is concluded when the King has countersigned the signature of his Ministers: but the financial measures necessary for its execution depend upon the Legislative vote.

To wantonly procure a disbursement through the vote of the Chambers, by introducing it into a Treaty, or to amend a Treaty when deliberating on the financial vote necessary to carry it into execution, would in either case be a violation of the charter, and setting at naught the prerogatives secured to the crown and the Chambers for the interest of the country. When deliberating on the expenditure necessary for the execution of a Treaty, the Chambers have, nevertheless, an undoubted right to examine the Treaty itself. They have the right to examine whether it is just, honorable, or useful; and to give or refuse their concurrence according to the results of this examination.

It must not however be concealed that a refusal is a serious event; the security of diplomatic relations may be disturbed, and the political credit of the country perhaps injured. But this is not a reason why a right should be denied. It is a reason which should be rarely acted on, and only when the greatness of the evil surpasses the danger of the remedy. The same reasons on account of which the external representation of the country has been confided solely to the Crown, render it obligatory on us not to weaken it in the exercise of that prerogative, by imprudent disavowals. If we wish that when it interposes in transactions abroad, in the name of France, its name should be powerful and respected, we must take care that it be not easily belied at home. In order to stipulate with authority it must promise with confidence. We may perceive error, we may perceive faults; but these errors and these faults have had responsible authors, upon whom the constitutional severities of the Chamber may be exercised. The practice of free countries has been almost invariably to maintain even the engagements for which they punish the authors of them.

If the Chambers should be cautious in exercising their right, that right is not the less assured to them. It cannot be lost sight of, and ought not to be forgotten. The reservation of it has been suitably recognised in the Treaty of 1831. That Treaty of course added nothing to the right of the Chambers, for it existed without being expressed, but it more effectually ensures the freedom of their deliberations, and preserves, in cases of disagreement, the dignity of the crown. Aware of the reservation, the United States could have had no pretext to insist upon a payment which the law had not yet authorized. The government had avoided an unpleasant discussion, and in defending as it ought, the constitutional rights of the Chambers, it gave no reason to the United States for the reproach, or at least the suspicion, of seeking behind these rights a shelter from the attack upon its good faith.

Let us now pass from principles to facts, and from the constitutional question to the project which it has raised

The Convention of the 4th of July 1831, is not a regular liquidation according to a basis reciprocally consented to; it is a transaction between pretensions the most opposite.

The pretension of the United States was, that an indemnity should be given for all prizes made in disregard of the neutrality of their flag. According to them, the confiscation of their ships and merchandise had always been illegal, for it violated a reciprocal obligation entered into under the empire by the Convention of 1800, the rules of the rights of nations after the expiration of this Convention, and a positive promise since the revocation of the blockade decrees.

The pretension of France was, on the one hand, that the blockade decrees were the legitimate exercise of the right of reprisal against the exigencies of England, and the submission of the United States to these exigencies, destructive of all neutrality. Thus the principle of reparation could not be in the law, which was just, but in its application, which was perhaps unjust or irregular

To claim an indemnity for all losses, has been the costant system, of the American negotiators. To reject the indemnity in gross, but to admit exceptional categories, has been in a manner more or less explicit, the constant system of the French negotiators.

How, then, can a disagreement so serious and profound be put an end to?

In disputes between individuals, the last resort is a law suit; in disputes between nations, the last resort is a war; if on one side or the other, they wish to avoid a war, it is necessary to come to an agreement. Such was the situation of the United States and France.

But how was this agreement to be made? Between such principles it was impossible. The United States could not acknowledge that an act of the French Government had the power of legally modifying an obligatory treaty between two powers. The French Government could not acknowledge the illegality of its own decrees, when unexpected circumstances and flagrant provocation served them as a justification or excuse. Not being able to settle upon the principles, it was necessary then to settle upon the amount of demands for which these principles served as a basis. The sum of 25 millions was the arithmetical amount of this transaction. How can the merits of it be appreciated? We cannot take for a basis, either the proposition of the empire, as it was made upon statements acknowledged to be incomplete, nor that of the commission of 1831, which, for want of being able to do better, again brought forward the proposition of the empire, founded on the same statements. We have not found any trace of those offers of settlement, at a low price, which have been attributed to the Americans; those which were repudiated by the Duke de Bassano constitute at the same time an exaction and intrigue.

In order to measure with exactness the extent of the concession which the French negotiator consented to, it is necessary to show clearly the pretensions which he had to combat, and those which he had to support.

What has been, in its utmost extent, the injury sustained by American commerce? The statements prepared by Mr. Rives, before the Convention of the 4th of July, make it amount to 14 millions of dollars or to 74 millions of francs.

Since that Convention, the American Commission, which has declared the claims admissible only on documents verified and on oath, has fixed the entire amount of damage ascertained and stated at 17,000,000 of dollars, or 92 millions of francs. In truth, this Commission has admitted claims anterior to the treaty of 1803; if we take those from the account that was furnished, there remains about 14,500,000 dollars, or 77 millions of francs.

In fine, the French documents enable us to value, insufficiently, it is true, the total loss sustained by America. First, the amount of the sale of non-condemned ships, which had been sequestrated at St. Sebastian and at Bayonne, is indicated by the accounts of the Custom-houses, and it is put down at about 17,000,000 of francs. Secondly, the price of one hundred and seventy-five ships sold under the auspices of the Marine, is set down in the accounts of department at about 35,000,000 of francs. Thirdly, the price of thirty-two prizes is set down in the accounts of the Marine at more than 65,000,000 of francs. Fourthly, the value of ships burned at sea is made to amount to a little more than 3,500,000 francs. Total, 62,000,000 of francs. The arithmetical amount of pretensions on the part of the United States, then, comprised between 50 and 60 millions.

Let us now fix the arithmetical amount of concessions on the part of France, and in order to fix it, let us examine successively the different classes of losses which in the French system, alone give the right to indemnity.

The first class comprehends 81 ships set down, burned at sea. The committee reduce the number to 24.

The second class comprehends the vessels seized by the retrospective application of the decrees of Milan. The Committee reduce them to 27 vessels and 25 cargoes.

The third class comprehends the vessels seized by the retrospective action of Rambouillet and Trianon decree. The Committee, in respect to this, arrives at these results: First, the cargoes at Antwerp were not subject to confiscation, as they were sold without right or profit to the State, the price of them is subject to restitution. Secondly, the price of the ships sequestrated at St. Sebastian has been admitted to be susceptive of restitution. Thirdly, ships with their cargoes have been thrown out. Fourthly, the cargoes of Holland have been classed separately as a matter of agreement.

The fourth class comprehends the vessels seized and condemned after the first of November, 1810. The principle of this class, says the reporter, needs no discussion.

The most solemn promises, the avowal of the empire and the restoration, the favorable opinion of all the committee, place this class beyond all controversy. The list annexed to the project of law contains fifteen ships; we have taken off two of them, for reasons which appear in the corrected list D.

After having established the different classes of admissible claims, it remains to value them. The American accounts and the French accounts furnish us with a double basis of valuation, the results of which we submit.

There is not a single ship admitted into our corrected lists, but to which is affixed its positive valuation, in the account of the American Commission, prepared in 1834: if this settlement had preceded the treaty, it would have been justly suspected; but it has followed it, and it is easy to comprehend that, when the arithmetical amount to be divided was known, and the claims exceeded by a good deal this amount, the rivalry of interested claimants caused frequent appeals from the necessary exactness of the Committee. The rejections and adjournments which it has pronounced are a proof of it.

We ought to add, that the numerous proofs which we have had to produce have inspired us with a great confidence in the labors of this Committee, where exactness has been so often demonstrated. Relative to the arithmetical amounts attached by the valuations of the American Committee to the above four classes, the Reporter remarks that they will be fo[illegible] documents annexed to the report, and he [illegible] pointing them out. He, however, arr[illegible] this conclusion.

When, after having excluded the pri[illegible] of American Claims, and having only [illegible] ted the principles of our concessions; w[illegible] ter having limited those concessions by a [illegible] ous examination, we find the sum of th[illegible] sided settlement is very near the arithme[illegible] amount, which has been consented to a[illegible] correct amount of the account, it is impo[illegible] for us to say that the treaty has charged F[illegible] with a debt which no longer exists. A[illegible] consideration has occurred to us. In exclu[illegible] the ships which have been destroyed by ne[illegible] sity of war, and whose value has profite[illegible] one, in taking away the ships adjudged to [illegible] vateers, the treasury has received for the pr[illegible] of the cargoes sold for its benefit, after, or without being condemned, without including the custom-house charges, more than twenty four millions. So that, in the most rigorous sense of the word, the convention of the 4th of July has been but a restitution.

True, it is said that the debts by one State to another are not to be regulated with the same exactness as debts between individuals, and that after being a long time discussed, they are not generally paid until political utility comes to assist the obligations of good faith.

The objection appears to us ill-founded in point of principles; the debts of one State to another, when they are acknowledged to be just, should have no other limitation than the reasonable possibility of paying them.

But, without discussing the objection on the ground of principle, it will be sufficient to show that in fact it cannot apply to the treaty of the 4th of July; for the political utility of the amicable relations which this treaty established between France and the United States cannot be contested by any person.

It is not in reality, merely on the noble sympathies, on the glorious community of recollections, or on relation of benefits and gratitude, that the alliance of the two governments, and the friendship of the two people, have been founded. They have also for their basis a permanent political interest, and a commercial interest which developes itself and increases unceasingly.

The liberty of the seas is of equal importance to France and America. The history of a century informs us how that liberty has been established, how it has been lost, and how it can be restored. Where there is one maritime power only, it is a domination of the sea? If there is a second power, it is a state of war; if there is a third power, there is then an arbitrator and liberty.

If, in spite of her disasters, France had in 1713, the glory of making sacred the rights of neutrals in the treaty of Utrecht, then the three navies of France, England, and Holland, would have realized the happy condition of the liberty of the seas.

If at a later period, the liberty of the seas was destroyed, it was because the destruction of the marine of Holland gave up the rights of neutrals to the chances of a struggle, too often unequal, between the two preponderating maritime powers.

It was then a policy not less sagacious than liberal, which favored the independence of the United States, and raised up this third power, the guarantee of which was wanting for the neutrality of the flag; and the policy of the empire had for a motive, if not for an excuse, the desire of forcing the United States to defend with France the rights which England had openly violated against them.

A rupture between the United States and France would be then a common misfortune, which ought to be deplored on both sides of the Atlantic; their union firm and sincère, is a common guarantee which it concerns both sides of the Atlantic to consolidate.

The multiplicity of commercial relations, renders even still more desirable the harmony of their political relations. France and the United States appear placed expressly to nourish their navigation, their industry, and their agriculture, by reciprocal exportations and importations. No rivalry of any importance interrupts the liberty of commercial exchange, which the right of agriculturel or industry clogs in other countries. French industry borrows from the United States her produce, and sends her manufactures in return. The wines & brandies of France pay for the rice and tobacco of America. France is the greatest market of the United States, and the United States are the greatest market of France. They receive the fifth of our exportations in the produce of our soil and our industry. The entire of our exportations to England and our colonies do not amount to so much.

The reporter then showed how the committee had acted in order to modify the project of the government, and how the government had given its adhesion to the final disposition which settled the new arrangement.

In the course of the long examination, the result of which is now laid before the Chamber, the committee could not refrain from sharing in the public feeling which the Message of the President of the United States had so warmly excited. The language he made use of, the measures of redress he proposed to Congress, notwithstanding some disavowals called for by old recollections and the greatness of France, have naturally wounded the national sensibility; and if we had deliberated only under the impression of his words, we should have in vain endeavored to prevent the voice of French pride (*fierte*) from speaking louder than even the voice of justice. But the Congress put aside proposals of the President; it was convinced that France would not allow to be forced on her, obligations which she was disposed to fulfil, and that she would refuse to threats that which might be obtained from her of right.

We feel inclined to think that the American Congress will have persevered in this confiding reserve; but if, at the close of its session, its ulterior resolutions should coincide with the President's Message, by granting him the powers he has called for, the interest and dignity of France, which your committee looks upon as intimately united, would require that the payment of what we owe should be deferred until after the satisfaction that is due to us shall be made. This duty would not be the only one that the Government would have to fulfil; but of that duty at least we have a solemn occasion to remind you, and your committee has felt assured that in a law which attests the loyalty of France, the Chamber would find mention made also of her dignity.

The committee has the honor to propose for your adoption, the project of law, with the following amendments:

Art. 1. The Minister of the Finances is authorized to take the measures necessary for the execution of the 1st and 2d articles of the treaty signed on the 4th July, 1831, between the King of the French and the United States, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Washington on the 2d February, 1832, and according to the terms of which, the sum of 25 millions of francs is to be paid by France.

Art. 2. The sum of 1,500,000 fr. which the Government of the United States has engaged to pay in ten annual terms, in discharge of the claims presented by France in behalf of her citizens, or of the public treasury, shall, in proportion as the recoveries are made, be credited to a special article of the Budget. Credits shall be opened to the Minister of the Finances to a similar amount, for the discharge of the claims which shall have been liquidated in favor of French citizens.

Art. 3. A committee, exercising its functions gratuitously, and named by Royal ordinance, shall be appointed to examine and estimate all claims addressed to Government, and to divide the sum of 1,500,000 fr. amongst all the claimants having a right thereto, and if necessary, in proportion to the just amount of their claims. All claims must be presented before the 1st of January, 1837, under penalty of forfeiture of the same. The claimants may appeal to the Council of State against the decision of the committee, according to the forms and within the delays specified for matters of litigation. The same right is reserved to the Minister of the Finances. An account shall be annually laid before the Chambers of the payments effected on the sum of 1,500,000 fr. Should a portion of this sum remain unemployed, it shall be returned to the public Treasury.

Art. 4. The payments to be made on the sum of 25 millions of francs shall be carried into effect only in case the Government of the United States shall have in no wise acted contrary to the dignity and to the interests of France.

From the Baltimore. American.

We published yesterday, from a late Jamaica paper, and explanation relative to the singular phenomenon of a shower of sand and ashes which fell on that Island in January last, the origin of which was satisfactorily traced to the volcanic explosion that occurred in Honduras, South America, in the same month. We have already had short and imperfect notices of this truly terrific occurrence, the explosions of which, it is now ascertained, were distinctly heard at a distance of several hundred miles, and mistaken for discharges of artillery. So complete was the illusion at Bogota that the military were regularly mustered, in expectation of the approach of a hostile army.

The following is an official narrative of this event, reported to the Supreme Government by the authorities of a town in the immediate vicinity of the volcana:

Official communication from the City of Nacaome to the Minister General, of the event from the 20th to the 26th of the present January, being a true the copy of original.

Citizen Minister General of the Supreme Government of the State:—The twentieth of the present month, at half past 6 o'clock in the morning, a cloud was observed upon the summit called Cosiguina, which arose in a pyramidical form, with so many hues, and of such density, that we immediately presumed it to proceed from a volcanic eruption. At some height it separated into two parts, one spreading over the summit of Conchagua, and the other towards the peak of Pespire. Up to this time, nothing more was heard than dull subterraneous noises, nor had any trembling been felt. The cloud continued to spread, and the general alarm increased. At half past 10, there no longer remained a doubt of the malignity of this phenomenon, then extending itself with greater rapidity over this place. At half past 11, it became necessary to use artificial light, and at 12 we were involved in a general darkness which it is difficult to conceive, nor does any tradition exist of such, in events of this description.—Public prayers were immediately determined to be offered up by the inhabitants and their worthy Pastor. At half past 2 in the afternoon, by the light of torches and candles, a supplicating procession moved. A little before, a shower of fine sand had commenced falling; in its course, the wind from the east, having greatly increased, precipitated such a quantity of a kind of ashes or calcined dust, (powder,) that many persons found it difficult to follow in the procession, or even to find their own houses, and some shocks now began to be felt. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the ground was covered to the depth of three inches with this dust;—at 6 o'clock its density was diminishing considerably, leaving respiration more free, In the midst of great affliction, and in the performance of acts of religion, we passed that memborable night of mourning and alarm. At 11 o'clock on that night, and at 4 in the morning, there were two violent shocks, and alternately various slight ones, all preceded by rumblings, as well as sharp detonations, which were heard from an early hour in the evening. The 21st, the day dawned serenely, dissipating in some measure our apprehensions. At 8 o'clock in the morning, our hopes were dampened, on finding that the great quantity of volcanic matter, with which the atmosphere was charged prevented the passage of the rays of the sun, which, however, for some moments displayed an opake and sulphurous surface. On this day, the dust fell in less quantity, and much finer. In the same manner the shocks continued strong and slight. During the night of the same, the same noises and reports which have been already mentioned continued. At the dawn of day, the shower of dust was abundant We had arrived at the break of day on the 22d, without our sad situation having been ameliorated; on the contrary, the opacity was greater. The noises and shocks continued. The neighborhood of this city, its square (or citadel) and streets, were covered with four or five inches of the exhalations mentioned, and so fine that at the least breath of air they would rise, filling the organs of respiration; the trees in the fields, the roofs of the houses were the same, and the rivers were infected by a baneful stench. In this situation, this municipality, with the concurrence of their pastor, thought proper to assemble the inhabitants, for the purpose of adopting suitable measures for the exigency. The only one which have occurred until now, is to endeavour to wet the dust, which we believe to be the most injurious to health, and to supply the people with provisions. In both which the inhabitants have assisted with promptness, as well as by their personal services, as pecuniary, considering in the mean time what other measures of policy and salubrity they might adopt. On this day, the horizon was observed to become clear, and the atmosphere freer. From time to time slight shocks and rumblings were experienced: The evening twilight was clear; the stars were soon discovered: the sky became considerably clear, and at 12 o'clock at night, praises and thanksgivings to the Supreme Being were heard, for the now ascertained improvements of our critical situation. But at this very hour, a rumbling noise was heard, which continued increasing without interruption until a violent report took place as of the discharge of many heavy cannon.

Twelve minutes after the commencement, it continued until a quarter past 12, when a violent shock took place, which was then the presage of a new eruption; the rumblings now continued with the same intervals of a frightful silence. A dark column was seen to ascend a new from Cosiguina, covering this place, concealing the stars and filling our hearts with mourning and affliction, now terrified by the incessant noise for a quarter of an hour of the dreadful reports and shocks. At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 23d, day broke without witnessing any increase in the clearing of the atmosphere, which however was sufficient to discover the cloud, and new eruption, which threatened us. Prayers and supplications to the Omnipotent God again began; each quarter of an hour augmented the general terror; this reached its greatest height at half past 8, when the darkness considerably decreased the little clearness of the twilight. This whole population believing that their last hour had now arrived, was assembling every moment in groups of persons of both sexes and all classes, at the houses of our venerable pastor who with lamentations and sobs begged for absolution from their sins. The latter, who unfortunately for us was quite ill, absolved them in part, until notwithstanding his painful situation, he repaired to the square that he might be the better enabled to excite them to contrition, to absolve them, as he could in such terrible circumstances. At 9 o'clock all terminated, and a scene more terrible than any preceding began. The dreadful rumblings were repeated, the sky notwithstanding the darkness, displayed reddened glares, which excited fears of the atmosphere being enkindled. At half past 10, thunders were heard in various directions, with sharp lightnings, caused by the combustible matter floating about in our atmosphere; the same effects, without any difference, which the most violent tempest causes in the most rainy months of winter. In short Senor Minister, every description falls short of giving and ieda of this memorable event, no expression can be found to convey it.

The darkness continued the whole of the day, the noises and rumblings began to subside at two o'clock in the afternoon, the dust with which the cloud was impregnated fell abundantly, accompanied by sand: night arrived, which was passed in the deepest consternation, awaiting the daybreak to disperse the darkness which has continued uninterrupted, except for a very short time, for the space of 36 hours.—On the 24th, at daybreak, although somewhat clear, the vapours with which the atmosphere was loaded, like whirlwinds of dust, which the slightest wind raised, it was considerably obscured. The 25th and 26th it continued in the same manner. Our ground & buildings are covered by the depth of 7 or 8 inches with the pulverised matter mentioned, in which are found birds of all kinds suffocated. Some quadrupeds from the forest have sought for shelter in this town, and the rivers filled with the same substance have cast upon their shores an innumerable quantity of fishes in a torpid state, and some dead.

This body, in drawing upon the preceding relation, does not pretend to give an exact picture of an event so frightful, but with the greatest care and circumspection; it can scarcely be sketched, all minds being too much overwhelmed in consternation to describe it in any other way. We intend nothing more than to lay before the Supreme Government the notice of so fatal a catastrophe, sufficient to enable it to give promptly adequate orders for the remedy of our disaster.

Be pleased, Citizen Minister, to communicate this to the Supreme Government, and accept the assurances of esteem and respect to which this corporation has the honor of subscribing.

NACAOME, January 26, 1835—Placido Jacquin, J. M. Boquin, Antonio Alceno, Jacinto Boijas, Batonio Gutienes, J. Domingo Castillo, Juan Mojoi, Francisco Diaz. Secretary.

CAUCUS NOMINATIONS—The Knoxville Register says of Judge White:

"The high character which he maintains for integrity of purpose, for firmness and consistency of principle, for a liberal and dignified political course, and a faithful and honest performance of his duties, will, we have no doubt, *draw to his support a large portion of the opposition.*"

We should like to know what the opposition thought of all these high qualifications in the character of Judge White, when they elected the base and contemptible Poindexter President of the Senate *pro tempore*, over his head, at a time when every rule of decent courtesy required his re-election to an honorable station which he had previously held? When that disgraceful transaction took place, there was not, we will venture to affirm, a single citizen of Tennessee—unless he were a Federalist, a Bank man, or a Nullifier—who did not feel himself and his State insulted by the act. Will Judge White or his friends consent that he should receive support, or even be elected, by *any portion* of the opposition, who regardless of all feelings of justice and propriety, inflicted that indignity upon his political standing? The Nationals have their own candidate to care for, and will not yield their support. The Nullifiers, however, of South Carolina—the only State in which they have the ascendency—will yield a cordial support. But, ought it to be accepted? —*Nashville Union.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, 4th May, 1835.

NOTICE

To Mail Contractors, and others who are or may be creditors of the Post Office Department.

The practice of accepting the drafts of persons in the employment of the Post Office Department, for services thereafter to be rendered, as also for moneys due, will be discontinued. No drafts drawn after promulgation of this notice, will be accepted or paid unless drawn in pursuance of some special arrangement.

It is intended to pay promptly, at the end of the present and each succeeding quarter, all just claims accruing against the Department, within such quarter, in such manner as will hereafter be made known.

As payments for services rendered will be promptly made, the performance of the services contracted for, will be rigidly exacted.

Fines will not be imposed without full inquiry and sufficient cause; but when imposed, they will not be remitted.

Arrearages of former quarters will be paid as fast as the Department acquires the means

No retrospective allowances will be made for any regular service hereafter rendered, such as carrying the mails in another manner, or more speedily or more frequently, than is stipulated for in the contracts. Improvements will be paid for only when they shall have been previously approved and ordered by the department, and the rate of allowance fixed according to law. AMOS KENDALL.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, MAY 2.

FROM THE BORDER WAR.

We have just received (4 o'clock P. M.) the following letter from ORIS PARRISH, Esq. of this place. The intelligence it brings is of a highly exciting character. We have no time for comment on the outrage it details, nor are we in a mood to do so.

Editors Hemisphere,

PERRYSBURG, OHIO, APRIL 28.

DEAR SIR:—On Sunday last, General Brown, with the Sheriff of Lenawa county, made an attack upon the Commissioners and their party. The Commissioners had stopped during the Sabbath with some private families.

About one o'clock P. M., Gen. Brown suddenly emerged from the woods, with about 80 armed men, and the Sheriff and some others instantly repaired to the cabins of the Commissioners. They asked to be introduced to the Commissioners, and were informed that they had just stepped out, and would be in soon.

The Commissioners were then present, but carelessly retired to the woods, & all arrived here yesterday. The territorial Sheriff and General, finding they had failed to arrest the commissioners, next attempted to take into custody the chairman, &c. They made captive nine of our Ohio corps, Col. Hawkins, of the Senate, among them. They are now in Jail at Tecumseh. At the request of Gov. Lucas, I go this afternoon with two or three others, to Tecumseh, (about 40 miles) to make efforts to obtain the release of the captives.

There are about four hundred militia here under the orders of Gov. Lucas.

Messrs. Rush and Howard are here—and at their request Gov. Lucas very properly postponed further active measures for two or three days longer. This request is made from a belief, that shortly Gen. Jackson will veto the proceedings of the Hotspurs of Michigan.

The Commissioners would have finished the line in two days more.

In haste,

ORIS PARRISH.

Messrs. Medary and Manypenny.

P. S.—When the attempt was made to arrest the chairman, &c., some of them ran, and Brown's men fired upon them, and they all gave upon.

The following is a list of the Members of the last and those elected to the next Congress from the State of Virgina. It will show at a glance the result of the election in the respective districts.

LAST CONGRESS.	CONGRESS ELECT.
John J. Allen,	Joseph Johnson,
William S. Archer,	John W. Jones,
James M. H. Beale,	J. M. H. Beale,
James W. Bouldin,	J. W. Bouldin,
Nathnl H. Claiborne,	N. H. Claiborne,
Joseph W. Chinn,	John Taliaferro,
Thomas Davenport,	Walter Coles,
John H. Fulton,	George W. Hopkins,
James H. Gholson,	George C. Dromgoole,
William F. Gordon,	James Garland,
George Loyall,	George Loyall,
Edward Lucas,	Edward Lucas,
William M'Comas,	William M'Comas,
John Y. Mason,	John Y. Mason,
Charles F. Mercer,	C. F. Mercer,
Samuel M'D Moore,	Robert Craig,
John M. Patton,	John M. Patton,
John Roberson,	John Robertson,
William P. Taylor,	John Roane,
Edgar C. Wilson,	William S Morgan,
Henry A. Wise,	Henry A. Wise.

From the New York Courier.

A WATCH CASE.

For some time past, several watchmakers of this city have been laid under heavy contributions in the following manner:—A genteel looking man, dressed as a sailor, and having the appearance of a sea-captain, has called at different watchmakers' stores, always in the absence of the principal, and asked the clerk or boy in attendance, to give him his watch, which he then stated he had left a short time before. In this way, Whitney of Pearl street, Griffin his neighbor, Moore of Chatham and Reed streets, and several others, have lost valuable watches within the last six months; and from the description given of him, there is no doubt that all the watches have been obtained by one and the same man. About five months since, a man (answering to the description above) called at the store of Charles Brewer & Co., and asked for a patent lever watch, which he said had been left by his brother, who was then in Philadelphia; he added that he was going to sail in his own vessel for Philadelphia instantly; that his brother had directed him to apply for his watch at Brewer's, and bring it on with him; he then pointed out a very valuable watch, which he said was his brother's, and which he took away with him; nor was the fraud suspected until the real man called for the watch. A few days after this, a man (answering to the description of the one who robbed Brewer) called at the store of Geo. S. Gelson, 189 Broadway, & asked for a patent lever watch, which he said he had left there to be repaired three days previously. The foreman of the watchmaking department being absent, the man was requested to call again in half an hour. He replied, that he could not wait five minutes, as he was going to sea directly, and must have the watch, (at the same time pointing out one worth $100, which he said was his.) The clerk, disliking his manner, refused to give him the watch. He left saying he would call in half an hour, but it is needless to add, that he didn't keep his word.—Nothing more was seen or heard of him at Mr. Gelson's until Monday last, when he called there with a watch which he wanted to have repaired. The clerk, recognising the man, and thinking his intentions were dishonest, told him that it would cost $4 or $5 to repair the watch, although it would not actually have cost more than 4 or 5 shillings. He left the store, saying that he could not give the price, but returned on Tuesday evening, with a pair of ear-rings, which he wanted to exchange for some others. Mr. G., however, refused to have any dealings with him, but before he left the store a gentleman from the South came, in, and left a valuable watch to be repaired, at the same time giving in his name as Mr. Van Horn. The theif heard this, and left the store. On Wednesday morning he called a fourth time at Mr. Gelson's—went to the back part of the store, where the watchmaking is carried on, (and where he could see that Mr. Van Horn's watch was still hanging,) and showed an old watch of which he wanted the verge repaired; the watchmaker, who knew him again, told him the repairs would cost $6, which was more than the value of the watch. He went away without leaving it, and returned at 7 in the evening, (while the watchmaker was at tea,) & asked for the watch that he said he left on Tuesday to be repaired.—Mr. G. asked him in what name it was fell, and he replied "Mr. Van Horn; you will find it entered on your book, that's the watch," at the same time pointing out the watch left by Mr. Van Horn. Mr. G. told him to call in an hour; went away and returned about 8. Mr. G. then gave him the watch, and he paid 10 shillings for the watch, at the same time remarking that it was much more than he had been accustomed to pay elsewhere for repairing the same watch Just as he was leaving the store with the watch in his pocket, the watchmaker, (who had been waiting him outside,) entered the place and asked him what watch he had got? He replied, "the one I left on Tuesday." "Are you sure that you have made no mistake?" "Quite certain." But I know better, for you never left a watch here, and the one you have in your pocket belongs to Mr. Van Horn!,, He turned pale and tried to escape—then said he had left his watch at Tenney's corner of Murray and Broad-way; but this proved to be false, and he was taken to the Police Office, and finally held to bail to answer the charge. His name is David Sims, and he said that he was the owner of the schooner Jane Maria, of Gloster. A number of persons came up to bail him, and expressed, their astonishment at the circumstance, as (according to their accounts) he had hitherto born the character of a man of integrity and respectability. We hope that those watchmakers who have suffered, (as stated above,) will come forward and see if they can identify the man.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1835.

We offer to our readers this morning, the report of the Committee of the French Chamber on the subject of the American Claims. The Committee presents as fair an exposition of the nature of our Claims as we could have expected from the party of whom payment is demanded, and, we should think, cannot fail to produce conviction in the minds of the Chambers, not only of our undoubted right to the amount stipulated in the treaty, but that the honor of the French nation demands its speedy payment.

We should consider our time and labor poorly spent in noticing such articles as usually appear under the Editorial head of the Easton Gazette, were it not well known that the author of most of them is an individual now in *high station*, and that this circumstance with a large portion of the community, imparted to them an importance which their intrinsic merits could never command.

That the public may be able to affix the true value upon the article contained in the last number of that paper headed "NATIONAL POLITICS" we propose at a future day, when the result of the election for Senators in the State of Rhode Island shall be officially made known, to copy a portion of it and to make some comments on its general character. For the present we pass it by, only asking such of our readers as may have seen the article, to bear it in mind.

FOR THE WHIG.

Mr. Spencer:—The buggy scribbler for that receptacle of falsehood and abuse, the old blue-light Federal Gazette, (for no one can charge the nominal editor of that paper with the sin of writing such an article,) has attempted to apply a balsam to the wound which the Federal party have received from the unfavorable results of the recent elections in Connecticut, Rhode Island and Virginia, by talking largely of *corruption*, and the "profligacy and destructive course of the measures pursued by the Jackson Administration;" and so far from discovering any thing in these "unfavorable results" which is calculated to damp the ardour of the party, he says, "they ought to excite the minds of all lovers of their country and her *institutions*," the United States Bank and other *monopolies*, I suppose, "to greater and continued exertions, to put down men" who act for the good of their country, and as their consciences dictate, in despite of the power of the United States Bank and its corrupted emissaries.

The good people of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Virginia, are openly charged with *corruption*, because they have dared to act like freemen in fearlessly expressing their sentiments in opposition to the contracted views of certain political jugglers belonging to the pie-bald party.

The writer of the article which appeared in the last Gazette displays considerable tact at drawing *favorable* inferences from these "*unfavorable* results," but while he is thus singing through the columns of the Gazette, this lullaby to his party, their knell is sounding in the distance, and after the termination of the approaching presidential election will be sung their last sad requiem. Victory, with them, is ever in prospective,—fond hope's delusion dances before them,—but, alas! for them, too soon their prospects vanish like mist before the rising sun. Take courage, then, thou disciple of the Reverend Daniel, happily for you it is, that you can thus, like the bee, extract sweets from the bitterest flowers, and console yourself amidst such afflicting circumstances.—Summon all your energies and meet manfully the shock which awaits you, at the approaching presidential election, and witness with your wonted composure the downfall of your principles, and the triumph of Democracy.

DISCIPULUS LIBERTATIS.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

RHODE ISLAND.

Office of the Newport Mercury, Wednesday, May 6th 2 p. m.

Our Legislature met at the State House, at 11 o'clock this morning, and the House proceeded to the election of a Speaker, when Henry Y. Cranston, Esq., (Whig) was chosen by a majority of 3 votes, in opposition to Wm. Sprague, Jr. the late Speaker,—the vote was.

For H. Y. Cranston,	37
"Wm. Sprague. Jr.	34

One Jackson member was absent.

A committee was then appointed to count the votes for Governor and Senators, who will probably report this evening.

From the New Orleans Bee.

Deplorable Event.—On Saturday last, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, A. M. opposite Donaldsonville, two valuable citizens, heads of families, and two children, became the Victims of a most deplorable accident. The Poursine family were crossing the river in a large pirogue, returning from Church, when they were met by the steamer Belfast, coming down the river. Most imprudently the people in the pirogue attempted to cross ahead of the steamer, which, notwithstanding all the efforts which were made on board to stop her head way, came in contact with the pirogue, and ran over it. M. Casimir Poursine, and his brother William, together with a child three years old, and young Mr. U. Landry, sunk before any assistance could be rendered to them. Mrs. Poursine, far advanced in the family way, was saved, owing to her silk gown which most happily supported her on the waves long enough to afford time for assistance. The four negroes who rowed the pirogue, more lucky than their masters, succeeded in saving their lives by clinging to the mast of the pirogue.

Melancholy Accident.—Mr. JOHN EAGAN accidently shot himself last evening. We understand that there had been several attempts lately to rob a clothing store, of which he was proprietor, and he had prepared himself with a horseman's pistol, and was in the habit of drawing the charg occasionally and reloading it. It is supposed he was thus engaged, and had taken the end of the ramrod in his mouth, when the pistol went off, carrying away his chin and the upper part of his head, leaving only a small part of the scull on the back part of his head. He was alone in his shop when it occurred. This should be a caution to those who are in the habit of carelessly using fire arms.—*Wahington Telegrph.*

The Executive Council of Maryland will meet at Annapolis on Monday the 19th inst.

A most brutal butchery was perpetrated at Litchfield, Con. on the 27th, by a foreigner named *Agostin to Rabotlo*, on Ferris Beardsley, a lad only twelve years old, a son of Mr. Bears Beardsley, of that town. The boy was sent into the yard with an axe to split some wood, when Rabello followed & took the axe from him, with which he struck, while the boy's back was turned to him, & split his head entirely open. Instantaneous death of course ensued. The only provocation for this horrid act was the lad's accidentally treading upon Rabello's toes the evening before. This miscreant was employed in the service of Mr. Beardsley. He is a Portuguese, born on the island of Madeira After the act he fled, but was very soon pursued and arrested, and is now in prison.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat.—On Monday a sale of Susquehanna Wheat, fair quality, was made at $1 21, and a lot of good Maryland red was sold at $1 18. Since then the price advanced, and a lot of fair good Maryland red was sold at $1.25, and a lot of prime this morning at $1.30. A parcel of Susquehanna red was sold this morning, but the purchaser refused to let the price be known. In consequence of the unsettled state of the market we omit our quotations. No sales of Family Flour White Wheat.

Corn.—There has been a fair supply at market. In the beginning of the week sales of Virgina mixed were made at 72 a 73 cents; and Maryland yellow at 75, and white at 77 cents. Yesterday the price improved, and sales of both sorts were made at 78 cents. To-day several parcels were sold at 79 and 80 cts., and the latter is the price now generally demanded.

Rye.—A lot of Susquehanna sold at 82 cts. and yesterday a lot of good Maryland brought 90 cts

Oats.—A fair supply at market. Sales were made at 38 a 42 cts. but a considerable advance on these rates could now be obtained.

DIED.

In this town, on Saturday last, Mrs. *Russum.*

On Sunday last, near this town, *Hester Ann*, daughter of Mr. Thomas Ledum.

Of pulmonary consumption, on the 5th inst. at Greensborough, Caroline county, Mrs. *Catherine Crawford*, wife of Samuel Crawford, Esq. in the 27th year of her age. Five years since she was led to seek an interest in the Redeemer of men, and was soon made to realize the blessedness of those whose iniquities are pardoned. After her conversion to God, she connected herself to the Presbyterian Church, of which she continued a worthy member until death. As a wife, a mother, and a christian, she was a model of female loveliness. For months past it seemed evident to her friends that she was ripening for Heaven. In conversation she dwelt with pleasure on spiritual subjects. Her hope in Christ was firmly fixed by the "exceeding great and precious promises," with which she was by no means a stranger. Her last afflictions were very severe, but the bright prospects of a happy immortality rendered her superior to her sufferings. Like other christians, she had her trials and sorrows in this vale of tears, but she bore them as one clothed in a "meek and quiet spirit." With patience she awaited her appointed time—the last moment came—her spirit, borne on the wings of heavenly love, soared to that happy place, "where the wicked cease from troubling and where the weary are at rest."

Caroline Co. May 7th, 1835.

SPLENDID LAMPS,

CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, &c.

THE subscriber has opened a most splendid assortment of Lamps, Cutlery, Britania and Glassware, which he has just received direct from England. The lamps are of new patterns, and of elegant appearance. The Cutlery is very superior, and the Britania and Glassware such as cannot fail to please, both with regard to shape, quality, and beauty of finish. Among the latter are a number of Finger Bowls, of various colors—a new article and very beautiful. The addition of the above to his present stock makes his assortment very complete, and he is now prepared to fill orders with punctuality and despatch, and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, at his store in the Bazaar, Harrison street.

He would also respectfully inform the public that his extensive CHAIR FACTORY, recently destroyed by fire, has been rebuilt, and is now again in full operation. He will thankfully receive orders in his line, either for home use or exportation.

JACOB DALEY.

may 12 3t

The Frederick Herald, Hagerstown Courier & Enquirer, Norfolk Beacon, Annapolis Republican, Easton Whig, and National Intelligencer, Washington, will publish the above to amount of one dollar each, and charge this office.

NOTICE.

MY wife, Eliza Greenhawk, having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I hereby forwarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

THOMAS GREENHAWK.

may 12 3t*

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the subscriber's farm (in Queen Anns county) about the first of April last, seven head of Sheep. They are marked with a crop off and two slits in the right ear, and have four Lambs. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JAMES G. ELLIOTT.

Rebecca's Garden, Talbot county.

may 12 3t

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

HAS just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening a handsome assortment of

SADDLERY,

Selected with great care from the most recent importations, consisting in part of the following articles, to wit:

Hard Solder Bitts and Stirrups,
English Bridle Leathers,
Gig, Twig, and Shay Whips, foreign and domestic,
Iron Traces, Plough Bitts,
Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Horse Nets, &c. together with every variety of article generally kept in Saddlery Establishments.

april 28 tf

THOMAS H. DAWSON & SON

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that they can now offer to their customers and the public, a full and complete assortment of fresh and genuine articles in their line, consisting of

Drugs, Medicines, and
Chemicals, of every kind now in use,
Perfumery, in great variety,
Confectionary, of various kinds,
Brushes, of nearly all sorts.

Also—White Lead, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Red and Yellow Ochre, Venitian Red, Verdigrise, Red Lead, Spermaceti, Linseed and Train Oils, Window Glass from 7 by 9 to 18 by 24, which they will cut to any size or pattern, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞ Phisicians' prescriptions particularly attended to, and orders promptly executed.

may 9 oaw4t

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his Store House in Easton, he thinks, as good and handsome a choice of.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and on as good terms as he has ever been able to offer them; he therefore invites his friends and the public generally, to give him a call and see for themselves.

Easton, april 21

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILSON & TAYLOR

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have opened their usual supply of

SPRING GOODS,

to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

april 25 tf

P. F. THOMAS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed to the Office on Washington street, next door to the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas.

jan 3 tf

FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDGE

THE MARYLAND

WILL go to Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) & Easton on every Tuesday & Friday morning, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.

N. B.—All beggage at the owner's risk.

L. G. TAYLOR.

may 5

CASH.—A number of likely YOUNG NEGROES, of both sexes, between the ages of 12 and 30, slaves for life, and for whom good titles can be given, are wanted. For such the highest cash prices will be paid by the subscriber.

JAMES M. KNIGHT.

feb 7 tf

To our Friends and the Public.

THE public journals have, no doubt, already conveyed to you the disastrous intelligence of the total destruction by fire, on the morning of the 9th inst., between one and two o'clock, of the STEAM MILL, erected by us for the purpose of grinding *Thomsonian Medicines.* The Dyeing Establishment of Ward Sears, the Last Factory of the Messrs. Larrabee's and their Dwellings, shared a similar fate.

Amidst the havoc made by the devouring element, we have reason to rejoice that our *Medicine Depot*, in which the pulverised and compounded articles were kept, was a considerable distance from the scene of conflagration; consequently, we are still in a condition to fill, with promptitude, and upon our usual accommodating terms, any orders which our friends and a generous public may be pleased to forward; and the confidence we repose in the punctuality of our patrons, affords us reasonable assurance, that, our establishment will have risen, Phœnix-like, from its ashes, and be in full operation, before our present supply shall have been exhausted.

We now have on hand, at wholesale and retail, the largest and most valuable collection of BOTANIC MEDICINES, in the U. States, comprising all the various compounds and crude articles recommended by Samuel Thomson.

WARD SEARS & CO.
S. East corner of water and Calvert streets, Baltimore.

Also, Dr. Samuel Thomson's Family Rights and Guide to Health, Doct. Robinson's Lectures on the Thomsonian System, and the Thomsonian Recorder.

WARD SEARS, Agent
For Dr. S. Thomson.

may 5 4w

☞ The Times Centreville, Gazette, and Whig Easton, Advocate Denton, Herald Princess Ann, Chronicle Cambridge, and Borderer Snow Hill, will copy the above once a week for 4 weeks, and forward a paper and bill to the advertisers in Balt.

A Valuable House and Lot

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of an authority contained in the testament and last will of the late Dr. Ennalls Martin, the subscriber, as Executor thereof, will offer at public sale, on TUESDAY, the ninth day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, all that

HOUSE AND LOT,

and Premises, situate, lying and being on the east side of Washington street, in the town of Easton, on which the said Dr. E. Martin resided in his life-time. As a comfortable private residence, this property is one of the most desirable situations in the town. It will be sold on a credit of twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds for the payment of the purchase money, with such security or securities as the subscriber may require. On the ratification of the said sale by the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, and on the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon, a full and complete title will be executed by the subscriber to the purchaser or purchasers, their heirs and assigns, free and clear of all incumbrances whatsoever. Possession of the above property will be given on the first day of January next.

JAS. G. MARTIN, Ex'r.
of Dr. E. Martin, dec'd.

april 28 wts

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the High court of Chancery, the undersigned trustee will expose to sale at auction, on the premises, on Saturday, the 23d day of May next, at 12 o'clock, M.,

That valuable Farm whereupon the late James Haslett, died, seized, known as Drum Point Farm, lying and being in Calvert county, and bordering on the Chesapeake bay and Patuxent river. This farm contains two hundred and seventy acres of land, more or less, of which about one half is covered with valuable wood and timber; the other half is cleared, is in good condition, and well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, rye, corn tobacco. The beach contains an abundant supply of sea oar, with which the land may be fertilized. The

improvements consist of a two story frame dwelling house; in good repair, with two rooms on a floor; kitchen, stables, smoke house, corn and tobacco houses, &c. and at the extreme end of the Point an excellent store house, at which an extensive and profitable business may be conducted. There is a good apple orchard and a quantity of peach and other fruit trees. There is also a large pond of oysters of the finest quality. The scite of the dwelling affords a beautiful prospect, and commands a full view of vessels passing up and down the bay, and there is almost daily communication with the city of Baltimore by steamboats and other vessels.

The terms prescribed by the decree are—that the purchaser shall pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal instalments at six and at twelve months, with interest from the day of sale; the two lasts payments to be secured by bonds or notes, with security, to be approved by the trustee.

GEO. GORDON BELT,
april 18 ts Trustee.

☞ The Easton Whig and Annapolis Gazette will copy the above.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa. issued out of Talbot county Court and a writ of fi. fa. issued by Joshua M. Faulkner Esq. and to me directed one at the suit of Anna C. Hammond and John Goldsborough, and the other at the suit of Solomon Mullikin, against John McMahan, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 12th day of May next, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following property viz: all the right title interest and claim of him the said McMahan, of in and to a tract or part of a track of land situate near the head of Bolingbroke Creek, with the improvements thereon, known by the name of White Philips, or part of White Philips, containing seventy-two acres of land more or less, seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the aforesaid John McMahan, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned writs of fi. fa. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by

JO. GRAHAM Shff,
april 21 3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, at the suit of Jesse Scott, use of Nicholas Hammond, use of James Lloyd Chamberlain and Wife, against Thomas M. Cooper, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: all the right, title, interest and claim of him, the said Cooper, of in and to the Farm situate in the Chappel district in Talbot county, called Ramsey's Forest, and Morgans Neglect, and containing the quantity of 82 acres of land, more or less, and adjoining the lands of Charles Morgan and William Benny, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni debt, interest and cost due and to become due there on. Attendance by.

WM TOWNSEND, former Shff.
april 21 4w

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of Thos. Kelly, against Mason Shehan, will be exposed to sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. on MONDAY, the 18th day of May next, at the residence of said Shehan, the following goods and chattels, lands and tenements, viz: One yoke of oxen, one ox cart, one brown horse, one gray mare, one cow and two heifers, six shoats, seven pigs, five head of sheep, three feather beds, bedsteads and furniture, six windsor chairs, one desk, one drag harrow, one small harrow, and all the right, title, and claim, either at law or in equity, of said Mason Shehan, to the farm where he at present resides, supposed to contain about one hundred acres of land, and all the right, title and claim, of said Shehan, to the farm formerly owned by Henry Morgan, be it called by whatever name or names it may. The above goods and chattels, lands and tenements, seized and taken as the property of Mason Shehan, and will be sold to satisfy the said three writs of fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

SAM'L. S. SATTERFIELD,
april 28 ts Constable.

Emporium of Fashion.

MRS. RIDGAWAY,

PRESENTS her grateful acknowledgments to the ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for the very liberal encouragement she has received, since she commenced business in Easton. She has just returned from the city with the

SPRING FASHIONS

in Millinery and Mantua-Making in all their varieties.

While in the city she took much pains to make herself perfectly acquainted with the newest and most approved style of making, trimming, and dressing bonnets, and flatters herself that she will be able to render satisfaction, not only in the style of her new work, but in altering and dressing such articles as may be submitted to her skill.

She will be ready on Thursday next, the 23d inst. to exhibit the Spring Fashions in all their beautiful varieties, and begs the ladies to call and view her selections. Her knowledge of the business, with the aid she has obtained from the city Milliners induces her to say, that any article in her line can be furnished by her, equal to any thing which can be had in the cities.

april 21 3w

WHEAT MACHINE.

THE subscriber has for sale one of Booth's Machines, which may be seen in Easton. It has been constructed particularly for breaking the straw for stock, so as to remedy the objection heretofore made against machines in that respect, and may be relied on.

N. GOLDSBOROUGH.

may 5 3t G

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neall, with instructions to close every account without exception. Those persons therefore who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call on Jos. K. Neall, who has my books, at the office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. and who has my express orders to settle up my accounts by the first day of May next, otherwise all that remain unsettled on that day will be placed in the hands of an officer.

I still have and intend constantly to keep a large supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and materials for manufacturing, of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally.

PETER TARR.
feb 3 tf (G)

PAINTING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has two good plain House painters, which he would be glad to find employment for, either in the town or country, at one dollar per day.

Signs,
Odd Fellows' Aprons and Banners,
Imitations of Wood and Marble,
Chairs, Stands, &c. &c.

neatly painted at the subscriber's shop, opposite McNeal & Robinson's Grocery Store.

—ALSO—

Portraits, and
Family Groups, in miniature, and
Life Sizes,

on moderate terms. Likeness warranted, and painting well executed. A few specimens may be seen at his residence on Dover street, until he can provide a room more suitable. Ladies and Gentlemen living in the country would be waited on, if preferring it. He respectfully solicits patronage.

EDW'D. S. HOPKINS.
april 21 3w

Collector's Notice.

ALL persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector
of Talbot county

sept 9

NOTICE.

The Commissioners for Talbot county will sit in their office in the Court-house every Tuesday and Saturday for four successive weeks, commencing on Tuesday the 21st inst., to hear appeals. All persons having claims against Talbot county, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof on or before the 14th day of July next, as the levy will be closed on that day. Per order,

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
to the Commissioners for T. C.

april 21

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties, at the old stand on Washington street, next door to Ozment & Shannahan's Cabinent Maker's Shop. He has employed an

Experienced Workman,

from Baltimore, who makes "auld things a'maist as gude as new," and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount.

Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, coon, rabbit, mink, and otter skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore. ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.

jan 10 tf

CLOCK & WATCH

MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an additional supply of

MATERIALS

in his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business, and his assiduous attention to the same, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial. He has also on hand

New Watches,
Watch Chains and Keys,
Silver Thimbles,
Silver Ever Pointed Pencils,
Razors, and Razor Straps,
Shaving and Tooth Brushes,
Penknives, Scissors,

and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for CASH, or in exchange for old gold and silver. The subscriber returns his many thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and still hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a share of the public patronage.

The public's humble servant,

JAMES BENNY.
april 28 3w G

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their entire supply of

SPRING GOODS,

which added to their former stock, makes their assortment very complete. They respectfully invite their friends and the public to give them a call.

april 28 4t

SOLOMON BARRETT,

TAVERN KEEPER,

EASTON, MD.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hambleton, jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment.—His bar is well stocked with the choicest Liquors and his larder with the best provision the market will afford—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender. He has in his employ careful ostlers and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

feb 3 tf

N. B. S.B will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapins, Oysters, and Wild Ducks.

THE FARMER'S & CITIZEN'S

RETREAT.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up the above named house, formerly occupied by Henry Cliff, in the most pleasant, fashionable, and central part of the town of Easton, where he will at all times be found ready to wait on all those who may think proper to give him a call.

His table will be supplied with the best fare which the market will afford, and his bar furnished with the choicest liquors. His knowledge of the business together with his extensive acquaintance induce him to believe he will be sustained by a generous public.

The public's obedient servant,

CALEB BROWN.

N. B. Private parties can at all times be accommodated with private apartments and attentive servants; and he intends to keep at all times while in their season, Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. &c. C. B.

may 2 tf

NOTICE

THE subscriber will on the first of April, open a house of public entertainment at that long established tavern house, the property of John Leeds Kerr, Esq. in the town of Easton, known by the name of the

UNION TAVERN.

He pledges himself to keep the best table the market will afford, good beds, and careful ostlers, and to bestow all the attention he is capable of, for the comfort and happiness of those who may favor him with a call. From his experience in that line of business for many years, and his untiring disposition to please, he flatters himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons.

ELIJAH McDOWELL.
march 28 tf

CART WHEEL WRIGHTING & *BLACKSMITHING.*

THE subscriber, grateful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with in Easton, would most respectfully inform his customers and the public generally that he has bought Mr. A. Dodd out, and will carry on (by the assistance of Mr. Dodd, whom he has employed as his foreman) the Blacksmithing in connection with the Cart-wheel, Plough and Wagon Wrighting, at the stand on Dover street, heretofore occupied by Mr. Dodd, and a new shop immediately adjoining and built for the purpose, opposite the Lumber Yard of Sam'l. Mackey, Esq. Mr. Griffith, who is his foreman at the Wheel Wrighting will continue in his old shop on Washington street, and near the Coach Shop of Mr. John W. Millis, to receive orders and take in work for the accommodation of those who do not know where his new stand is. Any orders left with him or Mr. Dodd, will receive the same attention as if given to the subscriber.

He has and intends keeping on hand a large and general assortment of the very

BEST MATERIALS,

in his line, and is prepared to manufacture them at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms.

He intends keeping on hand a few Carts, ready made, and a variety of Wheels, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Cart and Plough Hames; also Axes, Grubbing-hoes, Mattoxes, Dung and Hay Forks, Iron Wedges, Singletrees ironed off, &c. &c. and all kinds of blacksmithing done as heretofore by Mr. Dodd, all of which will be disposed of low for cash or any kind of country produce, or good guaranteed paper, or on a liberal credit to punctual customers.

The public's obedient servant,

JNO. B. FIRBANKS.
april 4 tf (Geo3w)

PROPOSALS.

WILL be received by the Subscribers on, or at any time before the 12th of May next, for undertaking the Carpenters and Joiners work upon the Church about to be built at Miles River Ferry. The undertaker to lay in materials, subject to the inspection and condemnation of the undersigned building Commissioners, if not approved.

The dimensions of Church are 50 by 38 feet, windows, doors and arches of Gothic order, plain—plan of interior, Pulpit, Desk, Chancel, Pews, &c. to be arranged with Committee. A meeting of the building Committee will be held at Easton on 12th May.

JOSEPH SPENCER,
R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
RICHARD FEDDIMAN.
Building Committee.

april 28

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SPENCER & WILLIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will please make immediate payment to C. F. Willis, who is authorised to settle the same.

SAM'L. W. SPENCER,
C. F. WILLIS.

Easton, April 24th, 1835—april 25 tf

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by

SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

MARYLAND, Sct.

At a session of the General Assembly of Maryland, begun and held at the city of Annapolis on the last Monday of December, being the twenty-ninth day of said month, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four and ended the twenty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five His Excellency JAMES THOMAS Esq. Governor, amongst others, the following law was enacted, to wit:

No. 304.

An Act relating to the Public Roads in Talbot county.

WHEREAS, the present mode of keeping in order the public roads in Talbot county is found by experience to be imperfect, Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the Commissioners for Talbot county or a majority of them, he, and they are hereby authorised and required to meet together on the first Monday of April, the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and on the same day in every year thereafter, at the Court House in said county, and when so met together, the said Commissioners or a majority of them, shall, and they are hereby authorised (if not already done to their satisfaction,) to describe, ascertain, and ordinarily record, in a well bound book, to be provided if necessary for that purpose, the several respective roads and public highways in said county, and to nominate and appoint capable and judicious persons as supervisors of the several and respective roads aforesaid, according to the number and division of the said roads into districts, as to the said Commissioners may appear meet and proper, not to assign to any one supervisor more than eight miles of road.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That upon any such appointment of supervisor as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Commissioners for said county within ten days after such appointment, to issue a warrant to the person so appointed, and deliver the same to the Sheriff of the county aforesaid, to be by him delivered within twenty days to the person so appointed or left at his place of residence, under the penalty of ten dollars, current money, for every neglect by the Sheriff or Clerk aforesaid respectively.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That any person appointed supervisor of the roads in virtue of this act, and refusing to serve as such or to comply with the requisites thereof except for a reasonable excuse, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, current money, to be recovered in the name of the State, before any Justice of the Peace of said county, such suit to be ordered by the Commissioners or a majority of them, at the first meeting after such refusal, and when recovered, to be by them applied towards defraying the county charges. *Provided*, that no one person shall be compelled to act as supervisor more than one year in every three years without his consent.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That if any person appointed supervisor in pursuance of this act shall refuse to act as such, remove out of the county, become disqualified, or die, it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners or a majority of them to supply at any time any such vacancy so happening, by the appointment of another suitable person to act as supervisor under the same penalties and regulations as if he had been appointed at the regular meeting of the said Commissioners, on the first Monday of April in each and every year, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Commissioners to issue a warrant to such person so appointed, and the Sheriff of said county to deliver the same under the same penalties prescribed in the second section of this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners for said county on the first Monday of April in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and in each and every year thereafter, at such time as they shall meet for the purpose of making the annual levy for Talbot county, to levy and assess upon the assessable property of said county such sum of money as in their judgment and discretion they may deem sufficient under the provisions of this act, to defray the expenses for the repair of the public roads in said county, to be collected as other county charges are, and to be paid under the orders of said Commissioners to such persons as may have their respective claims allowed by said Commissioners.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of each supervisor to call upon all the taxable persons of this section of the road and none other, except as hereinafter provided, at least two days before he intends working said roads, exclusive of the day of notice and the day of meeting and notify them of his intention, and the time and place of meeting to work said roads, what utensils & implements to bring, with carts and teams if necessary, and when so notified, it shall be the duty of said taxable inhabitants to furnish one half of the able bodied hands of color, if required except in time of wheat harvest, not under eighteen nor over forty-five years of age, and also such utensils and implements, carts and teams as may be required by said supervisor, if the party called on have or possess them, and in case of default on the part of said taxable inhabitants to furnish their respective proportion of hands, carts, and teams, with the necessary utensils and implements when called upon agreeably to the requisitions of this act, the said Supervisor shall be and he is hereby authorised and required to employ such persons, not chargeable with taxes, as he may deem requisite for the repair of the public roads within his section, and the allowance to each and every able bodied person so employed, not under eighteen nor over forty-five years of age, shall be the same as hereinafter specified in the seventh section of this act, Provided always, that it shall not be lawful for any supervisor appointed under this act, to employ more than one half of his own able bodied hands of color at any one time, nor at any other time, than when he calls on the taxable inhabitants of his section as herein before directed except to repair broken bridges or remove temporary obstructions in or across said roads.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted*, That for the purpose of regulating and establishing the wages of laborers, carts and teams employed in the repair of said public roads, the following rate of wages shall be allowed, to wit: for every able bodied hand, not under eighteen or over forty-five years of age furnished by a taxable inhabitant at the request of a supervisor he shall be allowed and paid the sum of fifty cents current money per day, and for every cart and team occupied in hawling dirt, timber, or other materials necessary for the repair of the public roads, the sum of one dollar current money per day, and that supervisor shall receive for his services the sum of fifteen dollars per annum.

SEC. 8. *And be it enacted*, That if any of the supervisors appointed in virtue of this act shall not sufficiently clear, or caused to be cleared, amended, and repaired the public roads within his section, or shall suffer any fallen trees or other obstructions to remain in or across any of the said public roads whereby any carriages, carts, wagons or vehicles shall or may be obstructed for more than three days together, the said supervisor having notice thereof except in time of wheat harvest, or shall neglect to fell all dead trees on either side of said road, whose limbs overhang and may by falling injure travellers, or to lop or cut off any limbs or branches of trees hanging or projecting over said roads within fifteen feet above the surface thereof, or shall suffer any of the bridges or causeways of said County to be out of repair except frame bridges exceeding fifteen feet from abutment to abutment, or shall proceed to employ other hands except those of the taxable inhabitants of his section without first giving the notice as herein before specified, to such taxable inhabitants, or shall charge said county in a larger sum for any labor by him procured for the repair of said roads, than he shall actually and bona fide have paid for the same, or shall in any wise fail to perform the duty of supervisor under this act he shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars current money for every such offence to be recovered by bill of indictment, before the Court of Talbot county and applied to defray the charges and expenses of said county.

SEC. 9. *And be it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the several and respective supervisors of the said roads and they are hereby authorised and empowered as often as shall be necessary to dig, take and remove any stones gravel or earth from any lane adjoining the public roads and for the repair of which the same be necessary; and for the making or repairing of bridges over the heads of creeks, branches, swamps, or other low and miry places through or over which the same may pass, to cut down any tree or trees (fruit or ornamental trees excepted) standing or growing on any of the lands adjacent to such place where bridges may be necessary as aforesaid, and the same to haul, split and carry away and to apply the same to the mending, or repairing, or making of said bridges, or for the purposes necessary for the repairs of the public roads aforesaid, *Provided always* that it shall not be lawful for any supervisor to enter into any inclosure for the purpose of obtaining any stones, gravel, earth, or timber for the purposes aforesaid without the consent of the owner or owners thereof, or if the owner or owners thereof be a minor or minors, without the consent of his, her, or their guardian or guardians as the case may be; and it shall be the duty of each supervisor, to make a return upon oath of the timber taken by him for the use of the said roads, and a list of the persons to whom it belonged, with his estimate of the value thereof which shall be levied on the assessable property of said county for the use of the person to whom it belonged and to be collected as other county charges are.

SEC. 10. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be, and is hereby made the duty of the several supervisors of the said county to, render annually upon oath to the said Commissioners a true account of all works done upon said roads whether the same was done by the hands of taxable inhabitants furnished at the request of the supervisors, or whether the same was done by hands procured by himself upon default of the taxable inhabitants of his section, to furnish the same when so required under the provisions of this act, and the said Commissioners are thereupon required to allow and place to the credit in the county charges of each taxable inhabitant who shall appear by said return to have furnished hands agreeably to the requisitions of the said supervisors for the repair of the public roads, the several sums to which they shall be entitled under the provisions of this act, and also to pay over to each of the said supervisors such similar sums as may appear from their several returns to be necessary for the payment of such persons as they, the said supervisors, may have employed to supply the deficiency of labour occasioned by the failure of the taxable inhabitants to furnish hands when called upon by such supervisors as herein before provided for.

SEC. 11. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of said county and they are hereby directed to cause to be kept in good repair, the frame bridges of the county exceeding fifteen feet from abutment to abutment, by employing suitable persons to make said repairs when necessary and they are hereby authorized to levy upon the assessable property of said county a sum of money sufficient to defray the expenses of the same, *Provided* they do not exceed the sum of two hundred dollars in any one year.

SEC. 12. *And be it enacted*, That if any supervisor appointed in virtue of this act shall neglect or refuse to render a true account of all work done upon the public road within his section, and of all timber furnished under his orders, whereby the parties laboring or furnishing timber under his order shall not be credited in their county taxes for their services thus rendered, the said supervisor so neglecting or refusing shall become responsible to the party or parties aggrieved for the whole amount omitted to be returned by the said supervisor to the Commissioners, to be by them recovered as small debts are now recoverable; but may, if paid by the said supervisor be levied in his favor the following year exclusive of all costs, and whereas there are many male free negroes and mulattoes residing in the said county who neither pay taxes nor perform militia duties, and it being reasonable they should contribute something towards repairing the public roads of which they have the benefit and advantage Therefore,

SEC. 13. *And be it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for any supervisor in said county, within whose section of road any free negro or mulattoes may reside to call on each of them not being under eighteen nor over forty-five years of age (excepting all such as are employed by the year by a taxable inhabitant) to labor in repairing said public road, *Provided* that it shall not be lawful for any supervisor to call on any such free negro or mulattoe to labor more than one day in any one year.

SEC. 14. *And be it enacted*, That if any free negro or mulattoe called on by a supervisor in virtue of this act, shall refuse or neglect to attend at the time and place appointed by such supervisor or upon attending shall neglect to perform the duties required of him the same being reasonable such free negroe or mulattoe so neglecting or refusing, shall pay a fine not exceeding fifty cents to be recovered at the instance of such supervisor in the name of State before a Justice of the peace and to be paid over by the said supervisor to the Commissioners for the county to be by them applied for defraying the expenses of keeping in repair the Public Roads of said county.

SEC. 15. *And be it enacted*, That from and after the first Monday in April next, all and every act or acts of Assembly inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this act so far as relates to Talbot county, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 16. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners for Talbot county and they are hereby required to cause to be published in each of the newspapers of the town of Easton for four weeks successively a copy of this act, and also to cause their Clerk to furnish a copy thereof to each supervisor of the public roads appointed in virtue of said act.

By the House of Delegates, March 21st, 1835.

This engrossed bill the original of which passed this House March 20th, 1835, was this day read and assented to.

By order,

G. G. BREWER, Clk.

By the Senate, March 21st, 1835.

This engrossed bill the original of which passed the Senate, March 20th, 1835, was this day read and assented to.

By order,

JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.

JAMES THOMAS, [SEAL.]

MARYLAND, Sct.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and true copy taken from the original engrossed bill, deposited in and belonging to the office of the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore of said State.

In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of the said Court of Appeals, this fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

(L.S.)

JOHN JOHNSON, Clerk
Court of Appeals, W. S.

april 21 4w

PAGE'S HOTEL,

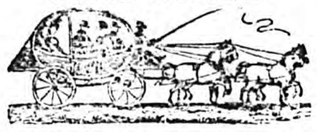
BALTIMORE.

THIS is a new and superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city. It has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson, Esq. Robt. Oliver, Esq. Messrs. John Donnell & Sons, and Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making it a first rate and Fashionable house of entertainment. It will be called PAGE'S HOTEL, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, and will be conducted by the subscriber in such manner as shall make it for comfort, respectability, &c. &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States.

J. H. PAGE.

Baltimore,—dec 2 6m

MAIL STAGE



BETWEEN CENTREVILLE & EASTON.

THE MAIL STAGE leaves Easton for Centreville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrives at Centreville about half past 5. Returning, leaves Centreville at 9 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton about half past 12 M.

Fare from Easton to Centreville,	$1.50
" " Easton to Wye Mills,	1,00
" " Wye Mills to Centreville,	50

All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

Easton, April 4, 1835.

$50 REWARD.

SOME villain or villains on the night of Saturday the 4th instant, seized on a large new Batteau of the subscribers at Miles River Ferry, and cut her all to pieces and set the fragments adrift; we will give the above reward for such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of said person or persons who committed this unheard of and outrageous act.

WM TOWNSEND, &
J. STEWARD.

april 21

PROSPECTUS
OF THE

EXTRA GLOBE.

THE undersigned propose to issue the first number of a new series of the Extra Globe, on Monday the 25th of May next, and to publish it weekly for six months, making twenty-six numbers; the last to contain an Index to the whole. It will be printed upon fine double-royal paper, made up in quarto form, like the Extra and Congressional Globes published by us last year. The 26 numbers will make 416 quarto royal pages.

It will contain the principal original articles of the Daily and Semi-Weekly Globes, notices of the public meetings, the elections, and public proceedings in every State in the Union, in relation to the canvass for the next Presidency—a contest which the indications of the present year will go far to decide.

The first number will contain the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the 20th of next month. An excellent Reporter has already been engaged to report the proceedings of the Convention, and the Speeches which may be made on the occasion.

We request the favor of those friends to whom this Prospectus may be sent, to circulate it, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers. A copy of the work will be sent to the newspapers that copy this Prospectus.

Subscribers should forward their names in time to reach us before the 25th May. If they do not, we may not be able to furnish them with all the numbers; because the work is put at so low a price, that we cannot afford to reprint any numbers that may be exhausted.

TERMS.

One dollar per copy, in advance.

Eleven copies will be furnished for ten dollars; twenty-two copies for twenty dollars, and so on in proportion.

The price of this paper is so low, that we cannot afford to open accounts with those who subscribe for it. Therefore, no attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington, April 8, 1835.—apl 18

The Philadelphia Journal, and Literary Gazette.

A weekly newspaper, containing EIGHT large imperial pages, at the unprecedented low rate of TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance—TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS at the end of six months, or THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year.

The Journal will be devoted to Literature, Science, The Arts, and General News; embracing also Original Tales, Essays and Poetry, written spirited in style, together with choice selections from the most able foreign and American periodicals.

Any person who will procure FIVE yearly subscribers, and become responsible for the money, will be entitled to a copy gratis.

Agents will be allowed a discount of ten per cent, on all subscribers they obtain, by remitting or becoming responsible for the money.

☞ Companies of five persons, by paying $5 00 in advance, will be entitled to subscribe for six months; a single individual, for the same length of time will be charged $1 25.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, while the subscriber is in arrears.

Letters on business must invariably be addressed to the publishers, WM. SLOANAKER & Co., No. 374 Market street, (Girard Row) and unless containing remittances, *post paid*.

☞ Editors throughout the country, who publish our prospectus, and send it to us marked, will be entitled to an exchange for one year.

may 5

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS

MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgements to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a plater's shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

With a large and extensive assortment of

MATERIALS,

embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carryalls,

or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GIGS, new and second hand,

of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of Steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of Silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.

The public's obedient servants,

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting.

They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons. A. & H.

Jan 20 tf

The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above.

JOHN W. MILLS,

COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKER,

MOST RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore with

A FIRST RATE ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST MATERIALS

in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner and at the shortest possible notice. By the assistance of some experienced workmen and his own attention to business, he feels satisfied that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. His shop is on Washington street near the Tan Yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman & Co. and immediately fronting the Bay Side road.

He pledges himself that no exertions will be wanting on his part to render his work equal to any manufactured on the Eastern Shore in point of style and durability.

All kinds of repairs done at the shortest possible notice and on accommodating terms. Old Gigs taken in exchange for work of any kind, or in payment of debts due the subscriber; or, he will give fair prices in cash for such as will bear repairing.

april 7 eo3w (G)

P. S. He feels called on to say to his customers that his absence from his shop during the winter was owing to circumstances beyond his control, but he has surmounted them all, and is permanently fixed with a determination to fill up the vacant space his absence caused for the time in his business.

☞ The subscriber wishes to obtain a BODY MAKER. Constant employment and the highest cash price will be given.

J. W. M.

NOTICE.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and the public generally that he has on hand a quantity of

GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES,

CONSISTING OF IN PART AS FOLLOWS: VIZ

Gentlemen's fine Monroes.
Do do Shoes.
Women's Boots and Shoes.
Children's Shoes, cut different fashions.
Some good strong Coarse Shoes.

He is constantly making up work of all kinds adapted to the season, which he is determined to sell low for cash, bacon, hides, or tan-bark, provided the articles of trade are delivered at the time of making the purchase.

Those wishing to purchase on such terms will please call at his shop between McNeal and Robinson's Grocery, and Mrs. Gibbs's Millinery and Fancy Store, and directly opposite Ozmon & Shannahan's Cabinet Shop, where he may be found always ready to wait on those who may please to give him a call.

The public's humble serv't.

SOLOMON MERRICK.

april 4 tf

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either on executions or officer's fees, are informed that if speedy payment is not made, he will proceed according to law without respect to persons. He hopes this notice will be punctually attended to, otherwise he is determined to be punctual in executing to the utmost rigor of the law, all persons who are delinquent. Other notices have not been attended to, but this shall be.

JOS: GRAHAM, Sh'ff.

march 21 tf

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP

THOMAS HAYWARD,

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords.

☞ Passage $1,00; and 25 cents for each meal.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscribers residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

feb 10 tf

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. it is expected, will be accompanied with the cash; those not handed to the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thos. H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual to his hour of sailing.

Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle by the last day of April, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer, as it is not convenient for me to give that personal attention I have hitherto done, being much absent from the county.

S. H. B.

Easton and Baltimore Packet

SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

ROBSON LEONARD—*Master.*

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore on the 22d of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and continue to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar—and twenty-five cents for each meal. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson & Son, or with Robt. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obed't serv't.

J. E. LEONARD.

feb 17 tf

REMOVAL

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HATS,

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the HIGHEST CASH *prices*.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 10 tf

A CARD.

A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the *highest prices* for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others. oct 9.

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at SINNERS' HOTEL, Water street, at which place the subscribers can be found, or at their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Missionary Church—the house is white.

JAMES F. PURVIS, & CO.

may 29 Baltimore.

WAS committed to the Jail of Talbot county on the 26th March inst., by William H. Hayward, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for Talbot county, a negro man who calls himself OXFORD ENNALLS, says he is free, but did belong to Deborah M'Laughlin, of Anne Arundel county. Said negro is about 60 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high; had on when committed a blue cloth coat, blue pantaloons, coarse shoes, old fur hat, and a blue camlet great coat. The owner, if any, of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

JO. GRAHAM, Sh'ff.
of Talbot county.

☞ The Baltimore Republican, and Maryland Gazette, will copy the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their account to this office.

march 31

MARYLAND ECLIPSE

The Thorough-bred Horse,

MARYLAND ECLIPSE.

WILL be on his stand in Centreville on Monday the 30th of March inst. and will return to Easton on Saturday the 5th of April next, where he will remain a week. He will then be at Centreville and Easton a week alternately during the season.

In addition to the running stock of Maryland Eclipse, formerly noticed, he is the sire of Fanny Richards, a successful racer in South Carolina and Georgia, beating the celebrated horse Her Cline, in two heats, three miles and repeat; and of Mr. Biddle's Maid of the Neck, who took the purse the first day, at the Easton race course last fall, beating four others, the colts of Sir Archie, John Richards, Valentine, &c. with apparent ease.

For his performances, pedigree and terms &c. see Handbill.

JAMES SEWELL.

march 31

☞ The Centreville Times will copy the above.

The Thorough-bred Race Horse

UPTON,

SIX YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING,

WILL make another season at the same stands,—terms $8 and $12. For his pedigree in full, and extraordinary performance as a three year old, running his mile in 1m. 53⅛s., 1m. 52s., 1m. 53s, 1m. 57s., 1m. 56s., against aged horses, at Lancaster, Pa. (run as Col. Selden's b. c.) See Am. Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, vol. 6, no. 6—vol. 5, page 54—do. no. 9, (cover) v. 2, p. 252—v. 4, p. 151 and 544, &c.

E. N. HAMBLETON,
T. TILGHMAN,

jan 31 tf

The Celebrated Horse

IVANHOE,

WILL be let to mares this season at four dollars the Spring's chance, two dollars the single leap, and seven dollars to insure a mare to be in foal. Season to commence at Easton on Tuesday the 7th April, inst. at the Trappe on Wednesday the 8th, at Marengo, in Miles River Neck, on Friday the 10th, and at St. Michaels on Monday the 12th, and he will be at the above stands on the above named days once in two weeks throughout the season.

IVANHOE was sired by Chester, best son of Mr. Hambleton's old Tom, out of an Oscar mare, is seven years old this Spring. He is a remarkably sure foal getter, and his colts will bear a comparison with the colts of any horse in the county (of the same age.)

FAYETTE GIBSON,
HENRY PRICE.

Talbot co. April 4th, 1835. tf

The Celebrated Hunting Horse,

GRAY MESSENGER,

FROM THE CITY OF WILMINGTON, DEL.

WILL stand for Mares this season at Centreville, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, commencing the 25th March, ult. He will stand at Easton on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday following, and at the Trappe on Friday and Saturday following, and at St. Michaels on Monday and Tuesday following, and will be at each of the above stands on the above days, every other week throughout the season, ending on the 4th of July next.

Messenger is in first rate condition and is ready to serve mares at the following reduced prices: $4 the single service, cash; $8 the season, payable the first of October next, but six dollars will be taken if paid by the 4th of July, at which time his term of service will expire; $12 to insure a mare with foal, payable the first of March, 1836, or as soon as she is ascertained to be in foal, but ten dollars will be taken if paid by the first of December next, and 25 cents to the groom, cash, for each mare. All persons putting mares to Gray Messenger to insure with foal and parting with them before it is ascertained whether they are with foal or not, must pay for the season.

Gray Messenger is a handsome gray, full sixteen and a half hands high, well proportioned, was got by Mr. Cooper's full-bred horse Messenger, of Pennsylvania, his grand sire was the noted imported horse Messenger, by Mr. Benger, in the year 1791, and landed at New York, his dam by Paymaster, his grand dam by the old independent horse Arabian. The Messenger stock for harness, saddle, fast trotters, long life, easy keeping and durability, stands unrivalled. This horse is allowed by good judges to be a first rate harness horse, perfectly gentle, and has fine action, and good bottom. His colts are highly approved by competent judges. It is unnecessary to say more, as the horse will show for himself. His stands will be at the stable of Mr. Wm. Simes in Centreville, and at the subscriber's stable in Easton, and at Capt. H. Dellahay's stable at the Trappe, and at Mr. W. Fairbanks's stable at St. Michaels. The above named gentlemen will receive the names of all persons putting mares to Gray Messenger.

RICHARD C. LAIN.

March 25th, 1835—april 11 tf

N. B. The subscriber wishes to purchase a small quantity of good oats and corn blades, or good hay, for which he would pay a good price.

R. C. L.

Commercial and Farmer's Bank

OF BALTIMORE.

April 16th, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given that a genral meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House in the city of Baltimore on Monday the 8th day of June next, at 11 o'clock for the purpose of taking into consideration the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session 1834, entitled "an act to extend the charter of the several Banks in the city of Baltimore" and determining on the propriety of authorising the President and Directors by resolution to accede to the terms of said act and declare their acceptance thereof.—By order.

GEO. T. DUNBAR, Cash'r.

ap 18 tm

☞ The Easton Whig and Frederick Herald will please insert the above and charge this office.

EAS[illegible]RN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S [illegible]ATE.

NEW [illegible]RIES. "THE PRICE OF [illegible] IS EQUAL TO INDEPENDENCE." [illegible] No. 67.

EASTON, [illegible]ARYLAND. [illegible] [illegible], MAY 16, 1835.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG [illegible] PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,
Printed and published by
RICHARD SPENCER,
[illegible] THE LAWS OF THE UNION, [illegible] published every [illegible] dollars per an- [illegible] will discharge [illegible] morning, at [illegible] advance, two [illegible] during the [illegible] in ad- [illegible] during the [illegible] advance, [illegible] less than six months, nor discontinued [illegible] are settled, without the approbation [illegible] publisher.
Advertisements not exceeding [illegible] square, inserted three times for one dollar, and [illegible] twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—large advertisements in proportion.

[illegible]TRY.

[illegible]ble's Journal.]

[illegible]AD.

The Lord's son stood at the clear spring [illegible]
The May on the other side;
"And stretch me your lily hand," he said,
"For I must mount and ride.

"And waft me a kiss across the brook,
And a curl of your yellow hair;
Come summer or winter, I ne'er shall look
Again on your eyes so fair.

"Bring me my coal black steed, my squire
Bring Fleetfoot forth!" he cried;
"For three-score miles he must not tire,
To bear me to my bride.

His foot must be swift, though my heart be slow!
He carries me towards my sorrow;
To the Earl's proud daughter I made my vow,
And I must wed her to-morrow."

The Lord's son stood at the altar stone,—
The Earl's proud daughter near;
And what is that ring you [illegible] on,
That you kiss so oft?

"Is it a ring of the yellow gold,
[illegible] more precious and bright?
[illegible] my head, hold
[illegible] night?"

"[illegible] your wedded wife
[illegible] the ring, I pray,"—
"You may take my lands, you may take my life,
But never this ring away."

"They sat at the board, and the lady bride
Red wine in a goblet poured;
"And pledge me a health, sweet sir," she cried,
"My husband and my lord."

The cup, as his lips he had scarcely pressed,
When he gasping drew his breath,
His head sunk down on his heaving breast,
And he said, "It is death! it is death—
[illegible] under the gay green shaw
[illegible] heathy sod,
[illegible] blessed eyes I saw,
[illegible] feet last trod!"

[illegible] from the Revolution- [illegible] Robinson, by the [illegible]," now in progress of [illegible] Lea & Blanchard, we [illegible] American [illegible] the editor [illegible] with- [illegible] a few [illegible] with the [illegible] conviction before [illegible] the danger [illegible] such cases of promising [illegible], we forbear not to say, that a novel more fitted to give general pleasure, to achieve a high fame for its author, and to do honor to his country, has not been written by an American hand."

FROM "HORSE SHOE ROBINSON."

BY J. P. KENNEDY.

CHAPTER IV.

A MEETING OF LOVERS,—SOME INSIGHT INTO THE FUTURE.

The twilight had sut[illegible] and give[illegible] to a beautiful night. The [illegible] had [illegible] above the tree tops, and now [illegible] rays upon the broad face of [illegible] rocks forming the Fawn's [illegible] with a silvery splendour, [illegible] the steep cliff, and the almost p[illegible] hill in its neighborhood. On the o[illegible] of the river, a line of beech and sycam[illegible] that grew [illegible]'s edge, [illegible] dark sha[illegible] Through [illegible] at interv[illegible] light fell upo[illegible] earth, and u[illegible] and deep stre[illegible] The woods we[illegible] with the whisperin[illegible] noises that give discord to the nights of summer; yet, was there a stillness in the scene th[illegible] invited grave thoughts, and recalled to Bu[illegible] mind some painful emotions that bel[illegible] to his present condition.

"How complicated and sever[illegible] those trials," [illegible] was the current [illegible] "w[illegible] [illegible] prosperity [illegible] in the [illegible] counter, [illegible] my re- [illegible] more [illegible] for defence. Upon the [illegible] I have already staked [illegible] life and fortune, and find myself wrapt up [illegible] its most perilous obligations. That cau[illegible] enough in it to employ and perple[illegible] the strongest mind, and to invoke the fi[illegible]otion of a he[illegible] and heart that are exe[illegible] from all other solicitude: yet I am emb[illegible]assed with personal cares that are woven [illegible] the very web of my existence;—that have p[illegible] themselves beside the fountain of my af[illegible]ions, and which, if they be rudely torn from u[illegible] would leave be[illegible] behind—but a miserable and [illegible]meless [illegible] My own Mildred!—to wh[illegible] [illegible] brought your affection;—[illegible] how [illegible] thou met them!

"Man lives in the contentious crowd;—he struggles for the palm that thousands may award, and far-spreading renown may rend the air with the loud buzza of praise. His is the strife of the theatre where the world are spectators;—and multitudes shall glorify his success, or lament his fall, or cheer him in the pangs of death.—But woman gentle, silent, sequestered—thy triumphs are only for the heart that loves thee;—thy deepest griefs have no comforter but the secret communion of thine own pillow!"

Whilst Butler, who had now returned beneath the cliff of the Fawn's Tower, was absorbed in his silent musing, his comrade was no less occupied with his own cares. The sergeant had acquired much of that forecast, in regard to small comforts, which becomes, in some degree, an instinct in those whose pro[illegible] exposes them to [illegible] of wind and [illegible].—Tobacco, in his reckoning, was one [illegible] indispensable munitments of war; [illegible] soldier without a good [illegible]. A corncob at any time [illegible] of carrying the bowl [illegible] pocket, he carried a slen- [illegible] which, being united to the [illegible] smoking apparatus, still furni- [illegible] of the country, and which, to [illegible] own phrase, 'couldn't be [illegible] sweetened by the best pipe the ve- [illegible] of the Dutch herself ever smoked; [illegible],—he was in the habit of adding, [illegible] be; as I take it, about the tenderest [illegible] a whiff that the Dutchman knowed [illegible] make."

[illegible] flint and steel—part also of his gear—now served to ignite his tobacco, and he had been, for some time past, sedately scanning the length and breadth of his own fancies, which were, doubtless, rendered the more sublime, by the mistiness that a rich volume of smoke had shed across his vision and infused into the atmosphere around his brain.

"Twelve shillings and nine pence,'—were the first words which became audible to Butler in the depth of his revery. "That, major,—said the serjeant, who had been rummaging his pocket, and counting over a handful of coin,—'is exactly the amount I have spent since this time last night. I paid it to the lady of the Swan, at Charlottesville,—taking in six pence for mending your bridle rein. Since you must make me paymaster for our march, I am obliged to square accounts every night. My noddle won't hold two days' reckoning. It gets scrimped and flustered with so many numberings, that I lose the count clean out.'—

"It is of little consequence, Galbraith,"—replied Butler, seeking to avoid his companion's interruption.

"Squaring up and smoothing off, and bringing out this and that shilling straight to a penny, dont come natural to me,'—continued Robinson, too intent upon his reckoning to observe the disinclination of Butler to a parley,—'money matters are not in my line. I take to them as disunderstandingly as Gill Bentley did to the company's books, when they made him Orderly on the Waccamow piquet. For Gill, in the first place, couldn't write,—and, in er larnt to read,—so, you, may suppose what a beautiful puzzleification he had of it to keep he guard roster straight."

"Sergeant, look if yonder boat is loose,—I shall want it presently,'—said Butler, still giving no ear to his comrade's gossip—

"It is tied by an easy knot to the root of the tree,'—said Robinson, as he returned from the examination·

"Thank you,'—added Butler with more than usual abstractedness.—

"Something, major,' seems to press upon your spirits to night,'—said the sergeant, in the kindest tones of inquiry. 'If I could lend a hand to put any thing, that mought happen to have got crooked, into its right place again, you know, major Butler, I wouldn't be slow to do it, when you say the word."—

"I would trust my life to you, Galbraith, sooner than to any man living,'—replied the other, with an affectionate emphasis:—'But you mistake me—I am not heavy at heart, though a little anxious, sergeant, at what has brought me here.—Comrade,'—[illegible] as he approached the sergeant, upon whose broad shoulder he familiarly laid his hand, with a smile,—you will keep a fellow soldier's counsel:"—

"As I keep my heart in my body,'—interrupted Galbraith.—

"I am [illegible] it,—even as you keep your faith to your country, my true and worthy brother,'—ad[illegible] with animation, and that is, with [illegible] honesty than a good man serves his [illegible]. Then, Galbraith, bear it in mind—I have come here for the sake of a short meeting with one that I love—as you would have [illegible] a soldier love the lady of his soul. [illegible] speak of nothing that may [illegible] concerns me deeply [illegible] secret."

[illegible] eyes nor ears, if [illegible] thing that mought [illegible] ledge, private."—

"[illegible], I bespeak [illegible] to conceal from [illegible] who is much interest- [illegible].—I have given you [illegible] her account, and [illegible] service from you.—[illegible] Galbraith, [illegible] have [illegible] it is war,—and that, I know, you [illegible] not much."

"The war comes naturally enough to my hand,'—replied Galbraith,—'but as for the love part, major, excepting so far as carrying a message, or, in case of a runaway, keeping off a gang of pestilarious intermeddlers,—or watching, for a night or so, under a tree—or any thing, indeed, in the riding and running, or watching, or scrimmaging line—I say, excepting these, my sarvice mought't turn to much account, I can't even play a fiddle at a wedding,—and I've not the best tongue for making head way amongst the women. Howsomdever, major, you may set me down for a volunteer on the first forlorn hope you may have occasion for."

"Mr. Lindsay lives on the hill across the river. There are reasons why I cannot go to this house;—and his daughter, Galbraith, is an especial friend to us and to our cause."

"I begin to see into it,'—interrupted the sergeant, laughing, 'you have a notion of showing the old gentleman the same trick you played off upon Lord Howe's provost marshal, when you was lieutenant at Valley Forge, touching your sending away his prisoner, captain Rogers. That was a night affair, too. Well, the first-w[illegible] a man can have, major, is the woman that takes to him through fire and water. There was colonel [illegible] that [illegible] his wife just in that [illegible] of both father and mother, [illegible] man never stitched up a seam, to my knowledge, [illegible] and belief."

"I have no thought of such an enterprise,' [illegible]geant, said Butler, 'our purpose, for the pre[illegible]sent, must be confined to a short visit. We are houseless adventurers, Galbraith, and have little to offer to sweethearts or wives that might please a woman's fancy."

"When a woman loves a man, especially a soldier, replied the sergeant, 'she sets as little store by house and home as [illegible] the best of us families—Ha-k, I hear some [illegible] on t'other side of the river! [illegible] Henry must be on his march."

After an interval, a low whistle issued from the opposite bank, and, in a moment, Butler was in the skiff, pushing his way through the sparkling waters.

As the small boat, in which he stood upright, shot from the bright moonlight into the shade of the opposite side, he could obscurely discern Mildred Lindsay leaning on her brother's arm as they both stood under the thick foliage of a large beech. And scarcely had the boy stepped upon the pebbly margin, before he bounded from it up the bank, and was, in the next instant, locked in the embrace of one whose affection he valued above all earthly possessions.

When that short interval had passed away in which neither Mildred nor Arthur, could utter speech; during which the lady leant her head upon her lovers bosom, in that fond familiarity which plighted faith is allowed to justify in the most modest maiden,—sobbing the while in the intensity of her emotions,—she then at last, as she slowly regained her self-possession said, in a soft and melancholy voice, in which there was nevertheless a tone of playfulness—

"I am a foolish girl, Arthor, I can boast like a blustering coward, when there is nothing to fear; and yet I weep, like a true woman, at the first trial of my courage."

"Ah, my dear Mildred, you are a brave girl,"—replied Butler, as he held both her hands and looked fondly into her face,—"and a true and a tried girl.—You have come kindly to me,—and ever, like a blessed and gentle spirit of good, are prompt to attend me through every mischance. It is a long and weary time, love, since last we met."—

"It is very,—very long, Arthur."—

"And we are still as far off, Mildred, from our wishes as at first we were."—

"Even so,—said Mildred sorrowfully.—A year of pain drags heavily by, and brings no hope. Oh, Arthur what have I suffered in the thought that your life is so beset with dangers. I muse upon them with a childish fear, that was not so before our last meeting. They rise to disturb my daily fancies, and night find them inhabiting my pillow. I was so thankful, that you escaped that dreary siege of Charleston."

"Many a poor and gallant fellow soldier there bit his lip with a chafed and peevish temper,"—said Butler;—"but the day will come, Mildred, when we may yet carry a proud head to the field of our country's honor."

"Thy [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

tearfully and lingering[illegible] peated, the two [illegible] God's blessing each u[illegible] not without looking[illegible] fresh prayer of bless[illegible] their dreary way,—M[illegible] come, on the arm of h[illegible] springing hurriedly into [illegible] its swift passage to the middle [illegible] where, after a [illegible] to enable him [illegible] the last footst[illegible] his mistress, as h[illegible] glided into the [illegible] distance, he sig[illegible] low "God bless her," [illegible] resumed his oar, and [illegible] his bo[illegible] "opponent

[illegible]lic [illegible] erien[illegible] ve seen an [illegible] nufacturers [illegible] e it enact[illegible] the following [illegible] aryland, [illegible] Department of a

[illegible] QU[illegible]STOMER.

"It [illegible] most amusing," said Richard Mervyn, as he relinquished the attempt to rise from the gutter at the corner of ——and——streets—"It is really astonishing how soon this dreadful climate of America brings on old age. I shall never survive to get home and write a book about the place—never. Here I am, six feet two, without my stockings, sprawling in a dirty, republi[illegible] gutter, without being able to help mysel[illegible] There's a lamp wink[illegible] and bli[illegible]ce, as if it wants [illegible] laugh, [illegible] a mouth, and a b[illegible] brute of [illegible] posed me to see w[illegible] ther I was good [illegible]t. What a count[illegible] what gutters! and what liquor! I only t[illegible] smallers of whiskey, and what wi[illegible] the premature old age, I verly belie[illegible] assassin[illegible]—I'm a gone chicken.[illegible]"

Mr. Mervyn now clamored so [illegible] assistance soon came.

"Silence there! what's the ma[illegible]"

"Matter yourself—I'm being don[illegible] some people say, I'm doing. The march [illegible] mind has tripped, and Richard Mervyn is too deep for himself. Help me out—gently—there. Aint I in a very pretty pickle? This is what the doctors call *gutta serena*, is'nt it. When I was at school, the boys would have called you a guttural."

"They would [illegible] known much gram-[illegible], if they did, [illegible]uid—see me drip."

"[illegible]h! ho!" sa[illegible] "don't try to be [illegible] I know you were [illegible] enough [illegible] you've [illegible] your face. You're the [illegible] my box once, a[illegible] you knocked [illegible]

"That's me. I did [illegible] you like the up[illegible] Ain't variety cha[illegible]

"If it wa'n't [illegible] and mus'nt [illegible] I'd crack your coco[illegible] by do[illegible] was do[illegible] example of you, ho[illegible] *Hally coosha* [illegible] the Dutch for being [illegible]

"W[illegible] arm. Don't be afraid of the m[illegible] very wholesome. Look at the pi[illegible] fat it makes'em; and if you like fat pork, why should'nt you like what makes pork fat? So—so—steady. Now I'll tell you all about t'other night. I was passing [illegible] box in a friendly, promiscuous sort of a way, I thought you were asleep, or had run down, and I turned the key to wind you up. If a watch aint wound up, it can't either keep good time, or even go."

"Well, what else?"

"Why, then I watched the box, and when [illegible] act. [illegible] of my obliging disposition."

SEC. 5. A[illegible] very obliging. Now it's my turn to [illegible] the duty of you up and to do it in the same way. I'll [illegible] on the fire you before the watch maker to be cleaned [illegible] been bund regulated. You go too fast but I'll put a every spoke in your wheel; he'll set you by the State mee[illegible] and make you keep good time."

"[illegible] Why, watch[illegible] you're a wag. Why don't [illegible] that I w[illegible] horizontal and that you [illegible] patent lever? You're awake [illegible] you was'nt up to trap or [illegible] I caught a weasel [illegible] fresh salt on you for [illegible]

[illegible] his vagaries, Mervyn [illegible] step further; and sitting [illegible] avowed his resolution, [illegible]er. [illegible] your [illegible] walker or not, you mus[illegible]

"Not without a [illegible] can't force me to go—I'm a legal [illegible] must take me. Havn't I got a[illegible] least a public [illegible]tion, here on the steps, [illegible] Charley Brat-[illegible]! If I must go, it shall be on the [illegible] principle of rotation; bring me a wheel-[illegible] Reform me out regularly."

[illegible]uasion being useless, the officer pro-[illegible] assistance and a wheelbarrow, in which [illegible]ervyn was placed. Away they went.

"So we go," said Mervyn. Charley's making a barrow-night of me. Gently over the [illegible]es! I don't like bumpers except when I [illegible] them of porter. This is the way to Wheeling—hurra! cart before the horse!"

When arrived at the watch house, Mervyn insisted upon being wheeled up stairs, and styled the place a bar[illegible] nial castle.

"I'm a modest man," [illegible] "an[illegible] rer. If I can't have a ride [illegible] th[illegible] entitled to drawback"—

So saying, he attempted [illegible] being so nimble with [illegible] he was soon caught and lugged [illegible] he said, like goldsmiths' work [illegible] chased. Willing hands make short [illegible] in consequence [illegible] ry punst[illegible] carri[illegible] morning, [illegible] penit[illegible] and his [illegible] lure wi[illegible] ance.—*Phil[illegible] Sportsman*[illegible]

With Judge WHITE in the West, and DANIEL WEBSTER in the East, the W[illegible] expect to divide and again throw the E[illegible] into the House. How vain their ho[illegible] egregiously they will find themsel[illegible] The Democratic Republicans ar[illegible] principles, and cannot be se[illegible] [illegible] have [illegible] to bear [illegible] of rising [illegible] safe demo- [illegible] the purity [illegible] carry us [illegible] scanned, [illegible] tendencies [illegible]t.—*Brookville Enquirer.*

A proper rule.—The Harrisburg [illegible] gencer, speaking of another Journa[illegible] "We some time since struck it from [illegible] exchange list, in consequence of i[illegible] and vulgar abuse. The editor [illegible] "*mean*" for doing so. We cann[illegible] it. We will not keep the company [illegible] who uses indecent language, an[illegible] our exchange papers upon the sam[illegible] sociates." This is ri[illegible] other respectable jo[illegible] same rule. It would [illegible] sing the scurrility [illegible] many of our political p[illegible] *Intel.*

[illegible] below the speeches of the Duke [illegible] the Minister of the Interior, [illegible] of the American question in [illegible] Chamber. The glimpse of the de-[illegible] will afford our readers some [illegible] in relation to the opinions of the [illegible] of France on this question.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Sitting of April 6.

[illegible] Dupin took the chair at half past one o'clock. The body of the Chamber and the public galleries were excessively crowded, and the latter, as usual on such occasions, presented a brilliant display of distinguished females. Outside the Chamber the crowd was less considerable than might have been expected from the interest with which all classes seemed to look forward to the important debate about to take place within doors. M. Herve having laid upon the table the Report of the Committee on a bill of local interest,

The President announced that the order of the day was the discussion of the bill relative to the twenty-five million of francs demanded for the payment of the American claims.

The Duke de Fitzjames ascended the tribune, and after an exordium in which he stated that he counted but little on the indulgence or the sympathy of the Chamber, the Hon. Deputy observed that his attention was principally [illegible] to the increase of burdens, which a vote [illegible] millions in favor of the American claim [illegible] would impose upon the country. The moment [illegible] for re[illegible] that claim had been, in his [illegible] asked how it had [illegible] 1831, when the thunder of [illegible] revolu[illegible] only still sounded in the ears [illegible] the ties which bound France [illegible] med on the point of being [illegible] happened that such a mo-[illegible] chosen for the termination of an [illegible] which, for twenty years, had remained [illegible], and the settlement of which might [illegible] indefinitely postponed, had not some [illegible] but imperative motive operated to [illegible] conclusion? The Hon. Deputy here enter[illegible] narrative of facts. He stated that the Duke de Bassano, so far from recognising the American claim to the amount of 25 millions, had considered that the cession of the Floridas would be perfectly satisfactory to America; and yet in point of importance, the Floridas were not worth the 20th part of the pecuniary value (80 millions) obtained for the cession of Louisiana. He was at a loss to understand why the Americans, who had derived such advantages from the occupation of Louisiana, and whose prosperity might be said to date from the existence of the treaty which ensured to them the possession of that vast continent, should so pertinaciously and so bitterly urge their claim against France. The misfortunes of which America complained had been sustained by all the nations of Europe; but for those misfortunes American alone had been already repaid a hundred fold. Spain had suffered from the invasion of 1808, which was as flagrant a violation of the rights of nations as had been inflicted by the Berlin and Milan decrees. But what would now be the position of France, if the principle of strict, even-handed, unmingled justice, invoked by America, were enforced in favor of Spain? Her claim was aggravated by the plunder of whole cities, by the massacre of peaceable inhabitants, by the violation of every tie that bound man to man, and all the treasures of France would be inadequate to discharge the account of blood. The Chamber ought to recollect the different claims which had been made in favor of America—in successive negotiations, 13 millions, [illegible] one demand with another, the average amount would be found to be about 12 millions—that sum, he believed, to be about the just amount of the debt. He thought the restoration—that restoration which had been accused of prodigality---would not have offered merely 15 millions had it recognised the justice of a claim of 25 millions. America had first demanded 80 millions, and, in his opinion, those eighty millions were as justly due as 40, or as 26—in other words, they were not due at all.

Throughout the whole of the negotiations, America never expected payment of the alleged debt—she merely wished to profit by circumstances, and to obtain as much as possible. He thought that the Government had deviated from the straight-forward path, and had endeavored to obscure the real merits of the question under a heap of ciphers. The *employes* of the different Government offices had been set to work to establish classes of ships burnt, captured, sequestrated or condemned, though it was well known that the real pith of the question was not to be found in those points. The interests of the Americans had been much better attended to in France than amongst the Americans themselves. It was the [illegible] of the latter to furnish France with acco[illegible], but the French Government had taken that [illegible] off their hands, and had made the most in[illegible]ble efforts to prove the justice of the American claim. The restoration had agreed to liquidate that cla[illegible] proved to be just, but the revolution of [illegible] had proceeded on a different principle, [illegible] at once, recognised a debt of 25 mi[illegible] instead of 12, 14, or 15 millions. The tr[illegible] of 1831 had been founded on an incon[illegible] exaggerated basis. Subsequently [illegible] that treaty, other returns had [illegible] produced, but they were of a later date by [illegible] years than the treaty. During 20 years [illegible] in vain [illegible] those returns, [illegible] astounding in the [illegible] were now produced, [illegible] pay. [illegible] be gathered from [illegible] was that America [illegible] debtor to the amount [illegible] America was most gen-[illegible] from the payment [illegible] the nation ought to be [illegible] having released it [illegible] The second fact to which he would refer w[illegible] Government [illegible], in 1831, signed a treaty founded on accurate [illegible]mation—which had reached it in 1834! [A laugh.] The returns in question, which had evidently been arranged at pleasure, not only after the signature of the treaty, but, after the vote of last year (for the Chamber might observe that they were dated on the 7th June and the news of the vote had reached Washington on the 6th May,) these returns might have been of use at Washington for the division of the spoil which was so anxiously expected there, but what occasion had France for them, as she had only to pay? America, however, was so obliging as to send them, in order, no doubt, to help out Ministers in the discussion of this day. For his part, he regarded the production of them at such a moment as a proof of an understanding between the two Governments. He has, besides, to observe, that the different claims composing the sum total of the alleged debt, had often changed hands. It certainly would be a great point gained could it be ascertained precisely to whom the debts belonged; who had an interest in their payment; for the original creditors had long ago disposed of their rights in this matter. The debts had passed into the hands of speculators, who had purchased them at a cheap rate—the claims had been bought and sold—not in the public money market, but in the dark, mysterious haunts of the usurer and stock-jobber. [Sensation.]

These, however, were points which for good and sufficient reasons could never be cleared up. He would now observe, that the Duke de Bassano, in one of his reports, had stated that, in his opinion, the United States were [illegible] anxious for the acknowledgement [illegible] principle of the indemnities, than [illegible] amount. It was upon these *data* that [illegible] ration constantly proceeded, and [illegible] never to have been lost sight of, [illegible] of throwing millions at the heads of people who did not demand them, and whose pretensions would have been satisfied with one-half; pretensions that rose or fell according to times and circumstances, according to the more or less prosperous state of the Government to which applications were made; pretensions, which, from 80 millions, suddenly fell to 20 millions at the moment when Napoleon reached the highest pinnacle of his glory, and when his victorious army had entered Moscow. The disasters of Napoleon having commenced, the demands of America were increased to 30 millions, and in January, 1814, two months only before the fall of the Empire, the Duke de Vicence wrote to Napoleon, that the Americans computed their loss at 40 millions. It was not extraordinary then, that in 1824, when the country was in a most flourishing state, these demands should have fallen to 13 millions. These fluctuations in the demands, proved to demonstration the shameful system of jobbing which had disgraced this whole affair

This vile jobbing was again apparent in the pretended, negotiation in the course of which an American, concealed behind a band of speculators, was found to abandon the special mission with which he had been charged relative to the indemnities, and renounce those indemnities to which so much importance was now attached, to obtain a certain number of licenses, to turn to account an affair in which for these poor speculators the handsome profit of forty-eight millions was in question. The Duke de Bassano did justice to these infamous practices.—He (the Hon. Deputy) was willing to believe, for the honor of diplomacy, the Minister of a great power would not have played such part if he had not received secret instructions. The American Government wished for all the money it could get; it perceived a chance in the licenses, and it took advantage of Napoleon's embarrassments to obtain them. The original creditors, if they had crossed the sea to claim just rights, would not have hazarded those rights in dirty speculations. The friends of the Government said, "When one owes, one ought to pay, honor enjoins it." He could see no honor in this question, and he feared the contrary would be apparent. The assertion was incorrect, that the debt had been recognised by all the Governments which had preceded the present. Napoleon's Ministers had proposed to him to satisfy the Americans, but solely for reasons of State—to prevent them from seceding from his cause, and forming an alliance with the English. But the Ministers of Napoleon had never spoken to him of the payment of a just debt to the Americans, but of a favor to be granted to them. It was evident that a just debt was not a favor.

Besides, the phrase—"If the Emperor will consent to the indemnity," a phrase to be found in the report of the Duke of Vincence, dated 11th January, 1814, was conclusive on that point. This doubt expressed with regard to the Emperor's future consent, proved that he had not yet consented. He (the Hon. Deputy) thought, and probably the Chamber might think, that Napoleon's opinion on this question would be a precious document. It was one that might easily be procured. Napoleon [illegible] in the habit of writing upon the margin of the reports which he received, his orders or opinions on the questions submitted to him. These original reports were in the archives of the kingdom—and he would now ask, why had the marginal observations been erased from the documents which had been submitted to the Chamber? In his idea, Napoleon's opinion on this question would be of inestimable value; for the Emperor was not easily duped: he was one who had entertained as little partiality for crooked bar[illegible]ded speculators as for empty headed philosophers. [A laugh.] As to the different Governments of the Restoration, they had long refused to entertain the idea of negotiating except on the bases of the indemnities due to France for the infraction of the 8th Article of the Treaty of Louisiana—an infraction which reflected little honor on the American Government. On the appointment of every new Minister for Foreign Affairs, the American Minister renewed his claims, & invariably received for answer—"Present your account and we will furnish you with ours." There the matter uniformly ended without any diminution of friendship on either side. (Hear hear.) He had never believed that President Jackson was serious in the threats with which he had insulted the French nation; his message would never have been published had he not considered himself assured of impunity. What could he think of the wrath of a man who had taken seven months to give expression to that wrath? Might not some one have said to the President—"Threaten us; furnish us with a pretext for apprehension"—for who would have dared to say—"Menace France and she will be afraid?" [Order! Order!] The hireling journals endeavored to excite apprehension for the commercial interests of France; but those interests were perfectly safe, for not the remotest probability of a war, with America existed. Even were it otherwise, had France sunk so low amongst the nations of the earth that she could be insulted, threatened, and terrified into the payment of her millions? Was she to bend and bow in reverential horror before the naked sword suspended over her head? Ministers, who had for four years cemented such close bonds of amity with England, might at least have borrowed from that country a lesson of patriotism and of national dignity. They might have learned from the example of England, who certainly had never been accused of indifference to her interests—that national honor was the first and the most sacred of all interest.

The question now before the Chamber would never for a moment have been entertained in a British Parliament; and the Minister who should have dared to present it, how exalted soever might have been his station, would have been hurled from his lofty eminence, and would have sunk even beneath contempt. He had no wish to adopt a warlike tone—he had no desire to speak in the language of party spirit, but as a Frenchman, he addressed himself to Frenchmen. He appealed to their sense of honor—to their love of country. France wished not for war—nor did she fear it. [Cries of hear, hear.] France would never permit the colors of Austerlitz to be degraded. She would preserve her firm and noble attitude, protected by the arms, which had never failed her in the hour of danger, and dignified by the innumerable trophies of her glory. [Hear, hear.] In conclusion, he would demand that the discussion of this question should be adjourned till a special Ambassador, sent for the purpose by the American Government, had made suitable reparation to France. He would oppose the bill as the most disgraceful that had ever been submitted to the consideration of a French Chamber. (Considerable effect was produced by the speech of the Hon. Deputy, who here resumed his seat, and was warmly congratulated by several of the opposition members.)

The Minister of the Interior said that he might well be excused, if he was unable to reply with calmness to the insinuations that had been made. He felt astonished too, that the partisans of the Restoration should have pronounced the word indemity—were they capable of recollection—were they susceptible of shame, that word would have made them blush. The Restoration refused to pay the American claim, on the ground that it was not answerable for the debt of a usurper; and yet that Restoration had paid indemnities to those through whose exertions its cause had triumphed. [illegible], of which so much has been said, had received 1,800,000 francs of rents. Such had been the terror felt by the Restoration, that it had paid every claimant; but as the United States had not an army on the Rhine, they were not paid. [Hear, hear!] The present Government had recognised the American claim, because, convinced by the strictest investigation that it was a just debt. Was it not surprising to hear Hon. Deputies in the name of the Restoration talk of liberty, dignity, economy, and a wise and prudent Administration? For 15 years the Restoration had the direction of affairs; and why, during that period, had it given no proof of its superior acquaintance with the science of Government? The fault perhaps would be laid upon the Ministers of that day. He was willing to believe, that had the Restoration summoned to its councils such men as the Hon. Deputy who had addressed the Chamber before him, France would have enjoyed liberty, dignity, and the blessings of economy, and of a prudent Administration; but how then was it possible to account for the blindness—the obdurate folly of the Government of that period, which, while able to command the services of men so distinguished for ability, had allowed itself to be terrified into the bestowal of its millions? He thought that a Government whose hands were stained with the blood of the most illustrious generals of France, and whose partisans had hired their pockets with an indemnity to the amount of a millard, had no right to indulge in personal attacks. (Hear, hear.) The Honorable Deputy who had spoken before him had said that the dignity of France had been compromised. Were there any truth in the assertion, the present Government never would have consented to the termination to which the question now submitted to the Chamber had been brought. With regard to the insinuations which had been uttered, he trusted that if the members of that Chamber really believed them to be founded in truth, they would not for an instant endure the presence of men capable of advising a foreign nation to insult France with a menace.

Had Ministers thought more of their position than of their duty, they would on the first rejection of the treaty have refused all further interference in the question. They would thus have escaped an enormous difficulty; for he would openly avow that the present was a Cabinet question. They had been of opinion, however, that men animated with a sincere love of their country, should think only of the public welfare, which, in the present case, undoubtedly required the maintenance of amicable relations with the allies of France. The commercial interests of Lyons were also to be consulted. The treaty might have been abandoned, to the detriment of that city and of Havre, St. Etienne, and Bordeaux, but Ministers had acted otherwise, and in so acting they had done their duty. Last year perhaps they had not urged their convictions with sufficient force upon the Chamber, and on that occasion he himself had intended to speak on the question; but during his [illegible] from the Chamber, the article on which he had proposed to present some observations had been put to the vote. For these reasons, Ministers had resolved to present the treaty to the new legislature. Their conduct had proved them capable of braving every difficulty for the sake of principle, and their zeal and devotion were certainly not to their discredit.

Some astonishment had been expressed that the President of the United States had so long stifled his wrath; but it should be recollected that his feelings had been displayed on the earliest occasion; that is, on the first day of the assembling of the American Chambers. Ministers had been reproached with having got all their subordinates to work—with having spent an infinity of time in collecting documents—they, however, wished that the Duke of Fitzjames had done as much. They had conscientiously examined the question.—They had replied with dignity to the intemperate language of President Jackson. They had waited to hear the language of the House of Representatives. All or nearly all the members of that House had spoken in terms conciliatory to France, and even now the representatives of America had decided for the rejection of the President's propositions, and the Senate had refused to vote the funds demanded by him. By always referring to the Message of the American President, the Chamber would act like many, who feeling disinclined to pay their debts, anxiously endeavored to pick a quarrel with their creditors. Care, however, should be taken that the wish to embarrass the government was not gratified at the expence of the interests of the country.

The question was, did France owe a just debt to America? Every Government had decided that question in the affirmative. The Duke de Bassano had done so, and the Duke de Vicence had arrived at the same conclusion. The second question referred to the amount of the debt; that had been the point in discussion with every committee which had examined the question. It had been recognised by the existence of positive documents that France owed twenty-four millions, but that ten millions in addition to that sum were capable of being contested. Under these circumstances, the Government had agreed to pay twenty-five millions. Such was the answer to which he wished to confine himself. He had made that answer from a wish to repel insinuations the most odious—insinuations which neither the country nor the Government had merited. [Hear, hear, from the centre.]

M. Lacrosse ascended the tribune. The Hon. Deputy's voice was frequently inaudible in the gallery, in consequence of the private conversation, in which several members of the centre indulged; but as far as we could occasionally gather the purport of his observations, he maintained that, with a little more tact and a little less precipitation, France might have induced America to accept fifteen millions. He thought the money of the nation might be more usefully bestowed than on the Americans; it might be applied, for instance, to the payment of the arrears due to the members of the Legions of Honor.

M. Tenieres, in a speech that excited but little attention, supported the bill; he, at the same time, approved of the resolution of Ministers to accede to the payment of claims only in case the national dignity sustained no injury.

The further discussion of the question was then postponed till to-morrow, and the sitting was adjourned at six o'clock.

From the Eastern (Me.) Argus.

Such papers as the United States Telegraph and Richmond Whig are holding out to their partisans the prospect of an amalgamation, at the North, of the friends of Mr. Webster with those of Mr. Van Buren. This pretence is set up for the purpose of reviving sectional jealousies and arraying the parties, in the coming Presidential contest, not on a moral or political, put a *geographical* basis. We have too much respect for the intelligence of those editors to suppose that they *can* believe such a union *possible*. It is encouraged by no act or disposition, hitherto manifested by the Democratic party. The gulf between Democracy and the Federal aristocracy at the North, is impassable. Were the proposition of a union made, or the accession of Mr. Webster, on any terms, or in any capacity, it would be rejected by acclamation. Every thing odious in the high-toned aristocratic opinions and bearing of the Federal party, is identified with Daniel Webster. He has opposed the Republican party at the North with more bitterness than any of his less talented and distinguished partisans. At a time when patriotism demanded a *union*, without distinction of party, in defence of our violated soil, Daniel Webster stood upon the floor of the House of Representatives in Congress, and *ridiculed* our suffering army, and voted against supplying them with even the necessaries of life. Such acts are not forgotten or forgiven by the Democracy. They would shudder even at the thought of any amalgamation with such a man. *They need no such aid.*

We cannot blame our bretheren a the South for distrusting any alliance, to which Mr. Webster is a party. However sensitive may be the South, the Democra[illegible] the North hold the doctrines of this [illegible] in equal abhorrence. We cannot [illegible] a moment the imputation that such [illegible] ever be found in our ranks. We reject [illegible] indignation, the least advance to [illegible]. Such a movement is not only [illegible] repugnance, but a sickening revulsion, that admits of no description. There is no candidate yet before the People for the Presidency, that can survive, at the North, the blighting taint of such an alliance. The South may rest assured that all insinuations of a union between the friends of Martin Van Buren and Daniel Webster, are idle as the wind. They are the malignant inventions of the obsequious tools of Mr. Calhoun, to break asunder the ties that unite the democracy of the two sections. That arch-leader of the "Architects of ruin" would open again a yawning chasm between the generous South and the hardy yeomanry of the North. He will never cease his malignant work of undermining that noble concord and generous sympathy, that bound us together in our revolutionary struggles—that carried us triumphantly through the civil revolutions of 1800 and 1828—that broke the power of a faction that sought to lay their unhallowed hands on the ark of the covenant, during the darkest period of the last war, and to shroud in the gloom of a premature and forcible overthrow of this last experiment of the capacity of the People to govern themselves. It is the last desperate plunge of a desperate man—it is the convulsive throe of an expiring politician, who feels the chill of death creeping over his heart.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

VIRGINIA.

STATE OF THE POLLS!

We cannot give the entire vote of the State, till next week. The returns from *Cabell, Giles, Grayson, Madison, Mason* and *Jackson, Orange* and *Tazewell* are yet deficient. We have gained, since our last, what we had placed among the doubtful counties, *Brooke* and *Randolph*—*Grayson* and *Cabell* are still to be heard from.

At present, the [illegible] current stands thus: majority in the House of Delegates, 22. If we lose both *Grayson* and *Cabell* we cannot go below 20 majority. If we gain them both, we shall have 24 majority. This is the true state of the question, after correcting all the errors in our last. Our *minimum* number in the House will not be less than 77 to 57—our maximum may be 79 to 55.

Two Senators gained.

Eight or nine members of Congress gained—and *one only lost*. A correspondent begs us not to expect the election of *Johnson* over Allen—in which case our gain is 8 instead of 9.

But some of the Whigs are setting up a new device for the purpose of cheering up their partizans in other quarters! The late Richmond Whig (according to the National Gazette) observes:

"If the counties to be heard from, vote as they did last year, or allowing for a few changes either way, the friends of Judge White will hold the balance of power in the House of Delegates."—And we understand, that since its melancholy Jeremiads of the other day, about its utter defeat, the Whig has been whipped up by its grumbling partizans, into a similar assertion. It is taking refuge under the White Flag. To carry on this ridiculous delusion, some of the Whigs are classifying the House of Delegates into Van Buren, Anti-Van Buren, and *doubtful or White*[illegible]. And how many of these last do they con[illegible] to make out? They seize upon Steger [illegible] Floyd, and Harley of Smith. These were [illegible] of the most decided Administration men [illegible] the last Legislature.—They seize upon [illegible] of Lunenburg—and Cooke of Norfo[illegible] of the most decided Jackson men in the [illegible] likely to co-operate with the Whigs [illegible] also seize upon Ingles of [illegible] Saunders of Wythe, who though [illegible] fer Judge White, will scarcely [illegible] selves into the arms of the Whigs [illegible] der the banner which the [illegible] against the Republican [illegible] tration. But grant [illegible] say that even Steger, [illegible] Ragsdale, Ingles, and [illegible] go with the Whigs ag[illegible] ren—yet *how* do the[illegible] *of power?* Even [illegible] from our list, and [illegible] them to the [illegible] we shall [illegible] a majority of 8 [illegible] not 12 in the House of Delegates exclusive of a majority of 8 or 9 in the Senate.

But we are under no necessity of asking the ingenuous Whigs to pin their faith to our sleeves—We appeal to their own organ, the last Fredericksburg Arena, who acknowledge their defeat in the following strains:

"THE ELECTIONS.—We bore our short lived triumph last Spring with equanimity, we shall endeavor to sustain our defeat now as becomes us, for defeated we are, to our heart's content. We had strong misgivings, on hearing the results of the second week's e[l]ections, but relied on the remaining counties to bring up our cause. The third and fourth weeks came and, instead of comfort, have brought unexpected and increased defeat and dismay. Our route in the State is complete, a Waterloo affair. The Jackson men have not only obtained a decided majority in the Legislature, but have succeeded in carrying nearly the whole delegation to Congress. We believe there will not be more than three or four Whigs in the next Session from Virginia.

We have to lament the sacrifice of many men of the best talents and soundest political principles; men who, on all general, fundamental principles, accord in sentiment with the vast majority in the State. In what particular, we would ask, does Gordon, or Archer, or Gholson, or Taylor come short of the Virginia standard of [illegible] political orthodoxy? Except as to the constitutionality of one or two measures of the present Administration, and as to the question of the next Presidency, their successors entertain [illegible] much the same sentiments.

"*The precise majority in the House of Delegates is not yet ascertained; we believe however, that it is large—and not only Jackson, but Van Buren.* We do not yet believe that Virginia will vote for Van Buren, but we think the nomination of his Convention at Baltimore will be confirmed by the Legislative caucus."

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian understands the true state of the question, when it says:

"Well, the White disorganisers must now be perfectly satisfied that their attempt to divide and conquer is a complete fail[illegible] the available candidate has [illegible] be [illegible] vailable in b[illegible] ranks, and [illegible] aroused as [illegible] tofore, an[illegible] tion, s[illegible] must b[illegible] by the r[illegible] that it is useless to strive [illegible] state of things which m[illegible] Adams in the Presidential chair,—and that if Clay and the Ba[illegible] could do little in 1832, White and the B[illegible] will do less in 1836.

"White's prospects in Virginia were certainly as fair as in any other State in the Union.—The State was in the hands of the enemy, and to support his friends was proposed to the people [illegible] half way movement towards assuming [illegible] her democratic position. It was a [illegible] of compromise between [illegible] at the de[illegible] of last Spring, and sound Republican principle, which the Whig[illegible] Old Dominion miscalculating, the virtue and penetration of those whom they had already deceived, were [illegible] would be gladly accepted. They fatally [illegible] the force of the reaction, and little [illegible] it would be in full proportion to the delusion of 1834. Their plan was ingenious—the [illegible] that could have been chosen under the circumstances—but it has failed most [illegible]; and they must be thoroughly convinced that there is a clear-sightedness in the people, which renders them more than a match for the subtle manœuvres of the most skilful and reckless politicians who ever strove for personal aggrandisement."

Why cannot all the real friends of Judge White see the subject in its true light?

From the Globe.

MR. LEIGH.

The Richmond Whig, in enumerating the consequences of the late election in Virginia, among other results ascribed to the decision of the People, [illegible] following:

"2dly. The [illegible] Mr. LEIGH FROM THE SENATE. A great gain that! A m[illegible] the first [illegible], in reputation and ch[illegible] devoted so[illegible] Virginia, truly and zeal[illegible] tached to her honor and [illegible] liarly *Virginian* in his opinions, [illegible] prejudices, than any man in the State—[illegible] fast upon every fundamental point of faith—*They drive him forth and* [illegible] *Wm. C. R*[illegible] *a partisan of Van Buren,* [illegible] *of Andrew Jackson,* who will never [illegible] vote displeasing to power; Mr. Leigh's inferior in every point of comparison," &c. &c.

The Editor of the Whig, then goes on to forestal the suggestion that a "*triumph of the right of instruction*" has been gained as a result of the late election, by saying,

"*Has Mr. Leigh denied that right? From 1812 to this period, who has defended it more ably, recognised it more solemnly, obeyed it more implicitly! Not Wm. C. Rives, certainly,*" &c. &c.

This leaves no doubt as to the authority on which the Editor speaks. It is certain that Mr. Leigh has resolved not to be outdone by Mr. Rives, who is pronounced to be "*his inferior in every point of comparison.*" Having "from 1812 till this period," defended the right of instruction "*more ably, recognised it more solemnly, obeyed it more implicitly,*" than any one else, Mr. Leigh must have made up his mind to give the proof of declarations, which [illegible] challenge a comparison of [illegible] to the right of instruction [illegible] Mr. Rives.

Although we had sup[illegible] and his brother whigs o[illegible] made common cause against [illegible] struction despite [illegible] profe[illegible] we are gratified to acknowledge our mistake in regard to [illegible]. As a Virginian, we feel some pride [illegible] Virginia character, and should regret to [illegible] man who had but for an hour worn the honors of the Old Dominion, debase himself as Mr. Southard has done—a man, who as Chief Magistrate, proclaimed in a message the right of instruction, and as a Senator [illegible] and denied it. Mr. Mangum's case, ho[illegible], was still more flagrant. He announced his intention of resigning to some of the members of the Senate.—He declared if Mr. Brown was elected as his colleague, it would be a sufficient indication of the will of his State, and he would abandon his seat. Mr. Brown was elected by a large majority, and Mr. Mangum held on. He then vowed, if instructed, he would repel the instruction by resignation—disdaining to give a vote against his own sense of right, at the bidding of his constituents. The instructions came. Mr. Mangum repelled them, indeed,—*but did not keep his word—he* [illegible] *seat.*

[illegible] the lowest stage of political debasement—principle and honor being alike sacri[illegible]. To this level Mr. Leigh will not de[illegible]. We, therefore, consider the announcement of the Whig [illegible] equivalent to a resignation on the part of Mr. [illegible]

MR. VAN BU[illegible] [illegible] we close, we will say one word t[illegible] of the Register respecting Mr. Van Buren. His friends in this State do not desire his nomination at the National Convention, unless it shall meet the approbation of a majority of the Republican delegates from other sections of the Union. They are willing at any moment to sacrifice all their desires of seeing him promoted to [illegible] station for which his eminent talents [illegible] political integrity, and his priva[illegible] fitted, if it is the [illegible] of the [illegible] that he [illegible] for su[illegible] best ca[illegible] the pri[illegible] Jacks[illegible] Van B[illegible] the support of their opp[illegible] election "will be the least of [illegible] stoop to the degrading business of [illegible] to foment local jealousies, that may operate to his advantage. Neither will they seek to make him the ral ying point of the bitter enemies of the Republican party, as has been done with that of Judge White during the late elections in Virginia. But they will let him stand or fall with the great principles of the democratic party. He would need no better passport to their displeasure and condemnation, than to vary in his stea[illegible] adherence to those principles which he [illegible] thus far signalized himself in supporting [illegible]fending.—*Mohawk* (N. Y.) *Courier.*

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, MAY [illegible]

Last night's mail brings the [illegible] of the election for State Senators in Rhode Island, as found in the following extracts:

From the Globe.

Rhode Island.—A postscript to the Newport Mercury states that the Committee of the Legislature made their report of the votes given in for General Officers, on Saturday [illegible] o'clock, and the result is as follows:

—For Governor Francis, Adm. 102 majority.
For Lieut. Governor Engs, Whig, 19 majority.

[illegible] Senators, Adm. elected. [illegible] Senators, Whigs, [illegible]

[illegible] Lowe 3724; [illegible] no choice.

[illegible] 7th Senator, 7651 votes, of which Jo[illegible] Spink had 3735; Wm. Brown 3868; scat. and no choice.

[illegible] 10th Senator, 7655 votes; of which Wm. Potter had 3746; Levi Eddy 3824; scat. 83, no choice.

The Secretary, Attorney General, and General Treasurer, [illegible] unanimously re-elected.

The Baltimore [illegible] Federal paper, gives the majorities of the Officers elected as follows:

"Francis, Governor,	Jackson	102
Engs, Lieut. Gov.	Whig	19
Almy, Senator,	Jackson	11
King,	Whig	26
Weeden,	Whig	17
Corey,	Jackson	4
Steere,	Whig	7
Dimon,	Whig	199

There are four vacancies in the Senate, which must remain so during the year, as there is no provision by law, to fill them. The Lieutenant Governor is ex-officio a Senator and consequently gives the Whigs a majority of three in the body.—This is a victory we did not expect, and we are therefore the more gratified at the result."

From the Globe.

Extract from a letter dated,

"NEWPORT, Thursday, May 7, 183[illegible] 11 [illegible]

"MESSRS. BLAIR & RIVES: [illegible] amidst of a revolution, bloodless [illegible] whether it will continue so is more than I can tell.

"Yesterday [illegible], according to usage, assembled here to organize our State government, and as both parties have claimed the election, the excitement had been such as to bring to us crowds from every town in our little State.

"The House of Representatives was yesterday organized by the election of Speaker and Clerk, the latter without opposition. Mr. Cranston, the Bank candidate, was elected Speaker, by a majority of three—he having 37 votes, and Mr. Sprague, the former Speaker, having 34 votes. In this vote, one of the Administration men, (Mr. Clarke of New Shoreham,) was absent, but arrived soon after the vote was declared; had he been here, the vote would have stood, 35 to 37, and this result by the recreant conduct of George D. Cross, elected by the friends of the Administration in the town of Westerly, had he voted as he pledged himself to vote, before he was elected, the parties in the House of Representatives would have stood 36 to 36.

"After the House was organized, the Co[illegible] Senate joined the House of Representatives for the purpose of receiving the votes [illegible] appointing a committee [illegible] selection of the [illegible] arose, which lasted [illegible] of ten was [illegible] each party. The [illegible] To that committee [illegible] of votes have been [illegible] but little progress in [illegible]

[illegible] our mistake [illegible] Virginian [illegible] Administration [illegible] the election; but [illegible] every case, "a Roland for [illegible]" meet them on all the ground [illegible] may take. They well know, with all their previous boasting, made to sustain their friends in Virginia, that according to the returns of votes, *all*, or *nearly* all, our candidates are elected. We shall not flinch or start back an inch, maugre all consequences, as we are determined not to be cheated out of our election. We have, as the old Senate hold their offices until the new Senate is elected, a majority of six on joint ballot, and when the two Houses join again, we intend to add another member to the counting committee; in the event of this, the majority of the House threaten to withdraw. If they do, we shall have a quorum of the Grand Committee left, and shall go on without them. I never knew a greater excitement than that which now here exists. [illegible] add more, as the boat is off."

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The following statement of the political complexion of the House of Representatives, as far as elections have taken place, [illegible] the New York Journal of Commerce. The Journal is [illegible] opposition paper, [illegible] over- [illegible] administration [illegible] House of Representatives of the 24th [illegible], as now constituted, i. e. so far as the [illegible] have yet taken place, is divided politically as follows:

	Anti-Jackson.	Jackson.	Doubtful.
[illegible]	2	1	0
[illegible]	0	3	[illegible]
[illegible]	5	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jersey,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania,	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
Ohio,	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
New York,	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
Massachusetts,	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
Delaware,	1	[illegible]	0
New Hampshire,	0	5	0
Connecticut,	[illegible]	6	0
Virginia,	5	16	0
	63	110	1
		63	
Jackson majority		47	

From the same districts in the last Congress were 86 Whigs and 88 Jackson men. Jackson majority 2. Jackson gain in the 24th Congress, thus far, as compared with the 23d, 45.

*One vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Wayne.—*Balt. Repub.*

From the Baltimore Gazette.

Improvements in Baltimore.—The increase in value of property in Baltimore within a few months past, has been greater than we ever recollect to have noticed within the same time.—Sales of houses and lots have been made in different sections of the city at an advance of twenty-five per cent upon the price asked last year, and the number of vacant lots which have been leased of late for improvement & at enchanted prices, evidence a state of improvement highly gratifying to our citizens. Several companies have been organised in New York and Boston with a view of purchasing property in Baltimore, & in some instances they have bought out whole blocks of buildings, which have given place to handsome warehouses, ornaments to the city, and promising a profitable investment to the purchasers. Some of our streets, which, a few years since, were considered suitable only for private residences, are now our most active places of business, and that trade which was confined to a comparatively small section, has diffused itself throughout the whole city.—The effect of these improvements have been to give constant employment to all kinds of laborers, and diffuse a general prosperity throughout our community.

MARTINSBURG, Va. May 9.

IMPORTED WOOL.

We observe by a letter from a large dealer in wool to a gentleman in this place, that large importations of wool are being made to N. Y. and Boston, and daily selling at auction. As [illegible] now grown in this country, is [illegible] for the home consumption, the necessary consequence of this surplus quantity, thrown into market, will be, to depress prices.—[illegible] operate so much against the growers of the article as against [illegible] of any advance in prices have [illegible], not by the grower, but by the speculator. So that the only effect will be to drive [illegible] speculation.

From the Baltimore American of Wednesday.

PRICE CURRENT.

GRAIN.—There has been very little Wheat at market. Yesterday a lot of prime Maryland red was sold at $1,35 per bushel, and a lot of fair good Maryland at $1,30. Two lots of Susquehanna red were sold yesterday, but the purchasers were unwilling to let the price be known. No white Wheat at market.

There was but little Corn offered yesterday and to-day. Sales of both White and Yellow, good lots, were made at 83 a 85 cents.

A lot of Susquehanna Rye was sold yesterday at 95 cents. We quote 90a95 cents as the fair price of good lots.

Sales of Virginia Oats at 40a43 cents, and in one or two instances a fraction higher was paid. A lot of Susquehanna was sold at 49 cents.

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE

N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets.

(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

Where have been sold

PRIZES—PRIZES—PRIZES!

in dollars millions of millions.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorised Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily, Tickets from one to ten dollars, Shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail, *post paid*, or otherwise enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be thankfully received, and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing. Please address

JOHN CLARK,

Old established Prize Vender, N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.

Baltimore, 1835.—may 16

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in all its varieties at the shop next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders in his line, with punctuality and dispatch.

Having served his time in one of the first establishments in Baltimore, and studied the art of Cutting to perfection, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may honor him with their patronage. He has made arrangements to receive the

FASHIONS

regularly, as they come out; and hopes from his untiring disposition to please, to merit and obtain a share of public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN SATTERFIELD.

may 16 tf (G)

Agricultural Notice.

THE [illegible] of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore will hold [illegible] at the residence of Samuel [illegible] WEDNESDAY, [illegible] of May, [illegible]

[illegible] N. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec.

[illegible]

[illegible] Notice.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the [illegible] Temperance Society will be held [illegible] M. E. Church in this town, on WEDNESDAY evening next, (20th inst.) at half past 7 o'clock.

The meeting will be addressed by the Agent of the State Temperance Society and others. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

N. G. SINGLETON, Sec.

may 16

N. B. The officers of the Temperance Societies in the county are requested to meet in the office of the Court of Appeals, on Monday 18th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. N. G. S.

WHEAT MACHINE.

THE subscriber has for sale one of Booth's Machines, which may be seen in Easton. It has been constructed particularly for breaking the straw for stock, so as to remedy the objection heretofore made against machines in that respect, and may be relied on.

N. GOLDSBOROUGH.

may 5 3t G

PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed at this Office.

THOMAS H. DAWSON & SON

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that they can now offer to their customers and the public, a full and complete assortment of fresh and genuine articles in their line, consisting of

Drugs, Medicines, and
Chemicals, of every kind now in use,
Perfumery, in great variety,
Confectionary, of various kinds,
Brushes, of nearly all sorts.

Also—White Lead, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Red and Yellow Ochre, Venitian Red, Verdigrise, Red Lead, Spermaceti, Linseed and Train Oils, Window Glass from 7 by 9 to 18 by 24, which they will cut to any size or pattern, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

Phisicians' prescriptions particularly attended to, and orders promptly executed.

may 9 oaw4t

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his Store House in Easton, he thinks, as good and handsome a choice of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and on as good terms as he has ever been able to offer them; he therefore invites his friend's and the public generally, to give him a call and see for themslves.

Easton, april 21

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILSON & TAYLOR

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have opened their usual supply of

SPRING GOODS,

to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

april 25 tf

P. F. THOMAS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed to the Office on Washington street, next door to the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas.

jan 3 tf

FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDGE

THE MARYLAND

WILL go to Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) & Easton on every Tuesday & Friday morning, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.

N. B.—All beggage at the owner's risk.

L. G. TAYLOR.

may 5

CASH.—A number of likely YOUNG NEGROES, of both sexes, between the ages of 12 and 30, slaves for life, and for whom good titles can be given, are wanted. For such the highest cash prices will be paid by the subscriber.

JAMES M. KNIGHT.

feb 7 tf

To our Friends and the Public.

THE public journals have, no doubt, already conveyed to you the disastrous intelligence of the total destruction by fire, on the morning of the 9th inst., between one and two o'clock, of the STEAM MILL, erected by us for the purpose of grinding *Tomsonian Medicines*. The Dyeing Establishment of Ward Sears, the Last Factory of the Messrs. Larrabee's and their Dwellings, shared a similar fate.

Amidst the havoc made by the devouring element, we have reason to rejoice that our *Medicine Depot*, in which the pulverised and compounded articles were kept, was a considerable distance from the scene of conflagration; consequently, we are still *in a condition to fill*, with promptitude, and upon our usual accommodating terms, any orders which our friends and a generous public may be pleased to forward; and the confidence we repose in the punctuality of our patrons affords us reasonable assurance, that, our establishment will have risen, *Phœnix-like, from its ashes*, and be in full operation, before our present supply shall have been exhausted.

We now have on hand, at wholesale and retail, the largest and most valuable collection of BOTANIC MEDICINES, in the U. States, comprising all the various compounds and crude articles recommended by Samuel Thomson.

WARD SEARS & CO.
S. East corner of water and Calvert streets, Baltimore.

Also, Dr. Samuel Thomson's Family Rights and Guide to Health, Doct. Robinson's Lectures on the Thomsonian System, and the Thomsonian Recorder.

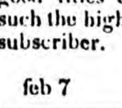
WARD SEARS, Agent
For Dr. S. Thomson.

may 5 4w

The Times Centreville, Gazette, and Whig Easton, Advocate Denton, Herald Princess Ann, Chronicle Cambridge, and Borderer Snow Hill, will copy the above once a week for 4 weeks, and forward a paper and bill to the advertisers in Balt.

A Valuable House and Lot FOR SALE.

BY virtue of an authority contained in the testament and last will of the late Dr. Ennalls Martin, the subscriber, as Executor thereof, will offer at public sale, on TUESDAY, the ninth day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, all that



HOUSE AND LOT,

and Premises, situate, lying and being on the east side of Washington street, in the town of Easton, on which the said Dr. E. Martin resided in his life-time. As a comfortable private residence, this property is one of the most desirable situations in the town. It will be sold on a credit of twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds for the payment of the purchase-money, with such security or securities as the subscriber may require. On the ratification of the said sale by the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, and on the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon, a full and complete title will be executed by the subscriber to the purchaser or purchasers, their heirs and assigns, free and clear of all incumbrances whatsoever. Possession of the above property will be given on the first day of January next.

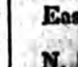
JAS. G. MARTIN, Ex'r.
of Dr. E. Martin, dec'd.

april 28 wts

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the High court of Chancery, the undersigned trustee will expose to sale at auction, on the premises, on Saturday, the 23d day of May next, at 12 o'clock, M.,

That valuable Farm whereupon the late James Haslett, died, seized, known as Drum Point Farm, lying and being in Calvert county, and bordering on the Chesapeake bay and Patuxent river. This farm contains two hundred and seventy acres of land, more or less, of which about one half is covered with valuable wood and timber; the other half is cleared, is in good condition, and well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, rye, corn tobacco. The beach contains an abundant supply of sea oar, with which the land may be fertilized. The



improvements consist of a two story frame dwelling house; in good repair, with two rooms on a floor; kitchen, stables, smoke house, corn and tobacco houses, &c. and at the extreme end of the Point an excellent store house, at which an extensive and profitable business may be conducted. There is a good apple orchard and a quantity of peach and other fruit trees. There is also a large pond of oysters of the finest quality. The scite of the dwelling affords a beautiful prospect, and commands a full view of vessels passing up and down the bay, and there is almost daily communication with the city of Baltimore by steamboats and other vssels.

The terms prescribed by the decree are—that the purchaser shall pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal instalments at six and at twelve months, with interest from the day of sale; the two lasts payments to be secured by bonds or notes, with security, to be approved by the trustee.

GEO. GORDON BELT,

april 18 ts Trustee.

The Easton Whig and Annapolis Gazette will copy the above.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SPENCER & WILLIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will please make immediate payment to C. F. Willis, who is authorised to settle the same.

SAM'L. W. SPENCER,
C. F. WILLIS.

Easton, April 24th, 1835—april 25 tf

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by

SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

Emporium of Fashion.

MRS. RIDGAWAY,

PRESENTS her grateful acknowledgments to the ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for the very liberal encouragement she has received, since she commenced business in Easton. She has just returned from the city with the

SPRING FASHIONS

in Millinery and Mantua-Making in all their varieties.

While in the city she took much pains to make herself perfectly acquainted with the newest and most approved style of making, trimming, and dressing bonnets, and flatters herself that she will be able to render satisfaction, not only in the style of her new work, but in altering and dressing such articles as may be submitted to her skill.

She will be ready on Thursday next, the 23d inst. to exhibit the Spring Fashions in all their beautiful varieties, and begs the ladies to call and view her selections. Her knowledge of the business, with the aid she has obtained from the city Milliners induces her to say, that any article in her line can be furnished by her, equal to any thing which can be had in the cities.

april 21 3w

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the subscriber's farm (in Queen Anne county) about the first of April last, seven head of Sheep. They are marked with a crop off and two slits in the right ear, and have four Lambs. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JAMES G. ELLIOTT.
Rebecca's Garden, Talbot county.

may 12 3t

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

HAS just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening a handsome assortment of

SADDLERY,

Selected with great care from the most recent importations, consisting in part of the following articles, to wit:
Hard Solder Bitts and Stirrups,
English Bridle Leathers,
Gig, Twig, and Shay Whips, foreign and domestic,
Iron Traces, Plough Bitts,
Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Horse Nets, &c. together with every variety of article generally kept in Saddlery Establishments.

april 28 tf

SPLENDID LAMPS,

CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, &c.

THE subscriber has opened a most splendid assortment of Lamps, Cutlery, Britania and Glassware, which he has just received direct from England. The lamps are of new patterns, and of elegant appearance. The Cutlery is very superior, and the Britania and Glassware such as cannot fail to please, both with regard to shape, quality, and beauty of finish. Among the latter are a number of Finger Bowls, of various colors—a new article and very beautiful. The addition of the above to his present stock makes his assortment very complete, and he is now prepared to fill orders with punctuality and despatch, and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, at his store in the Bazaar, Harrison street.

He would also respectfully inform the public that his extensive

CHAIR FACTORY,

recently destroyed by fire, has been rebuilt, and is now again in full operation. He will thankfully receive orders [illegible], either for [illegible] exportation.

JACOB DALEY.

may 12 3t

The Frederick Herald, Hagerstown Courier & Enquirer, Norfolk Beacon, Annapolis Republican, Easton Whig, and National Intelligencer, Washington, will publish the above to amount of one dollar each, and charge this office.

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neall, with instructions to close every account without exception. Those persons therefore who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call on Jos. K. Neall, who has my books, at the office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. and who has my express orders to settle up my accounts by the first day of May next, otherwise all that remain unsettled on that day will be placed in the hands of an officer.

I still have and intend constantly to keep a large supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and materials for manufacturing, of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally.

PETER TARR.

feb 3 tf (G)

PAINTING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has two good plain House painters, which he would be glad to find employment for, either in the town or country, at one dollar per day.

Signs,
Odd Fellows' Aprons and Banners,
Imitations of [illegible] Marble,
Chairs, [illegible]

neatly [illegible] at the subscriber's shop, opposite McNeal & Robinson's [illegible] Store.

—ALSO—

Portraits, and
Family Groups, in [illegible]
Life Sizes,

on moderate terms, [illegible] painting well executed. [illegible] be seen at his residence [illegible] he can provide a room [illegible] and Gentlemen living in the country [illegible] waited on, if preferring it. [illegible] licits patronage.

EDWD. [illegible]

april 21 3w

Collector's Notice.

A[LL] persons indebted for county [illegible] the year 1834, will please take [notice] that [illegible] due, and the time [illegible] by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector
of Talbot county

sept 9

NOTICE.

The Commissioners for Talbot county will sit in their office in the Court-house every Tuesday and Saturday for four successive weeks, commencing on Tuesday the 21st inst., to hear appeals. All persons having claims against Talbot county, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof on or before the 14th day of July next, as the levy will be closed on that day. Per order,

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
to the Commissioners for T. C.

april 21

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties, at the old stand on Washington street, next door to Ozment & Shannahan's Cabinent Maker's Shop. He has employed an

Experienced Workman,

from Baltimore, who makes "auld things a'maist as guid as new," and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount.

Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, coon, rabbit, mink, and otter skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore. ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.

jan 10 tf

CLOCK & WATCH

MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that *he has just received an additional supply of*

MATERIALS

in his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment [illegible] complete, all of which he is [illegible] manufacture at the shortest notice [illegible] *reasonable terms.* The [illegible] himself from his experience in [illegible] ness, and his assiduous attention to the same, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial. He has also on hand,

New Watches,
Watch Chains and Keys,
Silver Thimbles,
Silver Ever Pointed Pencils,
Razors, and Razor Straps,
Shaving and Tooth Brushes,
Penknives, Scissors,

and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for CASH, or in exchange for old gold and silver. The subscriber returns his many thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and still hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a share of the public patronage.

The public's humble servant,

JAMES BENNY.

april 28 3w G

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their entire supply of

SPRING GOODS,

which added to their former stock, makes their assortment very complete. They respectfully invite their friends and the public to give them a call.

april 28 4t

[illegible] WHEEL-WRIGHTING & BLACKSMITHING.

[illegible] for the very liberal [illegible] has met with in [illegible] respectfully inform his [illegible] the public generally that he has [illegible] will carry on [illegible] of Mr. [illegible], whom he has [illegible] the Blacksmithing [illegible] Cart-wheel, Plough and [illegible] at the stand on Dover [illegible] occupied by Mr. Dodd, and [illegible] immediately adjoining and built for the purpose, opposite the Lumber Yard of Sam'l. Mackey, Esq. Mr. Griffith, who [illegible] foreman at the Wheel Wrighting [illegible] in his old shop [illegible] Washington [illegible] near the Coach S[illegible] to receive orders [illegible] commodation of [illegible] his new stand is.

Mr. Dodd, will rec[illegible] given to the subscrib[illegible]

He has and intends k[illegible] and general assortment of the very

BEST MATERIALS,

in his line, and is prepared to manufacture them at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms.

He intends keeping on hand a few Carts, ready made, and a variety of Wheels, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Cart and Plough Hames; also Axes, Grubbing-hoes, Mattocks, Dung and [illegible] Forks, Iron We[illegible] &c. &c. and all ki[illegible] as heretofore by [illegible] be disposed of [illegible] guaranteed [illegible] credit to punctual customers.

[illegible] FIRBANKS.
(Geo3w)

[illegible] ARRETT,

TAVERN KEEPER,

EASTON, MD.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on W[illegible] street, *opposite the office* of Samuel [illegible] Esq. where he is prepared [illegible] travellers and others who [illegible] patronize his establishment.—[illegible] the choicest liquors and [illegible] provision the market [illegible] in good order and [illegible] He has in his [illegible] sures the [illegible] his part to give general [illegible]

feb 3 tf

N. B. S.B. will [illegible] market prices for T[illegible] Wild Ducks.

THE FARMER'S & [illegible]

RETREAT.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up the above named house, formerly occupied by Henry Clift, in the most pleasant, fashionable, and central part of the town of Easton, where he will at all times be found ready to wait on all those who may think proper to give him a call.

His table will be supplied with the best fare which the market will afford, and his bar furnished with the choicest liquors. His knowledge of the business together with [illegible] extensive acquaintance induce him to [illegible] will be sustained by a generous public.

The public's obedient servant,

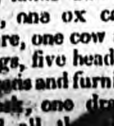
CALEB [illegible]

N. B. Private parties can at [illegible] commodated with private apartments [illegible] tentive servants; and he [illegible] times while in their season [illegible] Wild Ducks, &c. &c.

may 2 tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber [illegible] the first of April, open a house of public entertainment at that long [illegible] tavern house, the property of John [illegible], Esq. in the town of Easton, known by the name of the



UNION TAVERN.

He pledges himself to keep the best table the market will afford, good beds, and careful ostlers, and to bestow all the attention he is capable for the comfort and happiness of those [illegible] him with a call. From his [illegible] in that line of business for many [illegible] disposition to please, he [illegible] those who may be good enough [illegible] a trial will become his patrons.

[illegible] JAH McDOWELL.

[illegible] ABLE'S [illegible]

By virtue of three writs of [illegible], at the suit of [illegible] against Mason Shehan, will be [illegible] to the highest bidder, for cash, [illegible] the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. on MONDAY, the 18th day of May next, at the residence of said Shehan, the following goods and chattels, lands and tenements, viz: One yoke of oxen, one ox cart, one brown horse, one gray mare, one cow and two heifers, six shoats, seven pigs, five head of sheep, three feather beds, bedsteads and furniture, six windsor chairs, one desk, one drag harrow, one small harrow, and all the [illegible] claim, either at law or in [illegible] Shehan, to the farm [illegible] sides, supposed to con[illegible] acres of land, and all [illegible] of said Shehan, to the [illegible] Henry Morgan, be it [illegible] or name it may. The [illegible] goods and chattels, lands and tenements, seized and taken the property of Mason Shehan, and will be sold to satisfy the said three writs of fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

SAML. SATTERFIELD,
Constable.

april 28 ts

NOTICE.

[illegible] having left [illegible] cause or [illegible] persons from [illegible] will pay no debts [illegible]

[illegible] HAWK.

may 12 [illegible]

MAR[illegible]AND, Sct.

At a session [illegible] Maryland, be[illegible] napolis on the [illegible] the twenty-ni[illegible] Year of our L[illegible] and thirty-fou[illegible] of March one [illegible] thirty-five His E[illegible] Esq. Governor, an[illegible] lowing law was enacted, to [illegible]

No. 304.

An Act relating to the Public Roads in Talbot county.

WHEREAS, the present mode of keeping in [illegible] public [illegible] in Talbot county is [illegible] imperfect, There-[illegible] *the General As-*[illegible] the Commissioners [illegible] majority of them, be, [illegible] authorised and required to [illegible] first Monday of April, [illegible] the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and on the same day in every year thereafter, at the Court House in said county, and when so met together, the said Commissioners or a majority of them, shall, and they are hereby authorised (if not already done to their satisfaction,) to describe, ascertain, and distinctly record, in a well bound book, to be provided if necessary for that purpose, the several respect-[illegible] public highways in said county, [illegible] and appoint capable [illegible] judi-[illegible] supervisors of the [illegible] and [illegible] roads aforesaid, accord[illegible] the number [illegible] division of the said [illegible] tricts, as to the said Commi[illegible] pear meet and proper; not to [illegible] supervisor more than eight [illegible]

SEC. 2. *And be it enact*[illegible] such appointment of superv[illegible] shall be the duty of the Cle[illegible] sioners for said county within [illegible] such appointment, to issue a war[illegible] person so appointed, and deliver [illegible] to the Sheriff of the county aforesaid, to [illegible] by him delivered within twenty days to the [illegible]son so appointed or left at his place of residence under the penalty of ten dollars, current money, for every neglect by the Sheriff or Clerk aforesaid respectively.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted,* That any person appointed supervisor of the roads in virtue of this act, and refusing to serve as such or to comply with the requisites there[illegible] for a reasonable excuse, shall forfe[illegible] sum of ten dollars, current mone[illegible] ered in the name of the State, [illegible] of the Peace of said count[illegible] be ordered by the Commissio[illegible] of them, at the first m[illegible] refusal, and when recov[illegible] applied towards defra[illegible] *Provided,* that ne[illegible] pelled to act as su-[illegible] year in every three [illegible] ment.

[illegible] *And be it enacted,* That if any per-[illegible] supervisor in pursuance of this [illegible] to act as such, remove out of [illegible] become disqualified, or die, it shall [illegible] lawful for the said Commissioners o[illegible] of them to supply at any time any such vacancy so happening, by the appointment of another suitable person to act as supervisor under the same penalties and regulations as if he had been appointed at the regular meeting of the said Commissioners, on the first Monday of April in each and every year, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Commissioners to issue a warrant to such person so appointed, and the Sheriff of said county to deliver the same under the same penalties prescribed in the second section of this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners for said county on the first Monday of April in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and in each and every year thereafter, at such time as they shall meet for the purpose of making the annual levy [illegible] county, to levy and assess upon the [illegible] property of said county such sum of [illegible] their judgment and discretion they [illegible] under the provisions of this [illegible] the expenses for the repair of the [illegible] said county, to be collected as [illegible], and to be paid under [illegible] missioners to such per-[illegible] respective claims al-[illegible]

[illegible] That it shall be the [illegible] to call upon all the taxable [illegible] section of the road and none other, exc[illegible]reinafter provided, at least two days before he [illegible] working said roads, exclusive of the day of notice and the day of meeting and notify them of his intention, and the time and place of meeting to work said roads, what utensils & implements to bring, with carts and teams if necessary, and when so notified, it shall be the duty of said taxable inhabitants to furnish one half of the able bodied hands of color, if required except in time of wheat harvest, not under eighteen nor over forty-five years of age, and also such utensils and implem[illegible] carts and teams as may be required by sa[illegible] perviso[illegible] the party called on have or [illegible] them, and [illegible] of default on the part [illegible] taxable inha[illegible] proportion of [illegible] necessary ut[illegible] upon agreeably t[illegible] the said Super[illegible] authorised [illegible] persons, not [illegible] deem requisite for the r[illegible] within [illegible] bodied person [illegible] nor over forty-fi[illegible] me as hereinafte[illegible] tion of this act, Pro[illegible] not lawful for any [illegible]visor appointed under this act, to employ more than one half of his own able bodied hands of color at any one time, nor at any other time, than when he calls on the taxable inhabitants of his section as herein before directed except to rep[illegible] broken bridges or remove temporary obstructions in or across said roads.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted,* That for the purpose of [illegible] and establishing the wages of [illegible] teams employed in the re-[illegible] the following rate of [illegible] to wit: for every able [illegible] eighteen or over forty-[illegible] by a taxable inhabi-[illegible] pervisor he shall be [illegible] of fifty cents current [illegible] per day, [illegible] every cart and team employed in hawling dirt, timber, or other materials necessary for the repair of the public roads, the sum of one dollar current [illegible] per day, and that supervisor shall rec[illegible] for his services the sum of fifteen do[illegible] per annum.

SEC. 8. *And be it* [illegible] That if any of the supervisors [illegible] in virtue of this act shall not su[illegible] clear, or cause to be cleared, an[illegible] repaired the public roads within his [illegible] or other o[illegible] of the said [illegible] carriages, carts, wag[illegible] ter for more [illegible] pervisor h[illegible] time of wheat h[illegible] to all dead trees so [illegible] said road, whose limbs overhang and may by falling injure travellers, or to lop or cut off any limbs or branches of trees hanging or projecting over said roads within fifteen feet above the surface thereof, or shall suffer any of the bridges or causeways of said County to be out of repair except frame bridges exceeding fifteen feet from abutment to abutment, or shall proceed to employ other hands except those of the taxable inhabitants of his section without first giving the notice as herein before specified, to such taxable inhabitants, or shall charge said county in a larger sum for any labor by him procured for the repair of said roads, than he shall actually and bona fide have paid for the same, or shall in any wise fail to perform the duty of supervisor under this act he shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars current money for every such offence to be recovered by bill of indictment, before the Court of Talbot county and applied to defray the charges and expenses of said county.

SEC. 9. *And be it enacted,* That it shall and may be lawful for the several and respective supervisors of the said roads and they are hereby authorised and empowered as often as shall be necessary to dig, take and remove any stones gravel or earth from any lane adjoining the public roads and for the repair of which the same be necessary; and for the making or repairing of bridges over the heads of creeks, branches, swamps, or other low and miry places through or over which the same may pass, to cut down any tree or trees (fruit or ornamental trees excepted) standing or growing on any of the lands [illegible] to such place where bridges may be [illegible]cessary as aforesaid, and the same to maul, s[illegible] and carry away and to apply [illegible] the mauling, or repairing, or [illegible] of said bridges, or for the purposes necessary for the repairs of the public roads aforesaid, [illegible] always that it shall not be lawful for any supervisor to enter into any inclosure [illegible] purpose of obtaining any stones, [illegible] earth, or timber for the purposes aforesaid without the consent of the owner or owners thereof, or if the owner or owners thereof be a minor or minors without the consent of his, her, or their guardian or guardians as the case may be; and it shall be the duty of each supervisor, to make a return upon oath of the timber taken by him for the use of the said roads, and a list of the persons to whom it belonged, with [illegible] estimate of the value thereof which shall be levied on the assessable property of said county for the use of the person to whom it belonged and to be collected as other county charges are.

SEC. 10. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be, and is hereby made the duty of the several supervisors of the said county to, render annually upon oath to the said Commissioners a true account of all works done upon said roads whether the same was done by the hands of taxable inhabitants furnished at the request of the supervisors, or whether the same was done by hands procured by himself upon default of the taxable inhabitants of his section, to furnish the same when so required under the provisions of this act, and the said Commissioners are thereupon required to allow and place to the credit in the county charges of each taxable inhabitant who shall appear by said return to have furnished hands agreeably to the requisitions of the said supervisors for the repair of the public roads, the several sums to which they shall be entitled under the provisions of this act, and also to pay over to each of the said supervisors such sum or sums as may appear from their several returns to be necessary for the payment of such persons as they, the said supervisors, may have employed to supply the deficiency of labour occasioned by the failure of the taxable inhabitants to furnish hands when called upon by such supervisors as herein before provided for.

SEC. 11. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of said county and they are hereby directed to cause to be kept in good repair, the frame bridges of the county exceeding fifteen feet from abutment to abutment, by employing suitable persons to make said repairs when necessary and they are hereby authorized to levy upon the assessable property of said county a sum of money sufficient to defray the expenses of the same, *Provided* they do not exceed the sum of two hundred dollars in any one year.

SEC. 12. *And be it enacted,* That if any supervisor appointed in virtue of this act shall neglect or refuse to render a true account of all work done upon the public road within his section, and of all timber furnished under his orders, whereby the parties laboring or furnishing timber under his order shall not be credited in their county taxes for their services thus rendered, the said supervisor so neglecting or refusing shall become responsible to the party or parties aggrieved for the whole amount omitted to be returned by the said supervisor to the Commissioners, to be by them recovered as small debts are now recoverable; but may, if paid by the said supervisor [illegible] levied [illegible] his favor the following year exclu[illegible] of all costs, and whereas there are many [illegible] free negroes and mulattoes residing in the said county who [illegible] pay taxes nor perform militia duties, [illegible] it being reasonable they should contribute [illegible] towards repairing the public roads [illegible] and advantage [illegible]

SEC. [illegible] That it shall and may be lawful for any supervisor in said county [illegible] of road any free negro [illegible] to call on each of them [illegible] nor over forty-five [illegible] all such as are employ-[illegible] taxable inhabitant) to la-[illegible] public road, *Provided* that [illegible] lawful for any supervisor to call [illegible] mulattoe to labor [illegible] in any one year.

[illegible] *it enacted,* That if any free [illegible] called on by a supervisor in virtue [illegible] shall refuse or neglect to attend at the [illegible] place appointed by such supervisor [illegible] attending shall neglect to perform the [illegible] him the same being reasonable [illegible] or mulattoe so neglecting or refusing, shall pay a fine not exceeding fifty cents to be recovered at the instance of such supervisor in the name of State before a Justice of the peace and to be paid over by the said supervisor to the Commissioners for the county to be by them applied for defraying the expenses of keeping in repair the Public Roads of said county.

SEC. 15. *And be it enacted,* That from and after the first Monday in April next, all and every act or acts of Assembly inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this act so far as relates to Talbot county, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 16. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners for Talbot county and they are hereby required to cause to be published in each of the newspapers of the town of Easton for four weeks successively a copy of this act, and also to cause their Clerk to furnish a copy thereof to each supervisor of the public roads appointed in virtue of said act.

By the House of Delegates, March 21st, 1835.

This engrossed bill the original of which passed this House March 20th, 1835, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
G. G. BREWER, Clk.

By the Senate, March 21st, 1835.

This engrossed bill the original of which pased the Senate, March 20th, 1835, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.
JAMES THOMAS, [SEAL.]

MARYLAND, Sct.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and true copy taken from the original engrossed bill, deposited in a[illegible] to the office of the Court of Appea[illegible] Western Shore of said State.

In testimony whereof [illegible] hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of the said Court of Appeals, this fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

L.S.

JOHN JOHNSON, Clerk
Court of Appeals, W. S.

april 21 4w

PAGE'S HOTEL,

BALTIMORE.

THIS is a new and superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city. It has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson, Esq. Robt. Oliver, Esq. Messrs. John Donnell & Sons, and Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making it a first rate and Fashionable house of entertainment. It will be called PAGE'S HOTEL, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, and will be conducted by the subscriber in such manner as shall make it for comfort, respectability, &c. &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States.

J. H. PAGE.

Baltimore,—dec 2 6m

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN CENTREVILLE & EASTON.

THE MAIL STAGE leaves Easton for Centreville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrives at Centreville about half past 5. Returning, leaves Centreville at 9 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton about half past 12 M.

Fare from Easton to Centreville, $1.50
" " Easton to Wye Mills, 1,00
" " Wye Mills to Centreville, 50

All Baggage at the risk of the owners.
Easton, April 4, 1835.

$50 *REWARD.*

SOME villain or villains on the night of Saturday the 4th instant, seized on a large new Batteau of the subscribers at Miles River Ferry, and cut her all to pieces and set the fragments adrift; we will give the above reward for such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of said person or persons who committed this unheard of and outrageous act.

WM TOWNSEND, &
J. STEWARD.

april 21

PROSPECTUS
OF THE

EXTRA GLOBE.

THE undersigned propose to issue the first number of a new series of the Extra Globe, on Monday the 25th of May next, and to publish it weekly for six months, making twenty-six numbers; the last to contain an Index to the whole. It will be printed upon fine double-royal paper, made up in quarto form, like the Extra and Congressional Globes published by us last year. The 26 numbers will make 416 quarto royal pages.

It will contain the principal original articles of the Daily and Semi-Weekly Globes, notices of the public meetings, the elections, and public proceedings in every State in the Union, in relation to the canvass for the next Presidency—a contest which the indications of the present year will go far to decide.

The first number will contain the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the 20th of next month. An excellent Reporter has already been engaged to report the proceedings of the Convention, and the Speeches which may be made on the occasion.

We request the favor of those friends to whom this Prospectus may be sent, to circulate it, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers. A copy of the work will be sent to the newspapers that copy this Prospectus.

Subscribers should forward their names in time to reach us before the 25th May. If they do not, we may not be able to furnish them with all the numbers; because the work is put at so low a price, that we cannot afford to reprint any numbers that may be exhausted.

TERMS.

One dollar per copy, in advance.

Eleven copies will be furnished for ten dollars; twenty-two copies for twenty dollars, and so on in proportion.

The price of this paper is so low, that we cannot afford to open accounts with those who subscribe for it. Therefore, no attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington, April 8, 1835.—apl 18

The Philadelphia Journal, and Literary Gazette.

A weekly newspaper, containing EIGHT large imperial pages, at the unprecedented low rate of TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance—TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS at the end of six months, or THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year.

The Journal will be devoted to Literature, Science, The Arts, and General News; embracing also Original Tales, Essays and Poetry, written spirited in style, together with choice selections from the most able foreign and American periodicals.

Any person who will procure FIVE yearly subscribers, and become responsible for the money, will be entitled to a copy gratis.

Agents will be allowed a discount of ten per cent, on all subscribers they obtain, by remitting or becoming responsible for the money.

☞Companies of five persons, by paying $5 00 in advance, will be entitled to subscribe for six months; a single individual, for the same length of time will be charged $1 25.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, while the subscriber is in arrears.

Letters on business must invariably be addressed to the publishers, WM. SLOANAKER & Co., No. 374 Market street, (Girard Row) and unless containing remittances, *post paid.*

☞Editors throughout the country, who publish our prospectus, and send it to us marked, will be entitled to an exchange for one year.

may 5

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS

MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgements to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a plater's shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

With a large and extensive assortment of

MATERIALS,

embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carryalls,

or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GIGS, new and second hand,

of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of Steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of Silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.

The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting.

They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons.

A. & H.

Jan 20 tf

The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above.

JOHN W. MILLIS,

COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKER,

MOST RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore with

A FIRST RATE ASSORTMENT OF THE

BEST MATERIALS

in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner and at the shortest possible notice. By the assistance of some experienced workmen and his own attention to business, he feels satisfied that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. His shop is on Washington street near the Tan Yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman & Co. and immediately fronting the Bay Side road.

He pledges himself that no exertions will be wanting on his part to render his work equal to any manufactured on the Eastern Shore in point of style and durability.

All kinds of repairs done at the shortest possible notice and on accommodating terms. Old Gigs taken in exchange for work of any kind, or in payment of debts due the subscriber; or, he will give fair prices in cash for such as will bear repairing.

april 7 eo3w (G)

P. S. He feels called on to say to his customers that his absence from his shop during the winter was owing to circumstances beyond his control, but he has surmounted them all, and is permanently fixed with a determination to fill up the vacant space his absence caused for the time in his business.

☞The subscriber wishes to obtain a BODY MAKER. Constant employment and the highest cash price will be given.

J. W. M.

NOTICE.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and the public generally that he has on hand a quantity of

GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES,

CONSISTING OF IN PART AS FOLLOWS: VIZ

Gentlemen's fine Monroes.
Do do Shoes.
Women's Boots and Shoes.
Children's Shoes, cut different fashions.
Some good strong Coarse Shoes.

He is constantly making up work of all kinds adapted to the season, which he is determined to sell low for cash, bacon, hides, or tan-bark, provided the articles of trade are delivered at the time of making the purchase.

Those wishing to purchase on such terms will please call at his shop between McNeal and Robinson's Grocery, and Mrs. Gibbs's Millinery and Fancy Store, and directly opposite Ozmon & Shannahan's Cabinet Shop, where he may be found always ready to wait on those who may please to give him a call.

The public's humble serv't.
SOLOMON MERRICK.

april 4 tf

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either on executions or officer's fees, are informed that if speedy payment is not made, he will proceed according to law without respect to persons. He hopes this notice will be punctually attended to, otherwise he is determined to be punctual in executing to the utmost rigor of the law, all persons who are delinquent. Other notices have not been attended to, but this shall be.

JOS: GRAHAM, Shff.

march 21 tf

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP

THOMAS HAYWARD,

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords.

☞Passage $1,00; and 25 cents for each meal.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscribers residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

Thankful, for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a [illegible]

The public['s] [illegible]

feb 10 tf

N. B. Orders [illegible] will be accompanied [illegible] not handed to the subscriber [illegible] will be received at the Drug [illegible] Thos. H. Dawson & Son, where [illegible] ber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock [illegible] nesday morning. This request [illegible] in order that the subscriber may be punctual to his hour of sailing.

Persons indebted to the subscriber [illegible] requested to settle by the last day of April, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer, as it is not convenient for me to give that personal attention I have hitherto done, being much absent from the county.

S. H. B.

Easton and Baltimore Packet

SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

ROBSON LEONARD—*Master.*

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore on the 22d of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and continue to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar—and twenty-five cents for each meal. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson & Son, or with Robt. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obd't serv't.
J. E. LEONARD.

feb 17 tf

REMOVAL

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HATS,

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and [illegible]ity generally, to any manufactured in the state, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the HIGHE[illegible] CASH *prices.*

ENN[illegible]LLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 10

A CA[illegible]

A. WOOLFOLK [illegible] form the owners of negroes [illegible] land, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that [illegible] dead, as has been artfully represented [illegible] ponents, but that he still lives, to give [illegible] the highest prices for their [illegible] having Negroes [illegible] give him a chance [illegible] more, and where [illegible] paid to their w[illegible]

N. B. All [illegible] former Adver[illegible] ve, and discontin[illegible] 9.

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at SINNERS' HOTEL, Water street, at which place the subscribers can be found, or at their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Missionary Church—the house is white.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.
Baltimore.

may29

WAS committed to the Jail of T[illegible] county on the 26th March inst., [illegible] William H. Hayward, Esq. a Justice of [illegible] Peace in and for Talbot county, a negro man who calls himself OXFORD ENNALL[illegible], says he is free, but did belong to Deborah M'Laughlin, of Anne Arundel county. Said negro is about 60 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high; had on when committed a blue cloth coat, blue pantaloons, course shoes, old fur hat, and a blue camlet great coat. The owner, if any, of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

JO. GRAHAM, Sh'ff.
of Talbot county.

☞The Baltimore Republican, and Maryland Gazette, will copy the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their account to this office.

march 31

MARYLAND ECLIPSE

The Thorough-bred Horse,

MARYLAND ECLIPSE.

WILL be on his stand in Centreville on Monday the 30th of March inst. and will return to Easton on Saturday the 5th of April next, where he will remain a week. He will then be at Centreville and Easton a week alternately during the season.

In addition to the running stock of Maryland Eclipse, formerly noticed, he is the sire of Fanny Richards, a successful racer in South Carolina and Georgia, beating [illegible] horse Her Cline, in [illegible] heats, three miles and repe[illegible] of [illegible] Maid of the Neck, [illegible] the Easton [illegible] others, the [illegible] Valentine, [illegible] and terms [illegible]

[illegible]ELL.

[illegible] Centreville Times will copy the above.

The Thorough-bred Race Ho[rse]

UPTON,

SIX YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING,

WILL make a [illegible] season at the same stands,—terms $8 and $12. For his pedigree in full, [illegible] ordinary performance as a three year old, running his mile in 1m. 53½s., 1m. 52s., 1m. 53s., 1m. 57s., 1m. 56s. against aged horses, at Lancaster, Pa. (run as [illegible] Selden's b. c.) See Am. Turf Register [and] Sporting Magazine, vol. 6, no. 6—vol. 5, [illegible] no. 9, (cover) v. 2, p. 252—v. 4, 151 and 344, &c.

E. N. HAMBLETON,
T. TILGHMAN,

jan 31 tf

The Celebrated Horse

IVANHOE,

WILL be let to mares this season at four dollars the Spring's chance, two dollars the single leap, and seven dollars to [illegible] foal. Season to com[illegible] day the 7th April, [illegible] Wednesday the 8th, at [illegible] Neck, on Frid[illegible] St. Michaels [illegible] be at the above stands [illegible] days once in two weeks through[illegible]

IVANHOE was sired by [illegible] of Mr. Hambleton [illegible] mare, is seven ye[illegible] remarkably sure foal getter, [illegible] bear a comparison with [illegible] the county (of the [illegible])

FAYETTE GIBSON,
HENRY PRICE.

Talbot co. April 4th, 1835. tf

The Celebrated Hunting Horse,

GRAY MESSENGER,

FROM THE CITY OF WILMINGTON, DEL.

WILL stand for Mares this season at Centreville, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, commencing the 25th March, ult. He will stand at Easton on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday following, and at the Trappe on Friday and Saturday following, and at St. Michaels on Monday and Tuesday following, and will be at each of the above stands on the above days, every other week throughout the season, ending on the 4th of July next.

[illegible] Messenger is in first rate condition and is ready to serve mares on the following reduced [illegible] single service, [illegible] the season [illegible] the first of October [illegible] but six [illegible] be taken if paid by the [illegible] his term of service [illegible] a mare with foal, pay[illegible] March, 1836, or as soon as she is ascertained to be in foal, but ten dollars will be taken if, paid by the first of December next, and 25 cents to the groom, cash, for each mare. All persons putting mares to Gray Messenger to insure with foal and parting with them before it is ascertained whether they are with foal or not, must pay for the season.

Gray Messenger is a handsome gray, full sixteen and a half hands high, well proportioned, was got by Mr. Cooper's full-bred horse Messenger, of Pennsylvania, his grand sire was the noted imported horse Messenger, by Mr. Benger, in the year 1791, and landed at New York, his dam by Paymaster, his grand dam by the old independent horse Arabian. The Messenger stock for harness, saddle, fast trotters, long life, easy keeping and durability, stands unrivalled. This horse is allowed by good judges to be a first rate harness horse, perfectly gentle, and has fine action, and good bottom. His colts are highly approved by competent judges. It is unnecessary to say more, [illegible] will show for himself. He stands will [illegible] stable of Mr. Wm. Sim[illegible] in Centreville, [illegible] subscriber's stable [illegible] Easton [illegible] Dellahay's stable [illegible] Trappe, [illegible] W. Fairbanks's st[illegible] St. Michaels. The above named gen[illegible] will receive the names of all person[illegible] [m]ares to Gray Messenger.

RICHARD C. [illegible]

March 25th, 1835—april 11

N. B. The subscriber wishes to [illegible] small quantity of good oats and corn [illegible] good [illegible] for which he would pay [illegible] C. L.

Comm[illegible] Bank

[illegible] meeting [illegible] will be held at [illegible] of Baltimore on Mon[illegible] June next, at 11 o'clock for the purpose of taking into consideration the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session 1834, entitled "an act to extend the charter of the several Banks in the city of Baltimore" and determining on the propriety of authorising the President and Directors by resolution to accede to the terms of said act and declare their acceptance thereof.—By order.

GEO. T. DUNBAR, Cash'r.

tm

[illegible] The Easton Whig and Frederick Herald [illegible] insert the above and charge this o[illegible]

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES. "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE." VOL. I.---No. 38.

EASTON, MARYLAND. SEMI-WEEKLY. TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1835.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,
Printed and published by
RICHARD SPENCER,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

The semi-weekly, printed and published every Tuesday and Saturday morning, at four dollars per annum; if paid in advance, three dollars will discharge the debt, and, the weekly, on Tuesday morning, at two dollars and fifty cents; if paid in advance, two dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.

No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

POETRY.

The following lines, said to be from the pen of Mrs. Buckler of Baltimore, we have extracted from the Baltimore Republican.

AN ANSWER.

To "*My Life is Like the Summer Rose.*"

The dews of night may fall from Heaven
Upon the withered *rose's* bed,
And tears of fond regret be given,
To mourn the virtues of the dead:
Yet morning's sun the dews will dry,
And tears will fade from sorrow's eye,
Affections pangs be lull'd to sleep,
And even love forget to *weep*.

The *tree* may mourn its fallen *leaf*,
And autumn winds bewail its bloom,
And friends may heave the sigh of grief,
O'er those who sleep within tomb:
Yet soon will Spring renew the flowers;
And time will bring more smiling hours;
In friendship's heart all grief will die,
And even love forget to *sigh*

The *sea* may on the desert *shore*
Lament each *trace* it bears away;
The lonely heart its grief may pour
O'er cherish'd friendship's fast decay:
Yet when all trace is lost and gone,
The waves dance bright and gaily on;
Thus soon affection's bonds are torn,
And even love forgets to *mourn*.

SALT WATER BUBBLES—No. 1.

BY HAWSER MARTINGALE.

THE SPIRIT BIRD.

Some twenty years ago, I sailed from Boston in the good brig Nightingale, of about 200 tons burthen, commanded by Nicodemus Melville, Esq. and bound on a voyage to Demerara.—The fore-mast hands consisted of six able seamen, besides myself; but this being only my second voyage, I was rated as an ordinary seaman. We were all strangers to each other, and being but young in years, and still younger in knowledge of the world, and human nature, I naturally felt solicitous to learn something of the men, with whom I was destined in all human probability to associate almost exclusively, for several months. I soon ascertained however to my satisfaction, that my shipmates, with one exception, were real, jovial, honest, single-hearted tars; men of iron frames, who could crack their joke, toss off their glass of grog, spin a long yarn, and handle a marling-spike, or a handspike, as knowingly and gracefully as any "old salts," that ever sailed on blue water.

But there was one man on board, who shipped under the name of Jim Thompson, whose appearance and conduct puzzled me exceedingly, and in a short time became the theme of conversation among all hands.—He did not seem inclined to associate with the rest of the crew, he never asked a question, and when addressed, he answered in monosyllables. He was never seen to smile, and from his palid cheeks, his restless eye, and sombre countenance, it was evident that anguish was preying on his heart.

But Thompson was a thorough seaman.—He was athletic and active, and indefatigable in the performance of his duties. If all hands were called, Thompson was on deck in an instant, and at the word was passed to reef topsails he sprung aloft like a cat, and was at the weather earing, before the yard was clued down on the cap. If a top-gallant-sail was to be furled, or a top-gallant-yard or mast to be sent down in a gale of wind, Thompson was in the cross-trees, before any other man was in the rigging. Indeed he seemed always desirous to be employed about something, and the more laborious or hazardous his occupation, the better he seemed pleased. He partook of the ship's fare but sparingly, *and never drank his grog*. The first day after leaving port, his allowance was handed him by the Steward, and much to the astonishment of that sable functionary he seized the glass, and hurled it with its contents, overboard, muttering something between his teeth about "poisonous, murderous liquor."

"A queer chap, that," said Jack Robine, "to toss grog overboard. If he had only passed it this way, I would have stowed it in a snug locker, where it would never come athwart his hawser. I say, Steward, 'tis a pity such good stuff should be lost. So in future, just hand me over that fellows allowance." Jack Robine sagely concluded that something was wrong in Thompson's upper works, otherwise he would never have refused his grog: and as temperance ships were not in vogue in those days, the rest of the crew were pretty much of Jack's opinion.

In about a fortnight, we reached the "horse latitudes," and Thompson's demeanor was still the cause of much speculation among the crew. He was seldom known to turn into his berth in his watch below, and when he caught a nap on a chest, or on the windlass-end, he would mutter some incoherent sentences to himself, and in a few minutes awake with a convulsive start. Although he still evinced strength and activity in the performance of his various duties, yet his flesh had gradually wasted away, and he resembled an animated skeleton, more than a being of flesh and blood.

One day before we got into the regular trade winds, we were steering to the Southward with a light air on our quarter. The sea was smooth, with the exception of a long rolling swell, which came every now and then from the North West. Every rag was hung out to catch the scanty breeze, but the sails flapped heavily against the mast, and the brig moved through the water only at the sluggish rate of about a knot and a half. Thompson was at the helm. The mate and the remainder of the watch were variously employed in different parts of the ship, the Captain was sitting reading on the quarter deck, under the shade of the try-sail. Suddenly, Thompson was heard to exclaim, "Great God! he has come for me at last." The Captain on looking up saw a large bird somewhat resembling a man-of-war bird, but having a head like an owl, hovering over the quarter deck. He told the Steward to pass him his fowling piece; but before this could be done, the bird was no longer within shot, having flown about a quarter of a mile ahead of the brig, and then quietly alighted on the water. The Captain went forward, hoping to get a shot at the bird from the forecastle. He ordered the helmsman to steer directly for his intended victim, and when within about thirty yards, he fired—the charge of duck shot struck the water all around the bird, and laid him sprawling. Anxious to get him on board, some of the watch jumped into the chain-wales, others into the bowsprit shrouds and bobstays. In a few minutes the singularly looking animal was under our bows, hands were eagerly stretched forth to grasp him, when apparently, with a convulsive effort, he recovered his natural position in the water, stretched out his wings and, to the unspeakable astonishment of the crew, deliberately flew away!

Thompson saw this strange scene from the quarter deck, and exclaimed, "Captain Melville, it is of no use to fire at that bird—you only waste your powder and shot—you can never hit it."

"I'll try once more, at all events," replied the Captain.

His fowling piece was again loaded. Meanwhile the strange animal had flown a few hundred yards ahead, and again settled down quietly on the water. As the ship drew near, the Captain again fired. But the bird rose from the water evidently uninjured, and after soaring majestically over the quarter deck, flew away to windward, until out of sight.

"I understand it all," said Thompson in a tremulous voice, while the sweat of agony stood in large-drops on his forehead. "Captain Melville, you might fire at that bird till Doomsday, and you would not hurt a feather of its wing. *That bird is my father's spirit*, and I know why he has come. Well, I am ready." As he uttered these words, his eyes seemed to be lighted up with an unearthly fire.

"What do you mean, Thompson?" said the astonished Captain in a soothing tone. "Your father's spirit! What nonsense is this. Come, let's have no more of such foolish talk."

"Call it not foolish, Captain Melville. It is truth what I say. That bird which you shot at twice, and which flew away uninjured, is my poor murdered father's spirit. Yes, the old man has come for me at last; and it will not be long before I join him."

"Why, this is worse than folly, Thompson,—it is *madness*. What do you mean? What can I understand by such incoherent language?"

"Captain Melville, I know I am not always in my right mind. My brain is seared to the centre—but I am not mad *now*. I have something which lies heavy at my heart, and which I should like to get clear of. I wish to make my sins known to the world—and I ask it as a favor, that you will let all hands be called. I have a dismal tale to tell, and should like to have my shipmates hear it. It may do them some good; at any rate it can do nobody harm."

There was no need of calling all hands—for we were all then standing in the waist, trying to catch the strange discourse which was passing between Thompson and the Captain—and quickly obeyed the mate's signal, and gathered around Thompson on the quarter deck, who thus commenced *his tale*:—

"My father was a respectable farmer in New Hampshire, and I was his only son. But I was from my youth possessed of a fierce, ungovernable temper, and when about fifteen years of age, my father having laid the oxgoad over my shoulders for some trifling fault, I took a solemn and a wicked oath, I would never work on his farm again, and that at some future day I would be revenged; and fearfully have I kept my oath; I ran away, and went to sea.

For eight years I was absent from home, during which I had visited almost all parts of the habitable globe. By this time my revengeful feelings became softened, and I wished once more to behold my parents, particularly my mother, who was always kind and indulgent. I accordingly returned to my native village. I saw my parents—sojourned with them for several weeks, and nothing occurred to damp the pleasure of my visit, until one fatal evening I accompanied my father to a husking frolic in the neighborhood. The flowing bowl (accursed be its pernicious contents) passed briskly around, and by the time our work was completed, about midnight, we all became somewhat the more merry. Indeed, my father had so far partaken of the intoxicating draught, that he could hardly walk—and I was obliged to support him on his way home, although my brain whirled round, and I could hardly walk steadily myself.

When we had got about half way home, we came to a cross road, which my father insisted was the right path; and no argument on my part could convince him that he was wrong. With all the pertinacity of a drunken man, he insisted on pursuing that route, and when I attempted to prevent him he struck me a violent blow on the face. This roused the demon within me. "Ha!, said I, "old man, a blow! You will find to your sorrow that I am a man now, and no longer to be abused by you as I was when a boy!" Upon which I struck my poor inebriated father to the earth with a blow of my fist—and then the recollection of former injuries unavenged rushing in my mind, I seized a stake from the fence and struck him several times over the head, as he lay on the ground.

But the fatal crime was hardly committed, ere I bitterly repented what I had done. I called him by name, he returned no answer. I hung over his body and saw by the light of the moon, the blood streaming from his disfigured visage. I would then have given worlds to have recalled him to life, for an awful voice seemed to whisper in my ear "*He is your Father.*" I felt of his head,—but alas! I found that his skull crushed, and the grating of the bones sounded harshly on my ear. I then knew that he was dead, and had received his death blow from the hand of his son!

I took the corpse in my arms and wept over it for more than an hour. At length I felt the necessity of doing something to avoid incurring the suspicion of guilt, and I carried it to the foot of a precipice which was near, where I laid it among some rocks and then proceeded to the house. I entered without noise, and retired to my room, but not to sleep. In the morning my mother entered my apartment, and inquired for my father. I affected great surprise and alarm at his absence, and assured her that he having manifested great desire to get home had outwalked me, and I thought he was snugly deposited in bed before I arrived. I called upon some of the neighbors, and requested their assistance to search for my father, who in due time was found at the bottom of the precipice, with his skull frightfully fractured. No suspicions rested on me, and the old man was laid in the grave. Since that time, I have never known comfort—a worm has been gnawing at my heart. I see my father in my dreams, and sometimes when I am awake he stands before me. I thought if I could quit the scene of my guilt the image of my murdered parent would no longer haunt me. But no—he is constantly with me.—Last night, while I sat upon the windlass, I fell into a drowse, and saw him in the shape of the bird, that flitted around us to-day—and he whispered in my ears, your time has come."

Such was the tale of blood told by the wretched Thompson, and although we all felt detestation at the unnatural crime of which he had been guilty, we could not help pitying the miserable wretch.

While we were listening to the parricide's confession, dark, double-headed clouds rose above the horizon—and the appearance of the heavens betokened the approach of a heavy squall. Preparations were made accordingly. The royals and top-gallant sails were furled, the courses hauled up, the top-sails clued down upon the caps, and the reel-tackles hauled out. Ere these precautionary measures were fully executed, the dark cloud hath reached the zenith—the flashes of lightning were frequent and vivid, and the deep toned thunder muttered fearfully in the distance. Soon a ripple was seen on the water, followed by a ridge of miniature waves, which breaking as soon as formed, presented the appearance of a moving sheet of foam.

"Now mind your helm, my lad," said the Captain in a clear and distinct tone, to the helmsman who had relieved Thompson—"keep her right before it."

The squall struck the brig on the starboard quarter.—"Starboard your helm—hard a starboard," shouted Captain Melville.

"Hard a starboard Sir," responded the man at the helm—and in a few minutes the brig was booming along before the wind, which blew with the violence of a hurricane, at the rate of nine knots. The rain fell in torrents—and what with the roaring of the waves—the howling and whistling of the tempest—the dazzling brilliancy of the chain lightning which seemed to play around the masts, and the echoing peals of thunder, the scene was absolutely terrifick. The thrilling tale told by the self-accused parricide was for a while forgotten. But suddenly a strange and awful voice was heard, which sounded louder than the conflict of the elements, as if uttered by the Spirit of the Storm [illegible] my poor, dear, murdered father—I come, I come." Then with a wild and prolonged shriek of agony, which even now rings in my ears, the maniac Thompson sprang on the quarter-rail, and ere any one could prevent the fearful act he threw himself into the foaming ocean. No human efforts could save him. He rose in the eddying wake, and with his body half out of water, with agony of the most intense discription depicted on his ghastly features, he gave another shrill and doing scream—then sunk to rise no more.

In half an hour after this event the clouds broke away—the hurricane was hushed—the sun shone forth in all its wonted splendor—the brig was ploughing her way towards her destined port, impelled by a general breeze—when, fabulous as it may appear, two birds, similar to the one that was flying around us previous to the storm, made their appearance. They alighted for a few moments on the main-top-gallant yard, and perhaps it is unnecessary to state that they were not this time molested by the Captain. They hovered awhile over the quarter deck—took a few circles around the ship—then flew away to windward—and we never saw them more.

From the New York Evening Star.

GOING TO BOARD.

It is incredible what a number of families have resolved on breaking up housekeeping and going to board. In the large hotels and boarding houses, the choice rooms and accommodations are taken up by private families; and if the large hotel, now building by Mr. Astor, was completed this day, it could be filled in this manner.

The reason given are various. The servants are said to be, and no doubt with great reason, a source of troubles anp vexation. Wages are high, and attendance bad. They are careless, indifferent, disrespectful, and too independent for their situations. Again: Marketing of all kinds is exceedingly high; and where in former times, one dollar could be made to play its part, now three or five dollars will not do much more than cover the table for a moderate family. Add to this, house rent—an immense item—fuel, lights, and other contingencies, the annual sum total is very heavy. It is said that all these comforts with none of the drawbacks, can be obtained by boarding, at a saving of thirty three and a third per cent—probably fifty per cent. Now all this may be true, but what is the result? It thins the number of respectable housekeepers, and drives them into the confusion and mixture of an hotel. It leaves large and costly houses unoccupied, and, worse than all, it brings up children, not in the privacy and comforts of home, but in the ding-dong, never ending changes and fluctuations of a public house. It saves money, we admit; but do we not insensibly encourage extravagance at home for fashion sake, and live beyond our means:—May this not be the cause of complaint—the foundation of evil? Our Southern brethren understand these matters better than we do. They make no sacrifices to appearances; their houses and their plantation-mansions are furnished with the greatest plainness and simplicity. No tapestry or richly carved and gilt furniture; no chairs at $25 a piece, nor looking glasses at $500. All is cheap and substantial, and comfortable; but what then! Their tables are spread with the delicacies of the season, and their wines of the choicest quality, and their attendance and "helps" the very best. There are few with an income of $5000 who spend more than $3000. Our secret is, that with an income of 3000 we spend 5000; and therefore, "the upholsterer has scarce done knocking up, when in comes the auctioneer who knocks down." So averse should our married people be to this Tartar-like plan, this *bivouacking*—this Arab system of living, that if they can command but two rooms and a kitchen, plain Windsor chairs, and a curled maple bedstead, an ingrain carpet, and an uncut tumbler, still it is their *home*; and these intrinsic moveables should not concern them a moment, nor divert their attention from economy, comfort, tranquillity and peace of mind, which are above all price.

We are apprehensive that some of our citizens are dealing upon too large a cale, which is carried forward from operations abroad to alterations at home. Speculations in stocks and real estate have netted a profit so exorbitant—have realized immense fortunes so suddenly, that they have turned the heads of men whose heads we did think, were too firmly fixed to be veered by every change of wind; and it was but last week that an old citizen, who always enjoyed his elegant leisure, we found bustling in Wall street, and he made this remark, "Sir, I retired from business with 100,000 dollars but I find it is not enough; I find that that sum can be made in one speculation." "Yes, sir, and it may be lost in one speculation—think of that, and remember that the chances of making a fortune at 55 by business operations are quite rare, and, with you, it is immensely different, whether you are worth, to-day, two hundred thousand dollars, or to morrow not a dollar. *Be content.* In that little word *content*, there is much happiness and tranquility of mind.

Some few of this class may be compelled to break up housekeeping, and go to boarding. It is their own fault. As to the universal complaint and crying grievance about servants, it is a serious and distressing truth, and is another and most powerful cause for selling off, and going to board. We have no slaves at the North, excepting the masters and mistresses, and they are dependent on their servants, although paying them very high wages. We have no lower orders now—no classifications under our present system. Persons being poor, and working for their living, and contracting to do certain services, do not necessarily think that they should be industrious, economical, civil, and obliging. They are independent of their employers, and leave them suddenly, upon the whim of the occasion, as a pert chambermaid told her mistress, "there are more places than churches." At this time in particular, when they can earn a dollar or two per day for cleaning a house, and white-washing, they are all off in a tangent. A new system of government for this country can more easily be adopted than uniform regulations for the government of domestics. Rewards, gratuities preferences, presents, all have been found unavailing. The decently born and educated can obtain a living without going to service. The farmer's daughter is independent, [illegible] only resource must be foreign aid.

WESTERN EMIGRANTS.

From Hall's Western Monthly Magazine.

[illegible] although every part of the Western country is good, and some of it surpassingly excellent, a large portion of our people are continually looking abroad for better land. A person of sanguine temperament is ever feasting in imagination upon some anticipated pleasure which is superior to all the joys that we are in possession of, so we have still some Eden in prospect, which is more desirable than the prolific fields around us. The whole land is on the *qui vive*—wide awake, and watching for intelligence from some newly discovered *El Dorado*, which would be a good place to move to. Sometimes one place is cried up, and then a rush for it. One year it is Alabama; another, Jackson's purchase, and then it is the Sangamon country; and no sooner does rumor thus invest a famed region with imaginary charms, than hundreds of farmers mount their horses and ride off to explore it, and hundreds of others, who are too impatient to look before they leap, gear up their teams, and move away to the land of the promise. The delightful season at which we are writing, brings these scenes forcibly to our recollection. The weather is dry, the sky serene, and the atmosphere mild; the roads are excellent, the corn is ripe, the cattle and hogs fat, and the land teeming with abundance. It is the season in which the emigrant may travel with the greatest facility and cheapness. We have seen them at this time of the year strung along the roads of Illinois, in such numbers that there seemed to be no end to the long cavalcade.—Here is a little train of wagons, loaded with furniture, and farming tools; the owner, a stout, sun burnt man, walks before—the wife and children are stowed among the baggage—the tall girls, and the great muscular boys, each of the latter with a rifle on his shoulder, are strolling in the rear. They are from Tennessee. At night they halt by a spring or on the bank of a stream, a great fire is kindled, the beds and pallets are spread upon the ground, and after a hearty supper, the whole party repose comfortably in the open air. There is another party, the men ride on horseback, the females are in cariages or on horses, and there is a train of negroes—they are going to Missouri. Here is a family from Kentucky—they are very much like those that have just passed, except that they are better 'fixed'—they carry more household goods, and are a grade further advanced in their notions of comfort. All these that we have described are reputable farmers, who will enrich themselves, and do credit to the State. There is a band of a different character. Several families are together—not because misery loves company—for wretched as they seem, they are as happy as others. They are all on foot, except a decrepid matron who is mounted on a lean pony, with a child in her lap, and a half naked, wicked boy, behind.—Their "plunder" is carried in an ox-cart. They carry axes, guns, and knives, & are a half-clad, hungry, ferocious looking set, who, in Europe, if not taken up for robbers or gypsies, would be arrested for the crime of poverty. Yet, *except their poverty*, and the indolence which produced it, there is no harm in them. Among them is a widow and nine children, all barefooted and bareheaded—she lost "her man" lately, and finding it hard to get along in the world, is going to try a new country.—These are from North Carolina.—A little covered wagon is seen, a creaking, crazy affair, almost worn out, drawn by one horse whose last debt to nature seems to be nearly due. Within are seated a young man and woman; they are man and wife, and are like each other as two peas—they have had the ague regularly every year, and are sallow as a dried corn-stalk. They have no property along, nor any baggage—nothing but the horse, the wagon, and their two selves; and they seem to have reached that part of the journey of life which the justice of the peace who married them alluded to when he said "for better for *worse*." They meet a gentleman who happens to be a lawyer in his circuit—the man hails him, and stops his lean pony, who straightway pokes down his head, and falls to cropping the tall grass. "Stranger, can you tell me of a good place to settle?"

"Oh yes, it is all good here, you can't go amiss."

"I want to find a good piece of land that belongs to Congress."

"Then you have come to the right place for the Government owns nearly all the land that you see unimproved."

"Well, I reckon, stranger, it would be no harm to settle down a'most any where, and build a cabin!"

"None in the world—where did you come from?"

"From North Carolina."

"How long have you been coming?"

"Three weeks."

"Where did you intend to go when you started?"

"No where in pertick'lar. Me and my wife thought we'd hunt a place to settle. We've no money, nor no plunder—nothen but jist ourselves and this nag—and we tho't we'd try our luck in a new country."

"You are right," said the lawyer, "go ahead, you are just the man for a new country. Take possession of the first good track that you find vacant, and fall to work."

Sometimes a dozen or twenty of these companies collect in the evening at the same camping ground. They kindle their separate fires, and circle around them.—Whole acres are covered with beds, tents, wagons, horses and cattle. The men mix together, the women interchange civilities, and the whole scene is one of lively and picturesque interest. While the weather is open, there are few hardships to encounter in such journeys; but occasionally it rains. The sun sets behind a cloud, the wind changes, and cold, driving showers pelt the defenceless travellers. They cannot travel in such a storm. Some crawl in their carriages and wagons—some make shelters by suspending sheets and coverlids upon poles—and some fare no better than the domestic animals who turn their backs to the wind, droop their heads, and stand in patient submission, while the rain is dropping from their shivering sides.

In the meanwhile, all the taverns and houses of entertainment are crowded with strangers of another class—gentlemen travelling on horseback; families who are not accustomed to 'camping out;' merchants, lawyers, and wealthy farmers—all floating along in the great stream of emigration. They are mostly from the south and west. But where is Jonathan all this while? He is on the way—no mistake about him: wherever there is money to be made by hard labor, Jonathan will find out the place, But he has no notion of 'camping out," and travelling by land is expensive to those who stop at taverns. He [illegible] traced the various routes upon the map, read all the books touching the subject that he could borrow, and wrote to divers Postmasters in the West, with whom he could correspond without the expense of postage. He even strained a point, and paid the postage on a few letters of inquiry. We could show some that afford specimens of Jonathan's inquisitive nature and prudent forsight—one in particular, which contained, if we remember right, seventy-six distinct queries, the answer to which would have filled a volume as large as a dictonary. Jonathan, therefore, not only knows where he is going, but has ascertained the cheapest route and the most eligible conveyance. He is floating quietly along the lake, or patiently meandering the Ohio. To look at him you will not suppose him to be worth a cent—nor does he care what you think about the matter—he has Nicholas Biddle's passport in his pocket, and knows that no man can stop him. He has sold out all that he had, and put the whole concern into his purse. He might ride in a coach and four if he chose, but has taken a deck passage in a steamboat. He is a small, active, grave man, and most probably hath been a deacon. That decent, neat old lady in spectacles is his wife, and a worthy lady she is. But she is terribly scared. With what earnestness she begs the captain not to go too fast, nor to let the boiler explode—and with what interest she inquires about snags, alligators, fevers, wolves, and Indians! Poor lady, she will never become morally acclimated, and never like the West a whit better than she does now. She is too old to degenerate, and too good to get better. There is more hope of those rosy girls, with plain close bonnets, and large travelling baskets in their laps. They have come to the West so do good, and they will succeed, they will teach school for six months, which is a very good thing, and then they will get married which is better—for them. Those slim young men, 'so melancholy and gentlemanlike,' are going to be lawyers and doctors. They are graduates, and their conversation is on the moral depravity of ignorance, and the intellectual destitution of the West. They are going to supply some of the waste places. The difference between them and the worthy deacon aforesaid, is 'that he is dilligently trying to learn, while they are zealously trying to teach. The contrast that is between youth and age, between the young scholar and the old farmer.

Thus they are filling up the West from abroad, and thus they are moving, and circulating, and changing places within the west. But our broad valley is not wide enough for the operation of this enterprising spirit, and there are Alexanders among us, who, having overrun every known field of ambition are sighing for new worlds to conquer. The thousands of square miles that lie yet unbroken by the plough and the league after league of the forest which remains unviolated by the axe of the backwoodsman, are insufficient. Our steamboats have ascended the *Mississippi* to the falls of St. Anthony; they have traced the meanders of the Missouri to a still more distant region; our traders pass annually over vast deserts to Santa Fe, and the adventurous trapper has sought the haunts of the beaver beyond the rocky mountains; and yet the lust for newer lands, and for novel scenes of commercial enterprize, is undiminished. The limits of the United States have been found too narrow to afford scope for the genius of her sons and a hardy few, have penetrated into the territory of our Southern neighbors.

SUFFERINGS OF THE POOR.

In the subjoined extract from a Discourse recently delivered by Dr. Channing on the sufferings of the poor, there is strong truth presented in a novel manner. We set too much value upon physical comfort, and are tempt to think that if we supply food and clothing to the indigent that their wants are relieved. These are the least wants, particularly in this country, of those who are to be benefitted by benevolent exertions. The dollar that is spent upon the adult pauper's body, would have worked a hundred fold more good had it been given to satisfy the mental wants of the neglected child.—*Bal. American.*

"The outward condition of the poor is a hard one—I mean not to criticise it with the apathy of the stoic, to deny that pain is an evil, privation a loss of good.—But when I compare together different classes as existing at this moment in the civilized world, I cannot think the difference between the rich and the poor, in regard to the mere physical suffering, so great as is sometimes imagined. That some of the indigent among us die of scanty food, is undoubtedly true; but vastly more in this community, die from eating too much than from eating too little; more from excess than starvation. So as to clothing, many shiver from want of defences against the cold; but there is vastly more suffering among the rich from absurd and criminal modes of dress which fashion has sanctioned, than among the poor from deficiency of raiment. Our daughters are oftener brought to the grave by their rich attire, than our beggars by their nakedness. So the poor are often overworked, but they suffer less than among the rich who have nothing to do, no interesting object to fill up life, to satisfy the infinite cravings of man for action. According to our present mode of education, how many of our daughters are victims of ennui a misery unknown to the poor, and more intolerable than the weariness of excessive toil. The idle young man, spending a day in exhibiting his person in the street, ought not to excite the envy of the overtasked poor, and this cumberer of the ground is found exclusively among the rich.

I repeat it—the condition of the poor deserves sympathy; but let us not, by exaggeration of its pains, turn away our minds from the great inward sources of their misery. In this city, the condition of a majority of the indigent is such, as would be thought eligible elsewhere! Insure to an European peasant an abundance of wheaten bread through every season of the year, and he would bless his easy lot. Among us many a poor family, if doomed to live on bread, would murmur at his hard fare; and accordingly the table of the indigent is daily spread with condiments and viands hardly known in the cottage of the transatlantic laborer—The Greenlander and Laplander, dwell in huts, and live on food, compared with which the accomodations of our poor are abunant, are more than content. They would not exchange their wastes for our richest soils and proudest cities. It is not then the physical sufferings of the poor, but their relation to the rest of society, their means of inward life, the degrading influences of their position, [illegible] their chief misery is to be traced."

[illegible]

The correspondent of the *N. Y. Evening Star*, writing from Liverpool under date of April 1, 1835, says:

"It is with indescribable pain that I announce to you that, in all human probability, our gifted poetess, Felicia Dorothea Hemans, must, by this time, be no more. My latest account was that her death was hourly expected—and that, in her case, death would be a relief, for long continued illness had outworn her frame. She had one satisfaction, although politically opposed to Sir R. Peel, it is but fair (in letters which profess to detail all things with impartiality,) to state the fact: Mrs. Hemans has four or five sons; and to complete their education, had quitted England and taken up her residence at Dublin, the course of instruction at that University being more general and the expense far less than at Oxford or Cambridge.

One of her friends knew that, writing as she had written, for a mere livelihood, she was not over-burthened with worldly wealth: she had laid up her treasures *not* on earth. The thought that, in a great degree, her children would be left unprovided for, much embittered her latest thoughts. Her friends, making the necessity of the application its chief excuse, wrote a brief letter to Sir R. Peel, mentioning that the gifted poetess was dying, and that her mind was much afflicted with the dread of leaving her children unfriended and poor. By return of post, a letter came from Sir R. Peel, kindly complaining that the application to him had been delayed until the latest moment, enclosing a bank note for one hundred pounds (500 dollars,) empowering Mrs. Hemans' friend to draw on him for any further sum, if necessary, and concluding with a solemn promise to take on himself the charge of providing for the children:—if he could not do it by putting them into public situations, he would out of his own fortune. Deeds of kindness, like this, exalt our opinion of human nature and of mankind; they reconcile us to the possession, by individuals, of immense wealth, and they bless not only those who receive, but those who dispense the benefits. To the wealthy of the old and new world they read the precept, "Go and do thou likewise."

WHALE CATCHING.

Mr. Dexter H. Chamberlain, an uncommonly ingenious mechanic of this city, who some time since produced the machine for manufacturing hooks and eyes with extraordinary exactness and rapidity, has devised a scheme for killing whales so very novel, and yet, theoretically so very certain, that it promises to produce an entire revolution in that laborious and truly hazardous employment. It is familiarly known, that after the harpoon is thrust into the great monster of the ocean, he runs until exhausted by the loss of blood; in a word the boat's crew must wait till he bleeds to death. The sacrifice of life in following a wounded whale towed as the boat is, by the frightened, wounded, and enraged animal, is sometimes melancholy in the extreme. At any rate there is a considerable loss of time in this part of the business, and not unfrequently a total loss of the whale in consequence of not giving a mortal wound.

To obviate all these difficulties, Mr. Chamberlain has constructed a harpoon upon a new principle, which conveys to the bottom of the incision a small vial of prussic acid,—the most deadly of all the known poisons; inasmuch as the vital energies seem to be overthrown very soon after this horrible liquid is brought in contact with the blood. The harpooner, as is customary, will throw the instrument with all his might, without regard to the spot—for his object is to inject the poison. When the whale starts, by reacting on the line attached to the harpoon the vial is instantly crushed and death let loose within his mighty frame.

From the Salem Register.

FROM THE CAPE de VERD ISLANDS.

By the brig Selina and Jane, Ryder, which arrived at this port on Friday, from Port Prayawe have received the following letter from William G. Merrill, United States Consul at the Cape de Verds, giving the particulars of the outrageous and extraordinary conduct of a band of Portuguese soldiers who had recently visited the islands:—

Consulate of the United States,
Cape Verde Islands, March 31, 1835.

Gentlemen:—I take the liberty to communicate to you, for the information of the American people, as well as those of other nations, the following shocking intelligence, with a hope that its publication will be the means of bringing a banditti to condign punishment.

On the 26th February, 225 soldiers were landed here from Portugal, who were to have been distributed among these Islands, after the pleasure of the expedition arrived.—Instead, however, of remaining in a quiet state, on Saturday night, 21st inst. they confined all their commissioned officers but one, a subaltern, (together with the 1st and 2d sergeants,) as well those of the place, and some gentlemen—planted their field pieces at different points of the town, one in front of the Governor's quarters—stationed soldiers at various houses (particularly the Governor's, which was thronged) and commenced sacking—On Sunday morning, having gained full possession, they played Don Miguel's March, on Monday they imprisoned the families of the officers; at night bound the officers together, and drove them to the cemetery, as cattle to be slaughtered, where they inhumanly shot all but two ensigns, who were pardoned on condition that they would join them. Those who were not killed outright were beaten with their muskets until they were broken.—Life not yet being extinguished, they finished them with large stones—except one, who miraculously escaped, with but one wound, to tell the doleful tale. On Tuesday morning, the widows and orphans were removed into the country; and between ten and eleven, Don Miguel was proclaimed King of Portugal, in which the few remaining people were compelled to participate, (the Spanish Consul and myself included,) or surrender themselves to share the same fate of the victims of the preceding night.

The commander now commenced his requisitions, demanding money and provisions in the name of the battallion, in an unheard-of manner; requiring articles (the luxuries of *Europe*) within such a time, or the forfeiture of life.—Everything was done at the point of the bayonet, and all the families except five left the place. This enraged the commander to such a degree that he addressed a letter to the Governor, requiring him to cause all those who had been released from prison, for whom he was bound, or himself to appear on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, P. M. in front of the battallion, to suffer the penalty of martial law. The feelings of the Governor must be imagined not described. This order was countermanded, however, upon the Governor's pledging himself that they had left for the purpose of opposing the entrance of the country forces. Wednesday evening many of the soldiers embarked on board of a Sardinian polacca, (which they had previously taken possession of) under the Brazilian flag, and a small schooner, formerly the "Evening Edition" of New York, now called the Maria, belonging to the Portuguese Government.—Thursday forenoon, guns were heard in the vicinity, which so alarmed them, that they united their forces, and fought a field piece with case shot, which enabled the soldiers to make a final embarkation, (except 29 taken prisoners) since pillaging, insulting every one, spiking all the guns, and emptying all the powder and balls they could not get on board, into the sea. Their intention was to raize the town on Saturday, and massacre those who were in it, particularly the Governor, who was to have been shot publicly in the square. The reason they did not execute their design previous to their being frightened, was the want of provisions, and the Governor's unprecedented coolness and attention to their demands.

The vessels left the port about eight o'clock in the evening, with perhaps ten day's provisions, not being able to obtain more in time. The day after, they were seen from the tops of the mountains, on their way to the island of Fogo, probably for provisions and more property—from thence they will go the United States, as many of the soldiers declared to me, as well as the commander in chief, who solicited *letters of introduction!* to whom he would let me know ere his leaving. His confusion was such, he had not sufficient time to apply again.

There is strong probability that the commander will proceed to the United States, as the booty of value was principally put on board the schooner, consisting of money, plate and jewels, and but few people sailing in her. His name is Joa Pedro Lopez; he was formerly a captain of one of the Rifle companies of the 8th Regiment, is about 5½ feet high, dark complexion, has remarkably sharp piercing eyes, is rather slim, about 30 years old, walks lame and has one of the most murderous countenances I ever beheld. As for the Polacca, she left in such a leaky condition, and with so many on board, I think it impossible she should reach any place in safety, and that they will probably find a watery grave. One of the pardoned officers escaped at this place; the other petitioned for liberty to go on board, *not being well*, with a hope that he might escape at night; but as they departed in haste he was unfortunately taken with them, as well as some others against their will. The young officer's name is Joze Duartee Silva; he is of a light complexion, very slender, and nearly the height of the commander. Another, taken from the Hospital, the Director of the Infirmary, named Joze Feliz Leitoc, is very stout and bald-headed. Another, the captain of a French schooner, named Roger, is 5 feet 2 to 4 inches high, and 24 years old—together with many blacks—all of whom, I hope, will be immediately liberated, should their wretched companions be taken—which is one object of this communication.

The amount taken by them, and property destroyed during the five days, is estimated at more than one hundred thousand dollars; for which nothing short of the lives of the ringleaders will ever appease the sufferers.

WILLIAM G. MERRILL,
United States Consul.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

We have complete returns from the State, except the county of Tazewell. We must lay over till our next the table of the elected Delegates' names; but as Tazewell will certainly elect a Republican, we have determined to present a comparative list of the Delegates of the present and of the next sessions—arranged according to their politics. The reader will perceive from this table, that the Whigs had really a majority in the last House of Delegates of 23; and that the friends of the Administration will have a majority in the next of 22; making a difference of 42 votes, politically speaking, of the Houses of '34 and '35.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Public Meetings, Caucuses, Conventions, & other

POLITICAL CONVENTICLES.

No. 1.

The *right* of the People to meet together, and consult each other upon the affairs of the Public, to nominate candidates for popular appointments, to petition the Government on subjects touching the common good, or to remonstrate against what might be deemed injurious to the public weal—existed in this country anterior to the Revolution; was derived from our British ancestors, and cherished as a *great, primary, and elementary political right*—the *sheet-anchor* of all hope for effective resistance to arbitrary power—and a right ever held inseparable from Freedom itself. In obedience to this inalienable right, the representative branches of the Colonial Legislatures maintained the privilege, freely and publicly to discuss the affairs of the country—to express the wishes of their Constituents to their Sovereign—to resolve upon the propriety of any measure of Government affecting their interest—and to inspire their constituents with confidence, that by union and concert of action, they could even uphold their interests against the invasions and oppressions of the British Crown. The manly resolution of the Legislative bodies to maintain respect for the popular will, and the determination of the People themselves to enforce their rights and interests, were manifested on very many important occasions before the Revolution. But there was not a single year from 1764, when Lord Grenville's project for imposing internal taxes on America, was carried, until the end of the Revolution, in 1782, in which numerous *Public Meetings, Conventions, Caucusses*, or other *Political Conventicles* were not held for ascertaining public opinion—nominating officers, or for doing something to promote and advance the cause of freedom, by uniting the people. So essential were these institutins, (for they are the elementary institutions of liberty,) that it will hardly be contended at this day, that American Independence could have been declared, or maintained without them. Indeed, they are so potent in the cause of the people against *fraud* and *power*, that they are entirely prohibited in most arbitrary governments. The prerogative of the King of Great Britain, in proroguing and dissolving the representative assemblies at pleasure, is the only check to the Democratic spirit of our ancestors; who, under the influence of public meetings, &c. could not fail in a few years, to unite a sufficient strength and confidence to sweep down the *Throne* and the *Aristocracy*. But, the power of the King to dissolve the representative bodies at will, and to order new elections to be made at irregular periods of time, can always be exercised in such manner, as to throw the corruptions of the Crown, and the weight of the Aristocracy, in the most luxuriant fields of Democracy, there to poison and crush its growth. Happily for America, the wide-spread Atlantic protected our people somewhat from these evils. The germs of liberty, which we inherited from our Saxon ancestors, only grew up and flourished the more, by every attempt on the part of the Crown and the Aristocracy to bring into discredit the free and spontaneous expressions of popular will. Even before the time of Lord Grenville's scheme of taxation, conventions of Representatives from the Colonies, to consult and resolve upon American affairs, were known and respected. It is very true, that the party most favorable to the Monarchical and Aristocratic branches of the British Government, always despised and condemned them, even in the close of the Revolution.

It is in the recollection of every person, that after the Revolution there was a very strong party in the United States in favor of what they called a *strong government*—one that was capable of resisting the popular will—and of pursuing the dictates, alone, of the persons governing. But this scheme was defeated in the Convention which formed the Federal Constitution. The party, however, remained firm to their purpose. They lost no opportunity to give strength and power to the Federal Government. In the organization of the Judiciary of the U. States, they gained much. But there was no direct attempt made to hush the public voice into silence, until after the Father of his country had retired from the Government.

In 1798, this element of freedom, of which I have just been speaking, was assailed with great force and disingenuousness by the act of Congress commonly called the *Sedition Act*, which, together with the *Alien Act* of the same year, created much alarm for the safety of our liberties. The Sedition Act vested power in the President of the U. States, to carry on prosecutions throughout the Union, against the citizens for publishing any writings calculated to bring the President or either House of Congress "into contempt or disrepute," and to have them punished by fine and imprisonment. By the Alien Act, he had power to imprison or send beyond the limits of the U. S., all such persons as he might *judge* to be *aliens, dangerous to the peace or Government of the United States*. These powers, so alarming and dangerous (if exercised in the most judicious manner,) in the hands of a wicked President, rendered the Executive Department little less than arbitrary in its character. Where were the public functionaries, or citizens at large, who, when met together, dare express and publish their opinions of this usurpation, in terms of adequate contempt and indignation, without incurring the displeasure of the President, and being liable to a prosecution for what they called "a libel," to bring the President and Congress "into contempt or disrepute;" and thus be liable to a fine of not more than two *thousand dollars*, and imprisonment for not more than *two years*? Or, the President might *adjudge* any person, for intermeddling with political publications, to be *aliens, dangerous* to the *peace* or *Government of the United States*, and for this reason, order them to leave the country, or be imprisoned. The Federalists were so determined to put down Meetings, Conventions Caucusses, &c. or at least, prevent the publication of their deliberations, that the privilege of publishing free and public debates of the Legislative Assemblies, and Executive Departments of the several States, was not excepted out of the provisions of the Sedition Act. The Republican members of the Legislature of Virginia, (like "unterrified freemen," determined to maintain, at all hazards, their ancient privileges and the liberty of the People,) declared, by law, that the freedom of debate should not be abridged by the provisions of the Sedition Act, and that no prosecution should be had against any member of the Assembly for any thing said or published in either house. Few persons can now doubt that the prime object of these laws was, to resist public Meetings, Conventions, Caucusses, or other political Conventicles, and to hush the voice of the people into silence. Yet, had we thousands of citizens—high-minded, honorable, worthy, and powerful citizens—who maintained the propriety and necessity of this act. So powerful was the Federal party in the Legislature, that it required the greatest unanimity and exertions on the part of the Republicans to procure a declaration, that the Alien and Sedition Acts were unconstitutional. They, however, did so; and appealed to God and their country, for the rectitude of their motives. The People of Virginia sustained them, and the next year, the Republican doctrine was re-affirmed by Mr. Madison's Report,

It became necessary now for the Republicans throughout the U. S. to resort to these *elementary institutions of liberty*, (meetings, conventions, caucusses, &c.) to unite ther opinions, give concert to their action, and power to their principles. The Federal party exerted all their energy and power to unite their partizans.—In Massachusetts, they changed the electoral law from a district system to the general ticket system, with a view of carrying the whole State in favor of their candidate for the Presidency. It was well known there were some of the districts that might appoint Republican Electors. The Legislature of Virginia counteracted this Federal scheme, by passing a general ticket law in this State. It ought always to be remembered, that the general ticket system of Virginia, was introduced to counteract the Massachusetts' scheme, and that the first electoral law of Virginia, passed on the 17th of November, 1788, was a district system, by which each district appointed its own Elector of President and Vice President. The change was a measure of necessity and retaliation.

To put down the principles of the Alien and Sedition Acts, and establish the rights and liberties of the people, on the 10th day of May, 1800, the Republican members of both Houses of Congress met together, being *forty-six* in number, and unanimously nominated Thomas Jefferson, (then V. President) as a candidate for the office of President—and Aaron Burr, of New York, for the office of Vice President. The Republican Members of Assembly, accordingly, in this State, nominated a ticket for these gentlemen; which was carried by the people. It is proper here to remark, that *seventy three* votes were given to Jefferson, and the same number to Burr; *sixty-five* to John Adams, and *sixty-four* to Charles Coatesworth Pinckney. By the Constitution, as it then existed, the House of Representatives had to determine between Jefferson and Burr, which should be President, and the other to be Vice President—each State having one vote. Now, mark what followed! The Federal party united on Burr, for the Presidency, although no man in the United States, had the remotest idea of Burr being voted for that office. They proposed to make him President, and hence to take them into his Councils, according to the porposition of the Whigs to Judge White, the intent were they upon this trick and fraud upon the People, that Mr. Jefferson was not elected until the *thirty-sixth ballot*. The vote was, for Mr. Jefferson, Vermont, NEW YORK, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee. For Mr. Burr: Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Massachusetts. Delaware and South Carolina put in blank votes. Who can contemplate the wicked course of Burr and the Federal party, and the present course of Judge White and the Whig party, without feeling deeply, and lamenting!—ah! weeping, for the infirmities of our nature, and the dangers to which a free Government is always exposed?

By this Congressional Caucus, perhaps, alone, the People of the United States were emancipated from the misrule of the old Federal party. Again, in 1804, Mr. Jefferson received the vote of Virginia, under a Caucus ticket, with George Clinton for Vice President.—The Federal party from the begining, used every exertion to bring the *caucus system*, as they called it, into disrepute.

On the 23d day of January, 1808, eighty nine Republican members of Congress met, and James Madison was nominated by eighty three votes for President, and George Clinton of New York, was nominated for Vice President: The Federal party, true to their great scheme of conquest, ("*divide and conquer*,") took up George Clinton for President, and C. C. Pinckney for Vice President. Thus, to unite the Republicans of New York, with the Federalists of South Carolina, and carry off these two States on that ticket: While in Massachusetts, N. Hampshire, R. Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, and North Carolina, their ticket, (indeed, their real ticket,) was C. C. Pinckney for President, and Rufus King for Vice President, and they actually in these States, procured for these gentlemen *forty-seven* electoral votes. In Virginia, the scheme was a little curious. A *Committee* of Federal gentlemen, of Staunton, formed a ticket for C. C. Pinckney, which received in the whole State some less than four hundred votes. Another ticket, which promised more success, was formed on the *White-Whig* plan,, under Republican auspices, for James Monroe, which was supported by the personal friends of Mr. Monroe, and the great body of the Federal party. But this scheme failed.—Mr. Madison's ticket in Virginia received a majority over both the others of 6,847 votes. The *Aurora*, in October, 1808, describes this canvass as follows:

"They say they are Federalists, and advocate a separation of the Union!

"They say they are Federalists, and support, and advocate, and apologise for the outrages of a foreign nation!

"In Massachusetts and Connecticut they are for making Rufus King President and Thimothy Pickering his Vice.

"In New York, they assert to be friends of George Clinton as President, and C. C. Pinckney as his Vice.

"In Virginia, they are for *Monroe*, as President, and any body as his Vice.

"In S. Carolina, they are for C. C. Pinckney as President, and King as his Vice.

"This is Federalism in its true Character."

In New York the electors were appointed by the Legislature, and the Federal party so managed as to secure for Clinton *six* votes, while Madison received *thirteen* and Clinton thirteen, for Vice President. The whole vote was, for Madison 122, Pinckney (F.) 57, Clinton 6, for President. For Vice President, Cinton 113, King (F.) 47, Langdon 9, Monroe 3, and Madison 3. Here it is obvious the scheme of the Federal party was, to get Madison, Clinton, and Pinckney, before the House of Representatives.

On the 13th day of May, 1812, eighty-two Republican Members of Congress nominated Mr. Madison for re-election, with Elbridge Gerry for Vice President. The *White-Whig* plan was again adopted by the Federal party. In New York they joined a part of the Republican party, and ran Dewit Clinton for President, and Jared Ingersoll of Pennsylvania, for Vice-President. All the Federal States to the North, joined in the scheme, and although Dewit Clinton had been faithful to the principles of the Republicans, he was made an instrument for the defeat of his own party. In Virginia, and some of the other southern States, it was tho't better to take Federalism on its own footing, and a ticket was run for Rufus King. The *War Panic*, it was thought, had prostrated the principles of Jefferson and Madison. The scheme did not take well in Va., although many of the Federal counties gave the King ticket majorities. But Mr. Madison received the vote of the State by about 10,000 of majority. In New York, the scheme took so well as to carry off the whole vote, (as the *White scheme* may in Tennessee,) but the people of N. York not having the vote in their own hands, it was not much a test of their feeling.

The final result was for Madison 128 votes; Dewit Clinton 89 for President. For Vice President, Gerry 131; Ingersoll 86.

To the Republicans I have only to add, that "United we stand, divided we fall." Those who have been engaged since 1800, to resist and put down all Republican Caucusses, Conventions, &c., have as many of their own as they desire, to promote their own views. These institutions are the very elements of power and safety to the Republican cause, and without them, the wily schemes of the Whig party will bring back upon us, the old Federal party, with all its pride and oppression.—I therefore hope that the Republicans will adhere to the doctrines of their fathers, of liberty and of security.

A few words hereafter!

A REPUBLICAN.

The following letter from the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, in reply to a communication from a committee of Democratic citizens of the city of New Orleans, inviting him to partake of a public dinner, will, like every other production of this distinguished Senator, be read with interest. This letter, with that of the committee, were first published in the Louisiana Courier.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28, 1835.

Gentlemen:—The most esteemed invitation, of which you have been the organ, to accept a public dinner from the democratic citizens of New Orleans, has been duly received, and commands the expression of my most respectful thanks, both for the honor which is done me and the flattering manner in which it has been communicated.—Nothing could be more agreeable to my feelings than to meet our political friends of this great and growing city in the way which is proposed; but the acceptance of such an honor would not be compatible with the humble and individual views with which I have visited your city, and which require my visit to be unaccompanied by any circumstance which could cause those views to be misunderstood.

The political events through which we have passed and to which you have referred with so much flattering approbation of the part which I have acted, have indeed been momentous, and have severally tested the firmness and patriotism, not only of public men, but of the whole community. Many good citizens have been deceived and misled by the bold and specious statements of the Bank and its friends; but the time of deception has passed away; and with the recovery of its prosperity, the country has also recovered the calm and deliberate exercise of its judgment, and now sees most distinctly who were the authors of the *Panic* and *Pressure* which lately afflicted and alarmed the country.

The Bank of the U. States, and the Senate of the U. States, now stand convicted in public estimation of all the mischief resulting from that frightful period; the Bank on account of its wanton and wicked pressure for money and derangement of exchanges, and the Senate by its cries of revolution and its unparallelled and unjustifible proceedings against President Jackson. The issue of the elections has pronounced these results, and would require the Bank and the Senate to acknowledge their faults and retrace their steps. But these powers do not acknowledge the will of the people: they do not submit to the verdict of popular elections. The Bank is still in the political field with all its forces, and now looks for that victory in the presidential election, and for that renewed charter, from a divided Democracy, & a fool election in the House of Representatives, which it has been unable to achieve in the open field and against our united ranks. The Senate still retains upon its Journal that sentence of condemnation which the people have reversed, and which the public voice requires to be "*expunged*" from that page on which it should never have been placed, and where it will constitute the triumph of the bank, and the humiliation of the country, until it is removed.

The issue of the elections has declared the will of the people, and should terminate the contest will the great monied despot; but that contest is not terminated; its form only is varied; and the struggle is to continue as arduously as ever. The tiger crouches before he leaps upon his prey; and it is the part of the tiger which the bank is now acting. It has lowered its head for the leap. Foiled in an open attempt to seize upon the government, and to administer it through its pensioners, it now has recourse to fraud to compass the design which force and audacity could not accomplish. Repulsed in the attempt to control the elections, and to extort a a recharter from the sufferings and alarms of the people, it now substitutes the soft arts of seduction for the rude arms of oppression and terror, and lavishes millions upon the same community which a few months ago it was grinding into dust. Far from giving up the pursuit of a new charter, it does not even mean to dissolve itself at the expiration of the present one. Fifteen millions of loans thrown out in a few months, many of them to run beyond the period of its legal existence; multiplied editions of the absolving report of the Senate's committee; inexorable persecution, through all its organs, against the prominent candidate of the Democratic party; such are a few of the signs which must arrest the attention of all reflecting men, and convince them that the contest has not ceased, but has only varied its form, and become more dangerous because less obvious, and because the Presidential election is to be transferred from the ballot boxes of the people to the intriguing and bargaining *forum* of the House of Representatives.

Under these circumstances it becomes imperative on the democracy of the Union to stand on their guard and to meet these new attempts to "*divide and conquer*" with a unanimity which cannot be divided and a firmness which connot be conquered. The convention of popular delegates at Baltimore, clothed with authority to speak for the democracy in all parts of the Union and qualified by the united intelligence to indicate the choice of the majority, furnishes the means, of counteraction and of safety. The rancour and perseverance with which the whole body of the open and secret friends of the Bank attack that convention, is the proof, and the test, of its indispensability to us; and when it shall have accomplished its *task*, and declared the candidates which a majority prefer, I trust those candidates will be supported by the democracy of the entire union, and that no obtrusive gift of a Trojan Horse, conducted by bank grooms, will be suffered to penetrate our camp through any breach which can be made in the wall.

With the greatest respect, gentlemen, I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

THOMAS H. BENTON.

Messrs. Martin Gordon, sen. M. Lefebvre, B. Marigny, J. W. Breedlove, I. B. Labatut, Maunsel White, P. K. Laurence, J. H. Holland, J. B. Plautice.

Extract from a letter to the Editors, dated HUNTSVILLE, May 1, 1835.

"Permit me to remark, gentlemen, that I believe there has not existed, since the memorable contest between Jefferson and Burr, so many, and such strong inducements, as now exist, for the united and vigorous action of the Democratic Republican party of the United States. The defection of Judge White has caused a schism in that party in this State, though I do not think it incurable. We are essentially a Democratic people, by ten to one at least, and so soon as the "Grand (BELL) Humbug" is understood by our people, those who have rather precipitately and unadvisedly yielded their countenance and partial support to Judge White, will be found at their old stand again. By his undeviating support of the measures of the Administration of the incorruptible and invincible patriot, Jackson, Judge White had gained "golden opinions" amongst us; but his conduct towards the close of the last session of Congress has caused most of his *real friends* to claw off and stand aloof, waiting for further developments. He is suspected by many of those who were friendly to him of playing fugleman for John C. Calhoun, Captain General of the Grand Southern wing of the "Nova Scotia Whig" forces. These suspicions seem to me to be well-founded. The painful fact is now becoming too evident, that Judge White has yielded himself to the corrupt and polluted embraces of the Nullifiers. There is not one of them, from the surliest *mastiff* to the verriest whelp in the Kennel, whose mouth is not wide open in hosannahs to Judge White, and anathemas against that distinguished patriot, Mr. Van Buren, and a National Convention. These facts, I am sorry to say, indicate too forcibly the deep dereliction of Judge White from his former principles and associations.

"The electoral vote of Alabama is not by any means fixed for Judge White. The opinion of the Democracy of this State is suspended upon the happening of some contingencies. I have no doubt that the Democracy of Alabama would be well pleased to support Judge White for the Presidency, if he were to be taken up as the candidate of the whole Democratic party, and they could be fully assured that he has not changed sides; but they never will unite with such an unprincipled faction as the Nullifiers in his support, particularly in opposition to the nomination of the Baltimore Convention. I feel almost certain that the vote of Alabama, in 1836, will be found amongst the cluster of her Democratic sisters, supporting the candidates of the great Democratic party.

"I must close, with a hope that Judge White may yet withdraw his name from the use of those intriguers, Calhoun, Bell, and Co., which is the only thing that can save him from the fearful abyss which awaits him, should he persist in yielding his countenance to the hue-and-cry against a Democratic National Convention."

INDIAN CEMETERY.

A singular cave was discovered a few days since, among the cliffs on the bank of the Ohio, nearly opposite Steubenville; which, when first opened, was nearly full of human skeletons.—Among those relics of mortality, were found stone pipes, arrow-heads, and pots of composition, the component part of which is apparently ground muscle shells. The articles found with the skeletons clearly indicate that they belonged to the aborigines of the country, it is more than probable, and to the Mingoes, a noble and at one period a numerous tribe, who, within the recollection of some individuals still living, had several populous towns in the immediate vicinity.

To those who are at all conversant with the history of the aborigines of our country, a recollection of the wrongs and sorrows of Logan, "the friend of the white man," and the last distinguished chieftan of the Mingoes, will add an additional interest to the discovery of this cemetery of that much injured and now extinct tribe.

The cave is within a large rock, which is detached from, and at the base of the cliffs. The rock is about 15 feet high, and recedes from the base to the top, at an angle of about 60 degrees. The aperture, or entrance to the cave is circular, about 2½ feet in diameter, and is at the base of the rock on its west side. The cave presents the appearance of an arched vault. So regular and perfect is its conformation, that many of those who visited it were not satisfied, until they had made a close examination, that it was not the work of art. It is between thirty and forty feet in circumference. Of its height it is impossible to speak, on account of the bones which yet remain, although immense quantities have been carried off by the scientific and the curious, who flock to it daily by hundreds.

After the family of Logan was murdered, and when there remained of his once powerful tribe but a few deponding, heart-broken representatives like himself, he made the following melancholly and affecting apostrophe—"Of my blood their remains not a kindred drop in the veins of any living being;" to which we may soon added—and there is no memento left to indicate the spot where mouldered the last remains of the Mingoes.—*Wheeling Gaz.*

THE BOUNDARY CONTROVERSY.

We learn that the Commissioners of Ohio have suspended, for the present, all efforts to continue the running of the boundary line between Ohio and Michigan, and returned home.—It appears probable that Governor Lucas will convoke the Legislature of Ohio, to lay the cause before them.—The Commissioners having been driven off the line by an overwhelming power from Michigan, Governor Lucas must have been obliged to choose between making the boundary by force of arms, or submitting the case to the wisdom of the Legislature. Thus far, no lives have been lost: a misfortune which we have feared from reading the highly excited paragraphs in the newspapers, in and near the disputed ground.—We have little doubt but that the interposition of the Commissioners, Messrs. Rush and Howard, has been the cause of saving the country at large from this painful spectacle; as we find that all the papers, upon both sides, commend the active exertion of these gentlemen to assuage the exasperation around them. With regard to the recent proceedings of both parties, we have not yet been able to collect the facts so as to form an opinion of their propriety. When we can gather them from any authentic source, we shall lay them before our readers.—*Bal. Rep.*

Methodist Missionary Society.—The anniversary of this institution was held in the Methodist Church in Green street on Monday evening, Bishop Hedding in the Chair. Addresses were made by the Rev. Messrs. Levings, Holdich, and Merwin, President Fisk, of Middletown, Rev. Mr. Seyes, of Liberia, Africa, and a native African, whose English name is Joseph Edward Hughes. Altogether the proceedings were in a high degree interesting, and an excellent spirit pervaded the meeting. About $3,300 were subscribed in aid of the society's missions. It appeared from the Report that the receipts of the Society, which in 1820 were only $823, now amounted to about $40,000—number of new missions established during the past year was 41, and the number of church members added more than 4000. At the close of the meeting a colored man from Liberia, was ordained to the work of the ministry.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

A BULL FIGHT WITH STEAM.—A few days since, as the locomotive steam engine was passing along the Columbia Rail Road, the engineer espied a noble bull driving across the field, apparently to give battle to the machine. He was coming at the top of his speed, his tail stuck right into the air, and his head down, as if for immediate attack. As the bull errant rushed onward, the director checked the car, and received the blow upon the front Wheel. The animal recoiled several steps—the puffing of the steam pipe seemed to challenge him to a second onset, and on he came, bellowing and tearing up the earth, while his eyes seemed to shoot forth baneful fire. The engineer thought that his safety consisted in moving—he therefore put on the whole of the accumulated steam, and the car started like the wind. The enraged beast struck short of his aim, he missed his footing, and rolled down a high embankment, to the infinite gratification of those who had watched his behaviour, and to the glory of the engineer.—*Philad. U. S. Gaz.*

The execution of a man at Waterford, in Ireland, by the name of Pyne, who afterwards was found to have been the wrong person, has created much excitement. The Duke of Wellington, March 31st, stated the particulars in the House of Lords. The guilty wretch was a man by the name of Savage, who had murdered his wife nine years ago, and since had not been heard of; but the fatal error arose from witnesses swearing to the identity of Pyne and Savage. Pyne maintained a dogged silence, and Judge Torrens thought the evidence sufficient to hang him. This is a practical and most melancholy evidence of the danger of trusting to circumstantial evidence of any kind, and of the necessity, in fact, of abolishing capital punishment for life, be the crime what it may.—*Nat. Intel.*

LONDON, April 10.

Emigration.—The New York packet ship Montreal, which sailed last week from the St. Catharine's Dock with a large cargo, carried out 140 steerage passengers and 40 cabin passengers. The former consist of agriculturists and a few mechanics and tradesmen of small capital, who intend settling in the United States and Canada. The Caroline, in the London Dock, will sail to-morrow with about 150 passengers, who are emigrating to America. The large ship Canton is now fitting out in the same dock for the purpose of conveying female passengers to New South Wales, under the direction of the Emigration Committee.—She leaves Gravesend on the 30th of this month.—Young women of good character are provided with free passages and provisions, on furnishing themselves with necessary clothing for the voyage.

Within the last two days nearly 50 ships employed in the timber trade left this harbour for America. On the morning of Wednesday, when the greater part of them sailed for the New World, the population assembled on the quays and piers to witness their departure, and they were warmly greeted as they left the port.—The rigging of many of these vessels was decorated with ribbands, received by the crew as tokens of remembrance from their sweethearts and wives.—*Sunderland Observer.*

We learn that the U. S. Commissioners, Mr. Rush, of our own neighborhood, and Col. Howard, of Baltimore, have left the disputed ground on the borders of Ohio and Michigan, and are on their return. With their co-operating exertions peace has been restored in that quarter at all events for the present. It is understood that the Legislature of Ohio is to be called together and that a reasonable prospect now exists of a temporary arrangement of this unhappy, and, at one moment threatening dispute, until Congress and the Judiciary can act upon it. Fortunately no blood has been shed: a calamity which we ardently trust we shall never be called upon to record and deplore, in relation to this, or any other dispute, that can arise among any of the members of our happy Union.—*Philad. Penn.*

Baltimore prospects.—We mentioned a few days since, a purchase of a large square of ground in the Eastern section of the city, by speculators from abroad. We have now to notice the purchase of the country residence of the late Mr. Didier, within the limits of the city, about 19 acres, for $24,000, by a citizen of New York, who has bought, also, a square of ground between German and Pratt streets. It is believed he will more than double his money, within a short period. Capitalists can no where make more profitable investments than in Baltimore, at the present prices, for the city is destined to "go ahead," steadily and rapidly.—*Patriot.*

From Brazil.—Rio Janeiro papers to the 19th of March have been received by the Courier & Enquirer.

"The revolt of the blacks, which took place at Bahia on the 24th and 25th of January, was completely quelled on the following day. The criminal court of Bahia, condemned six negroes to be hanged and 25 to one thousand lashes, which sentence was carried into execution in the public square on the 24th February. About 50 free colored people, suspected of being implicated in the plot,—the main object of which was to free all the slaves in the province, and to murder all the whites,—were banished from the Brazilian territories; and in regard to a still greater number of slaves who were also found implicated, their masters were compelled to give very heavy security to save them from imprisonment. This event has created great alarm at Rio Janeiro, where three-fifths of the population are slaves, or free colored people of the lowest description. The government has therefore had recourse to the measure of organizing a national guard in the capital and the provinces, to be composed of the most respectable citizens; and the strictest instructions have besides been given to the Intendentes of provinces to enforce the execution of the laws which forbid the importation of slaves.

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

MARTIN, THE MAIL ROBBER.

William Martin, the stage driver, who was indicted for robbing the mail, between Bedford and Chambersburg, and purloining therefrom $1000, contained in a letter, was tried on Thursday, in the District Court of the United States, now in session in this city, and convicted. The Court sentenced him to ten years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary. Council for the United States, Messrs. Patton, District Attorney, Shafer and Blodget; of Bedford; for the Prisoner, Messrs. Fetterman and McCandless.

A desperate Villain.—About 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, a young gentleman of this city, accompanied by a lady, were travelling in a gig on the Falls Road. About five miles from town, a fellow suddenly seized the horse, and demanded the gentleman's money, and threatened his life if he refused. The gentleman sprang from the gig and made towards the fellow, when the latter discharged a pistol at him, the ball of which passed through the collar of his coat without doing him injury. The villain immediately fled and made his escape.—*Bal. Chronicle.*

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1835.

Our County Court commenced its spring session yesterday, Judges Chambers, Hopper, and Eccleston present. The session is likely to be one of unusual interest, both on the civil and the criminal Docket.

We would invite the attention of our readers to the letter of Col. Benton, in this morning's paper. He handles the U. S. Bank and the majority in the U. S. Senate, without gloves.

The article from the Richmond Enquirer headed "Public Meetings, Caucuses, Conventions, and other Political Conventicles," although somewhat dull in the commencement, is of peculiar interest in its history of the doublings and windings of the Federal Party. How forcibly struck, must be every reader of this article, with the marked identity of views and principles of action existing between the old and modern Federal party. They may claim to be National Republicans or Whigs, their actions and principles, however, will ever betray their parentage, and proclaim their true and rightful cognomen.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING

IN QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.

At an adjourned meeting of the friends of the present Administration, convened in Centreville, Queen Ann's County, Md., on Thursday, the 14th inst., Dr. ROBERT GOLDSBOROUGH, Sen'r., was called to the Chair, and ROBERT B. A. TATE, appointed Secretary. Whereupon, it was

Resolved, That this meeting now proceed to the transaction of the business submitted for consideration at a previous meeting.

The meeting then proceeded to select Delegates to attend the National Convention, to assemble in Baltimore on the 20th inst.,—when the following gentlemen were appointed:—Lemuel Roberts, Samuel R. Oldson, William V. Spencer, James H. Willson, and Charles Stevens, Esqs.; who were also authorized to attend a State Convention, proposed to be convened in Baltimore, about the same time.

Resolved, That said Delegates have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in their Delegation.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be published in the Baltimore Republican and Easton Whig.

ROB'T. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sen. Ch'n.
ROBERT B. A. TATE, Secretary.

MERCHANT'S BANK OF BALTIMORE.

The subscriptions to the stock of this Bank,—the actual capital of which is to be two millions of dollars, divided into twenty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each,—closed yesterday, after having been kept open for the ten days preceding? The amount subscribed is without a parallel in this country—the total for ten days being *three hundred and sixty-four thousand, one hundred and thirty-three shares*, or more than eighteen times the capital! This enormous subscription, it will be recollected, is for the city alone. The books were also simultaneously opened in every county of the State, and in one of the counties only it is ascertained that twenty thousand shares,—the whole capital,—had been subscribed. The aggregate subscriptions in the city, and counties, it is supposed, will not fall much short of five hundred thousand shares, and at that rate will divide one share to every twenty-five names. We annex the authentic list of the city subscriptions on the several days: On the last day the capital was subscribed more than ten times over!

On each share an instalment of $10 was required to be paid at the time of subscribing.

Monday,	May 4,	10,936	Shares.
Tuesday,	" 5,	2,216	do.
Wednesday,	" 6,	1,896	do.
Thursday,	" 7,	4,957	do.
Friday	" 8,	2,197	do.
Saturday	" 9,	9,675	do.
Monday,	" 11,	28,989	do.
Tuesday,	" 12,	38,600	do.
Wednesday,	" 13,	50,556	do.
Thursday,	" 14,	214,111	do.
	Total,	364,133	Shares.

WASHINGTON RACES.

SECOND DAY.

The Races to-day were all well contested, and very interesting; the weather delightful, and the field well attended. It was gratifying, especially, to see it so well attended by ladies.

FIRST RACE.

Proprietor's Purse $409; 3 mile heats.

Mr. J. M. Selden's b. c. Mazeppa	1	1
Mr. W. L. White's b. f. Lady Cenna	2	3
Gen. Gibson's b. f. Azalia	3	4
Mr. Garrison's b. f. Sally Banks	4	2

Time 5 51 and 5 48.

The knowing ones were all deceived in the second heat of this race. Sally Banks took the whip from the second mile of the first heat, and saved her distance with so much apparent difficulty, that every body thought she would be drawn or distanced the second heat. Instead, however, she took the lead of all the field, and gave Mazeppa *so fine a run as to keep the* spectators in doubt as to the issue, nearly the whole heat. When within half a mile of the goal, however, Mezeppa, who in the spirit of a cavalier had given her the track as long as he dare, passed in gallant style, and took the purse.

SECOND RACE.

Sweepstakes—Proprietor's Plate—mile heats.

Mr. Dorsey's ch. f. by Industry	1	2	2
Mr. H. G. S. Keny's b. c. by Gohanna dis			
Mr. W. S. White's gr. c. Fulton	2	1	1

This was a very handsome race, and also deceived the best judges. After the first heat there was little doubt felt that Mr. Dorsey's filly would take the plate; but Fulton could not forfeit his fidelity to his master, and having given the first heat to gallantry, made in on the second, and took both that and the third, in handsome style, though without any time to spare.

Time 1 52, 1 55, 2 01.

THIRD RACE.

For a superb Whip—saddle horses, rode by members of the Club—1 mile. It resulted as follows:

Mr. Washington,	1
Mr. Boyd,	2
Col Broom,	dis.
Mr. Forsyth,	dis.

Time not kept.

If this was the last, it was not the least interesting of the sports of the day. The distanced horses soon fell back after starting, but the two leaders contested the field to the last jump, and during a great part of the heat were almost locked. The horses were ridden in a gallant style, and the contest ended happily without accident.—*Nat. Intel.*

American Marble.—Beautiful statuary marble, said to be of the finest texture and of snowy whiteness, has been discovered in the neighborhood of Lynchburg. In some places it runs into the *verd antique* variety. "In some specimens of the latter variety, the prevailing colour is a cheerful green, agreeably blended with clouds of white so as to give it a fine flocculent appearance. Some specimens of the white variety are highly translucent."

The Hon. Louis McLane has been elected by the New Board of Directors, President of the Morris Canal and Banking Company. We learn that there is a salary of $6000 per annum, attached to the office.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, of Connecticut, has been appointed, by the President, Superintendant of the Patent Office. Mr. E. accepts the office and has proceeded to Connecticut to remove his family to Washington.—*Nat. Intel.*

We copy the following from the Monmouth (N. J.) Enquirer, for the benefit of those concerned:

WANTED.—A young lady being desirous of obtaining a husband, takes this method of offering herself. I am past 20, about 5 feet 4 inches high, good figure, light complexion, dark hair, blue eyes, and fond of chatting and good company. My father is a farmer. Further particulars made known hereafter. Would prefer one near my own age, tolerably good looking, sober and industrious. A letter addressed to S. E. S., and left at this office, stating real name, and when and where an interview may be had, will be thankfully received. The strictest secrecy may be depended on.

T. P.

Freehold, April 10, 1835.

Col. Leavenworth's Remains.—In the Board of Aldermen yesterday, Messrs. Smith, Taylor and Purdy, were appointed a committee in conjunction with General Morton for making arrangements for paying suitable marks of respect to the remains of Gen. Leavenworth, which have arrived in this city on their way to Delhi, in Delaware county, for interment. Minute guns were fired yesterday on the arrival of the vessel by which the body was conveyed to this city from New Orleans.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat.—Four or five cargoes of good red Susquehanna wheat have been sold within a few days at $1,33 per bushel; one cargo early in the week was sold at $1,34. We quote Susquehanna to-day at $1,33. A sale of prime Md. red was made yesterday at $1,33, and a parcel of fair quality at $1,30.

Corn.—In the early part of the week, sales of both white and yellow were made at 83 a 85 cents. To-day the fair quotation for good white is 85 cents, and for yellow 82 a 83 cents.

Rye.—There is no Md. Rye at market. A parcel of Susquehanna was sold at 95 cents.

Oats.—Sales of Susquehanna Oats at 49 and 50 cts.—the last sale was at the higher price.

SELLING OFF.

THE Subscriber intending to decline business in Easton, offers for sale his entire stock of goods on hand, at the most reduced prices for cash. Persons disposed to purchase will meet with

GOOD BARGAINS,

by calling at his store.

N. B. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as he wishes to close up his business as speedily as possible.

R. P. SPENCER.

May 19 tf.

The Stockholders

OF the house built for the Easton Hotel in 1816, are requested to meet in Easton on the 23d of June next.

EDWARD LLOYD.
J. M. LLOYD.
D. LLOYD.
Executors of Edw'd. Lloyd. deceased.

may 19

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE

N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets.

(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

Where have been sold

PRIZES—PRIZES—PRIZES!

in dollars millions of millions.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorised Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily, Tickets from one to ten dollars, Shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail, *post paid*, or otherwise enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be thankfully received, and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing. Please address

JOHN CLARK,
Old established Prize Vender, N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.

Baltimore, 1835.—may 16

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in all its varieties at the shop next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders in his line, with punctuality and dispatch.

Having served his time in one of the first establishments in Baltimore, and studied the art of Cutting to perfection, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may honor him with their patronage. He has made arrangements to receive the

FASHIONS

regularly, as they come out; and hopes from his untiring disposition to please, to merit and obtain a share of public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN SATTERFIELD.

may 16 tf (G)

Agricultural Notice.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore will hold their next meeting at the residence of Samuel Stevens, Esq. on THURSDAY, 28th of May, instant. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order,
MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec.

may 16

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his Store House in Easton, he thinks, as good and handsome a choice of.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and on as good terms as he has ever been able to offer them; he therefore invites his friends and the public generally, to give him a call and see for themselves.

Easton, april 21

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILSON & TAYLOR

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have opened their usual supply of

SPRING GOODS,

to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

april 25 tf

P. F. THOMAS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed to the Office on Washington street, next door to the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas.

jan 3 tf

THOMAS H. DAWSON & SON

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that they can now offer to their customers and the public, a full and complete assortment of fresh and genuine articles in their line, consisting of

Drugs, Medicines, and
Chemicals, of every kind now in use,
Perfumery, in great variety,
Confectionary, of various kinds,
Brushes, of nearly all sorts.

Also—White Lead, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Red and Yellow Ochre, Venitian Red, Verdigrise, Red Lead, Spermaceti, Linseed and Train Oils, Window Glass from 7 by 9 to 18 by 24, which they will cut to any size or pattern, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞ Physicians' prescriptions particularly attended to, and orders promptly executed.

may 9 oaw4t

FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDGE

THE MARYLAND

WILL go to Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) & Easton on every Tuesday & Friday morning, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.

N. B.—All beggage at the owner's risk.

L. G. TAYLOR.

may 5

CASH.—A number of likely YOUNG NEGROES, of both sexes, between the ages of 12 and 30, slaves for life, and for whom good titles can be given, are wanted. For such the highest cash prices will be paid by the subscriber.

JAMES M. KNIGHT.

feb 7 tf

To our Friends and the Public.

THE public journals have, no doubt, already conveyed to you the disastrous intelligence of the total destruction by fire, on the morning of the 9th inst., between one and two o'clock, of the STEAM MILL, erected by us for the purpose of grinding *Tomsonian Medicines*. The Dyeing Establishment of Ward Sears, the Last Factory of the Messrs. Larrabee's and their Dwellings, shared a similar fate.

Amidst the havoc made by the devouring element, we have reason to rejoice that our *Medicine Depot*, in which the pulverised and compounded articles were kept, was a considerable distance from the scene of conflagration; consequently, we are still in a condition to fill, with promptitude, and upon our usual accommodating terms, any orders which our friends and a generous public may be pleased to forward; and the confidence we repose in the punctuality of our patrons affords us reasonable assurance, that, our establishment will have risen, Phœnix-like, from its ashes, and be in full operation, before our present supply shall have been exhausted.

We now have on hand, at wholesale and retail, the largest and most valuable collection of BOTANIC MEDICINES, in the U. States, comprising all the various compounds and crude articles recommended by Samuel Thomson.

WARD SEARS & CO.
S. East corner of water and Calvert streets, Baltimore.

Also, Dr. Samuel Thomson's Family Rights and Guide to Health, Doct. Robinson's Lectures on the Thomsonian System, and the Thomsonian Recorder.

WARD SEARS, Agent
For Dr. S. Thomson.

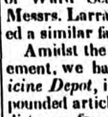
may 5 4w

☞ The Times Centreville, Gazette, and Whig Easton, Advocate Denton, Herald Princess Ann, Chronicle Cambridge, and Borderer Snow Hill, will copy the above once a week for 4 weeks, and forward a paper and bill to the advertisers in Balt.

A Valuable House and Lot

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of an authority contained in the testament and last will of the late Dr. Ennalls Martin, the subscriber, as Executor thereof, will offer at public sale, on TUESDAY, the ninth day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, all that



HOUSE AND LOT,

and Premises, situate, lying and being on the east side of Washington street, in the town of Easton, on which the said Dr. E. Martin resided in his life-time. As a comfortable private residence, this property is one of the most desirable situations in the town. It will be sold on a credit of twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds for the payment of the purchase money, with such security or securities as the subscriber may require. On the ratification of the said sale by the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, and on the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon, a full and complete title will be executed by the subscriber to the purchaser or purchasers, their heirs and assigns, free and clear of all incumbrances whatsoever. Possession of the above property will be given on the first day of January next.

JAS. G. MARTIN, Ex'r.
of Dr. E. Martin, dec'd.

april 28 wts

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the High court of Chancery, the undersigned trustee will expose to sale at auction, on the premises, on Saturday, the 23d day of May next, at 12 o'clock, M.,

That valuable Farm whereupon the late *James Haslett, died*, seized, known as Drum Point Farm, lying and being in Calvert county, and bordering on the Chesapeake bay and Patuxent river. This farm contains two hundred and seventy acres of land, more or less, of which about one half is covered with valuable wood and timber; the other half is cleared, is in good condition, and well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, rye, corn tobacco. The beach contains an abundant supply of sea oar, with which the land may be fertilized. The improvements consist of a two story frame dwelling house; in good repair, with two rooms on a floor, kitchen, stables, smoke house, corn and tobacco houses, &c. and at the extreme end of the Point an excellent store house, at which an extensive and profitable business may be conducted. There is a good apple orchard and a quantity of peach and other fruit trees. There is also a large pond of oysters of the finest quality. The scite of the dwelling affords a beautiful prospect, and commands a full view of vessels passing up and down the bay, and there is almost daily communication with the city of Baltimore by steamboats and other vessels.

The terms prescribed by the decree are—that the purchaser shall pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal instalments at six and at twelve months, with interest from the day of sale; the two lasts payments to be secured by bonds or notes, with security, to be approved by the trustee.

GEO. GORDON BELT,
april 18 ts Trustee.

☞ The Easton Whig and Annapolis Gazette will copy the above.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SPENCER & WILLIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will please make immediate payment to C. F. Willis, who is authorised to settle the same.

SAM'L. W. SPENCER,
C. F. WILLIS.

Easton, April 24th, 1835—april 25 tf

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by

SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

Emporium of Fashion.

MRS. RIDGAWAY,

PRESENTS her grateful acknowledgments to the ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for the very liberal encouragement she has received, since she commenced business in Easton. She has just returned from the city with the

SPRING FASHIONS

in Millinery and Mantua-Making in all their varieties.

While in the city she took much pains to make herself perfectly acquainted with the newest and most approved style of making, trimming, and dressing bonnets, and flatters herself that she will be able to render satisfaction, not only in the style of her new work, but in altering and dressing such articles as may be submitted to her skill.

She will be ready on Thursday next, the 21st inst. to exhibit the Spring Fashions in all their beautiful varieties, and begs the ladies to call and view her selections. Her knowledge of the business, with the aid she has obtained from the city Milliners induces her to say, that any article in her line can be furnished by her, equal to any thing which can be had in the cities.

april 21 3w

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the subscriber's farm (in Queen Anns county) about the first of April last, seven head of Sheep. They are marked with a crop off and two slits in the right ear, and have four Lambs. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JAMES G. ELLIOTT.
Rebecca's Garden, Talbot county.

may 12 3t

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

HAS just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening a handsome assortment of

SADDLERY,

Selected with great care from the most recent importations, consisting in part of the following articles, to wit:

Hard Solder Bitts and Stirrups,
English Bridle Leathers,
Gig, Twig, and Shay Whips,
foreign and domestic,
Iron Traces, Plough Bitts,
Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Horse Nets, &c. together with every variety of article generally kept in Saddlery Establishments.

april 28 tf

SPLENDID LAMPS,

CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, &c.

THE subscriber has opened a most splendid assortment of Lamps, Cutlery, Britania and Glassware, which he has just received direct from England. The lamps are of new patterns, and of elegant appearance. The Cutlery is very superior, and the Britania and Glassware such as cannot fail to please, both with regard to shape, quality, and beauty of finish. Among the latter are a number of Finger Bowls, of various colors—a new article and very beautiful. The addition of the above to his present stock makes his assortment very complete, and he is now prepared to fill orders with punctuality and despatch, and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, at his store in the Bazaar, Harrison street.

He would also respectfully inform the public that his extensive

CHAIR FACTORY,

recently destroyed by fire, has been rebuilt, and is now again in full operation. He will thankfully receive orders in his line, either for home use or exportation.

JACOB DALEY.

may 12 3t

The Frederick Herald, Hagerstown Courier & Enquirer, Norfolk Beacon, Annapolis Republican, Easton Whig, and National Intelligencer, Washington, will publish the above to amount of one dollar each, and charge this office.

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neall, with instructions to close every account without exception. Those persons therefore who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call on Jos. K. Neall, who has my books, at the office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. and who has my express orders to settle up my accounts by the first day of May next, otherwise all that remain unsettled on that day will be placed in the hands of an officer.

I still have and intend constantly to keep a large supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and materials for manufacturing, of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally.

PETER TARR.

feb 3 tf (G)

PAINTING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has two good plain House painters, which he would be glad to find employment for, either in the town or country, at one dollar per day.

Signs,
Odd Fellows' Aprons and Banners,
Imitations of Wood and Marble,
Chairs, Stands, &c. &c.

neatly painted at the subscriber's shop, opposite McNeal & Robinson's Grocery Store.

—ALSO—

Portraits, and
Family Groups, in miniature, and
Life Sizes,

on moderate terms. Likeness warranted, and painting well executed. A few specimens may be seen at his residence on Dover street, until he can provide a room more suitable. Ladies and Gentlemen living in the country would be waited on, if preferring it. He respectfully solicits patronage.

EDW'D. S. HOPKINS.

april 21 3w

Collector's Notice.

ALL persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector
of Talbot county

sept 9

NOTICE.

The Commissioners for Talbot county will sit in their office in the Court-house every Tuesday and Saturday for four successive weeks, commencing on Tuesday the 21st inst., to hear appeals. All persons having claims against Talbot county, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof on or before the 14th day of July next, as the levy will be closed on that day. Per order,

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
to the Commissioners for T. C.

april 21

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties, at the old stand on Washington street, next door to Ozment & Shannahan's Cabinent Maker's Shop. He has employed an

Experienced Workman,

from Baltimore, who makes "auld things a'maist as gude as new," and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount.

Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, coon, rabbit, mink, and otter skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore. ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.

jan 10 tf

CLOCK & WATCH

MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an additional supply of

MATERIALS

in his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business, and his assiduous attention to the same, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial. He has also on hand

New Watches,
Watch Chains and Keys,
Silver Thimbles,
Silver Ever Pointed Pencils,
Razors, and Razor Straps,
Shaving and Tooth Brushes,
Penknives, Scissors,

and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for CASH, or in exchange for old gold and silver. The subscriber returns his many thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and still hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a share of the public patronage.

The public's humble servant,
JAMES BENNY.

april 28 3w G

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their entire supply of

SPRING GOODS,

which added to their former stock, makes their assortment very complete. They respectfully invite their friends and the public to give them a call.

april 28 4t

CART WHEEL WRIGHTING & *BLACKSMITHING.*

THE subscriber, grateful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with in Easton, would most respectfully inform his customers and the public generally that he has bought Mr. A. Dodd out, and will carry on (by the assistance of Mr. Dodd, whom he has employed as his foreman) the Blacksmithing in connection with the Cart-wheel, Plough and Wagon Wrighting, at the stand on Dover street, heretofore occupied by Mr. Dodd, and a new shop immediately adjoining and built for the purpose, opposite the Lumber Yard of Sam'l. Mackey, Esq. Mr. Griffith, who is his foreman at the Wheel Wrighting will continue in his old shop on Washington street, and near the Coach Shop of Mr. John W. Mitis, to receive orders and take in work for the accommodation of those who do not know where his new stand is. Any orders left with him or Mr. Dodd, will receive the same attention as if given to the subscriber.

He has and intends keeping on hand a large and general assortment of the very

BEST MATERIALS,

in his line, and is prepared to manufacture them at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms.

He intends keeping on hand a few Carts, ready made, and a variety of Wheels, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Cart and Plough Hames; also Axes, Grubbing-hoes, Mattoxes, Dung and Hay Forks, Iron Wedges, Singletrees ironed off, &c. &c. and all kinds of blacksmithing done as heretofore by Mr. Dodd, all of which will be disposed of low for cash or any kind of country produce, or good guaranteed paper, or on a liberal credit to punctual customers.

The public's obedient servant,
JNO. B. FIRBANKS.

april 4 tf (Geo3w)

SOLOMON BARRETT,

TAVERN KEEPER,

EASTON, MD.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hambleton, jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment.—His bar is well stocked with the choicest Liquors and his larder with the best provision the market will afford—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender. He has in his employ careful ostlers and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

feb 3 tf

N. B. S.B. will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapins, Oysters, and Wild Ducks.

THE FARMER'S & CITIZEN'S

RETREAT.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up the above named house, formerly occupied by Henry Clift, in the most pleasant, fashionable, and central part of the town of Easton, where he will at all times be found ready to wait on all those who may think proper to give him a call.

His table will be supplied with the best fare which the market will afford, and his bar furnished with the choicest liquors. His knowledge of the business together with his extensive acquaintance induce him to believe he will be sustained by a generous public.

The public's obedient servant,
CALEB BROWN.

N. B. Private parties can at all times be accommodated with private apartments and attentive servants; and he intends to keep at all times while in their season, Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. &c. C. B.

may 2 tf

NOTICE

THE subscriber will on the first of April, open a house of public entertainment at that long established tavern house, the property of John Leeds Kerr, Esq. in the town of Easton, known by the name of the

UNION TAVERN.

He pledges himself to keep the best table the market will afford, good beds, and careful ostlers, and to bestow all the attention he is capable of, for the comfort and happiness of those who may favor him with a call. From his experience in that line of business for many years, and his untiring disposition to please, he flatters himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons.

ELIJAH McDOWELL.

march 28 tf

NOTICE.

MY wife, Eliza Greenhawk, having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I hereby forwarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

THOMAS GREENHAWK.

may 12 3t*

Temperance Notice.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Talbot county Temperance Society will be held in the M. E. Church in this town, on WEDNESDAY evening next, (20th inst.) at half past 7 o'clock.

The meeting will be addressed by the Agent of the State Temperance Society and others. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

N. G. SINGLETON, Sec.

may 16

N. B. The officers of the Temperance Societies in the county are requested to meet in the office of the Court of Appeals, on Monday 18th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. N. G. S.

WHEAT MACHINE.

THE subscriber has for sale one of Booth's Machines, which may be seen in Easton. It has been constructed particularly for breaking the straw for stock, so as to remedy the objection heretofore made against machines in that respect, and may be relied on.

N. GOLDSBOROUGH.

may 5 3t G.

MARYLAND, Sct.

At a session of the General Assembly of Maryland, begun and held at the city of Annapolis on the last Monday of December, being the twenty-ninth day of said month, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four and ended the twenty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five His Excellency James Thomas Esq. Governor, amongst others, the following law was enacted, to wit:

No. 304.

An Act relating to the Public Roads in Talbot county.

Whereas, the present mode of keeping in order the public roads in Talbot county is found by experience to be imperfect; Therefore,

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the Commissioners for Talbot county or a majority of them, be, and they are hereby authorised and required to meet together on the first Monday of April, the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and on the same day in every year thereafter, at the Court House in said county, and when so met together, the said Commissioners or a majority of them, shall, and they are hereby authorised (if not already done to their satisfaction,) to describe, ascertain, and distinctly record, in a well bound book, to be provided if necessary for that purpose, the several respective roads and public highways in said county, and to nominate and appoint capable and judicious persons as supervisors of the several and respective roads aforesaid, according to the number and division of the said roads into districts, as to the said Commissioners may appear meet and proper, not to assign to any one supervisor more than eight miles of road.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That upon any such appointment of supervisor as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Commissioners for said county within ten days after such appointment, to issue a warrant to the person so appointed, and deliver the same to the Sheriff of the county aforesaid, to be by him delivered within twenty days to the person so appointed or left at his place of residence, under the penalty of ten dollars, current money, for every neglect by the Sheriff or Clerk aforesaid respectively.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That any person appointed supervisor of the roads in virtue of this act, and refusing to serve as such or to comply with the requisites thereof except for a reasonable excuse, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, current money, to be recovered in the name of the State, before any Justice of the Peace of said county, such suit to be ordered by the Commissioners or a majority of them, at the first meeting after such refusal, and when recovered, to be by them applied towards defraying the county charges, *Provided*, that no one person shall be compelled to act as supervisor more than one year in every three years without his consent.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That if any person appointed supervisor in pursuance of this act shall refuse to act as such, remove out of the county, become disqualified, or die, it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners or a majority of them to supply at any time any such vacancy so happening, by the appointment of another suitable person to act as supervisor under the same penalties and regulations as if he had been appointed at the regular meeting of the said Commissioners, on the first Monday of April in each and every year, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Commissioners to issue a warrant to such person so appointed, and the Sheriff of said county to deliver the same under the same penalties prescribed in the second section of this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners for said county on the first Monday of April in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and in each and every year thereafter, at such time as they shall meet for the purpose of making the annual levy for Talbot county, to levy and assess upon the assessable property of said county such sum of money as in their judgment and discretion they may deem sufficient under the provisions of this act, to defray the expenses for the repair of the public roads in said county, to be collected as other county charges are, and to be paid under the orders of said Commissioners to such persons as may have their respective claims allowed by said Commissioners.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of each supervisor to call upon all the taxable persons of this section of the road and none other, except as hereinafter provided, at least two days before he intends working said roads, exclusive of the day of notice and the day of meeting and notify them of his intention, and the time and place of meeting to work said roads, what utensils & implements to bring, with carts and teams if necessary, and when so notified, it shall be the duty of said taxable inhabitants to furnish one half of the able bodied hands of color, if required except in time of wheat harvest, not under eighteen nor over forty-five years of age, and also such utensils and implements, carts and teams as may be required by said supervisor, if the party called on have or possess them, and in case of default on the part of said taxable inhabitants to furnish their respective proportion of hands, carts, and teams, with the necessary utensils and implements when called upon agreeably to the requisitions of this act, the said Supervisor shall be and he is hereby authorised and required to employ such persons, not chargeable with taxes, as he may deem requisite for the repair of the public roads within his section, and the allowance to each and every able bodied person so employed, not under eighteen nor over forty-five years of age, shall be the same as hereinafter specified in, the seventh section of this act, Provided always, that it shall not be lawful for any supervisor appointed under this act, to employ more than one half of his own able bodied hands of color at any one time, nor at any other time, than when he calls on the taxable inhabitants of his section as herein before directed except to repair broken bridges or remove temporary obstructions in or across said roads.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted*, That for the purpose of regulating and establishing the wages of laborers, carts and teams employed in the repair of said public roads, the following rate of wages shall be allowed, to wit: for every able bodied hand, not under eighteen or over forty-five years of age furnished by a taxable inhabitant at the request of a supervisor he shall be allowed and paid the sum of fifty cents current money per day, and for every cart and team occupied in hawling dirt, timber, or other materials necessary for the repair of the public roads, the sum of one dollar current money per day, and that supervisor shall receive for his services the sum of fifteen dollars per annum.

Sec. 8. *And be it enacted*, That if any of the supervisors appointed in virtue of this act shall not sufficiently clear, or caused to be cleared, amended, and repaired the public roads within his section, or shall suffer any fallen trees or other obstructions to remain in or across any of the said public roads whereby any carriages, carts, wagons or vehicle shall or may be obstructed for more than three days together, the said supervisor having notice thereof except in time of wheat harvest, or shall neglect to fell all dead trees on either side of said road, whose limbs overhang and may by falling injure travellers, or to lop or cut off any limbs or branches of trees hanging or projecting over said roads within fifteen feet above the surface thereof, or shall suffer any of the bridges or causeways of said County to be out of repair except frame bridges exceeding fifteen feet from abutment to abutment, or shall proceed to employ other hands except those of the taxable inhabitants of his section without first giving the notice as herein before specified, to such taxable inhabitants, or shall charge said county in a larger sum for any labor by him procured for the repair of said roads, than he shall actually and bona fide have paid for the same, or shall in any wise fail to perform the duty of supervisor under this act he shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars current money for every such offence to be recovered by bill of indictment, before the Court of Talbot county and applied to defray the charges and expenses of said county.

Sec. 9. *And be it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the several and respective supervisors of the said roads and they are hereby authorised and empowered as often as shall be necessary to dig, take and remove any stones gravel or earth from any lane adjoining the public roads and for the repair of which the same be necessary; and for the making or repairing of bridges over the heads of creeks, branches, swamps, or other low and miry places through or over which the same may pass, to cut down any tree or trees (fruit or ornamental trees excepted) standing or growing on any of the lands adjacent to such place where bridges may be necessary as aforesaid, and the same to mend, split and carry away and to apply the same to the mending, or repairing, or making of said bridges, or for the purposes necessary for the repairs of the public roads aforesaid, *Provided* always that it shall not be lawful for any supervisor to enter into any inclosure for the purpose of obtaining any stones, gravel, earth, or timber for the purposes aforesaid without the consent of the owner or owners thereof: or if the owner or owners thereof be a minor or minors, without the consent of his, her, or their guardian or guardians as the case may be; and it shall be the duty of each supervisor, to make a return upon oath of the timber taken by him for the use of the said roads, and a list of the persons to whom it belonged, with his estimate of the value thereof which shall be levied on the assessable property of said county for the use of the person to whom it belonged and to be collected as other county charges are.

Sec. 10. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be, and is hereby made the duty of the several supervisors of the said county to, render annually upon oath to the said Commissioners a true account of all works done upon said roads whether the same was done by the hands of taxable inhabitants furnished at the request of the supervisors, or whether the same was done by hands procured by himself upon default of the taxable inhabitants of his section, to furnish the same when so required under the provisions of this act, and the said Commissioners are thereupon required to allow and place to the credit in the county charges of each taxable inhabitant who shall appear by said return to have furnished hands agreeably to the requisitions of the said supervisors for the repair of the public roads, the several sums to which they shall be entitled under the provisions of this act, and also to pay over to each of the said supervisors such sum or sums as may appear from their several returns to be necessary for the payment of such persons as they, the said supervisors, may have employed to supply the deficiency of labour occasioned by the failure of the taxable inhabitants to furnish hands when called upon by such supervisors as herein before provided for.

Sec. 11. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of said county and they are hereby directed to cause to be kept in good repair, the frame bridges of the county exceeding fifteen feet from abutment to abutment, by employing suitable persons to make said repairs when necessary and they are hereby authorized to levy upon the assessable property of said county a sum of money sufficient to defray the expenses of the same, *Provided* they do not exceed the sum of two hundred dollars in any one year.

Sec. 12. *And be it enacted*, That if any supervisor appointed in virtue of this act shall neglect or refuse to render a true account of all work done upon the public road within his section, and of all timber furnished under his orders, whereby the parties laboring or furnishing timber under his order shall not be credited in their county taxes for their services thus rendered, the said supervisor so neglecting or refusing shall become responsible to the party or parties aggrieved for the whole amount omitted to be returned by the said supervisor to the Commissioners, to be by them recovered as small debts are now recoverable; but may, if paid by the said supervisro be levied in his favor the following year exclusive of all costs, and whereas there are many male free negroes and mulattoes residing in the said county who neither pay taxes nor perform militia duties, and it being reasonable they should contribute something towards repairing the public roads of which they have the benefit and advantage Therefore,

Sec. 13. *And be it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for any supervisor in said county, within whose section of road any free negro or mulattoes may reside to call on each of them not being under eighteen nor over forty-five years of age (excepting all such as are employed by the year by a taxable inhabitant) to labor in repairing said public road, *Provided* that it shall not be lawful for any supervisor to call on any such free negro or mulattoe to labor more than one day in any one year.

Sec. 14. *And be it enacted*, That if any free negro or mulattoe called on by a supervisor in virtue of this act, shall refuse or neglect to attend at the time and place appointed by such supervisor or upon attending shall neglect to perform the duties required of him the same being reasonable such free negroe or mulattoe so neglecting or refusing, shall pay a fine not exceeding fifty cents to be recovered at the instance of such supervisor in the name of State before a Justice of the peace and to be paid over by the said supervisor to the Commissioners for the county to be by them applied for defraying the expenses of keeping in repair the Public Roads of said county.

Sec. 15. *And be it enacted*, That from and after the first Monday in April next, all and every act or acts of Assembly inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this act so far as relates to Talbot county, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 16. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners for Talbot county and they are hereby required to cause to be published in each of the newspapers of the town of Easton for four weeks successively a copy of this act, and also to cause their Clerk to furnish a copy thereof to each supervisor of the public roads appointed in virtue of said act.

By the House of Delegates, March 21st, 1835.

This engrossed bill the original of which passed this House March 20th, 1835, was this day read and assented to.

By order,

G. G. BREWER, Clk.

By the Senate, March 21st, 1835.

This engrossed bill the original of which passed the Senate, March 20th, 1835, was this day read and assented to.

By order,

JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.

JAMES THOMAS, [seal.]

MARYLAND, Sct.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and true copy taken from the original engrossed bill, deposited in and belonging to the office of the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore of said State.

In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of the said Court of Appeals, this fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

L.S.

JOHN JOHNSON, Clerk
Court of Appeals, W. S.

april 21 4w

PAGE'S HOTEL,

BALTIMORE.

THIS is a new and superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city. It has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson, Esq. Robt. Oliver, Esq. Messrs. John Donnell & Sons, and Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making it a first rate and Fashionable house of entertainment. It will be called PAGE'S HOTEL, Exchange Buildings, and will be conducted by the subscriber in such manner as shall make it for comfort, respectability, &c. &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States.

J. H. PAGE.

Baltimore,—dec 2 6m

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN CENTREVILLE & EASTON.

THE MAIL STAGE leaves Easton for Centreville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrives at Centreville about half past 5. Returning, leaves Centreville at 9 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton about half past 12 M.

Fare from Easton to Centreville,	$1.50
" " Easton to Wye Mills,	1,00
" " Wye Mills to Centreville,	50

All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

Easton, April 4, 1835.

$50 REWARD.

SOME villain or villains on the night of Saturday the 4th instant, seized on a large new Batteau of the subscribers at Miles River Ferry, and cut her all to pieces and set the fragments adrift; we will give the above reward for such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of said person or persons who committed this unheard of and outrageous act.

WM TOWNSEND, &
J. STEWARD.

april 21

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
EXTRA GLOBE.

THE undersigned propose to issue the first number of a new series of the Extra Globe, on Monday the 25th of May next, and to publish it weekly for six months, making twenty-six numbers; the last to contain an index to the whole. It will be printed upon fine double-royal paper, made up in quarto form, like the Extra and Congressional Globes published by us last year. The 26 numbers will make 416 quarto royal pages.

It will contain the principal original articles of the Daily and Semi-Weekly Globes, notices of the public meetings, the elections, and public proceedings in every State in the Union, in relation to the canvass for the next Presidency—a contest which the indications of the present year will go far to decide.

The first number will contain the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the 20th of next month. An excellent Reporter has already been engaged to report the proceedings of the Convention, and the Speeches which may be made on the occasion.

We request the favor of those friends to whom this Prospectus may be sent, to circulate it, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers. A copy of the work will be sent to the newspapers that copy this Prospectus.

Subscribers should forward their names in time to reach us before the 25th May. If they do not, we may not be able to furnish them with all the numbers; because the work is put at so low a price, that we cannot afford to reprint any numbers that may be exhausted.

TERMS.

One dollar per copy, in advance.

Eleven copies will be furnished for ten dollars; twenty-two copies for twenty dollars, and so on in proportion.

The price of this paper is so low, that we cannot afford to open accounts with those who subscribe for it. Therefore, no attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington, April 8, 1835.—apl 18

The Philadelphia Journal, and Literary Gazette.

A weekly newspaper, containing EIGHT large imperial pages, at the unprecedented low rate of Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty cents at the end of six months, or Three Dollars at the end of the year.

The Journal will be devoted to Literature, Science, The Arts, and General News; embracing also Original Tales, Essays and Poetry, written spirited in style, together with choice selections from the most able foreign and American periodicals.

Any person who will procure five yearly subscribers, and become responsible for the money, will be entitled to a copy gratis.

Agents will be allowed a discount of ten per cent, on all subscribers they obtain, by remitting or becoming responsible for the money.

☞Companies of five persons, by paying $5 00 in advance, will be entitled to subscribe for six months; a single individual, for the same length of time will be charged $1 25.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, while the subscriber is in arrears.

Letters on business must invariably be addressed to the publishers, Wm. Sloanaker & Co., No. 374 Market street, (Girard Row) and unless containing remittances, *post paid*.

☞Editors throughout the country, who publish our prospectus, and send it to us marked, will be entitled to an exchange for one year.

may 5

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS

MAKING,

THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgements to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a plater's shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

With a large and extensive assortment of

MATERIALS,

embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carryalls,

or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GIGS, new and second hand,

of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of Steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of Silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.

The public's obedient servants,

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting.

They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons.

A. & H.

Jan 20 tf

The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above.

JOHN W. MILLIS,

COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKER,

MOST RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore with

A FIRST RATE ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST MATERIALS

in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner and at the shortest possible notice. By the assistance of some experienced workmen and his own attention to business, he feels satisfied that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. His shop is on Washington street near the Tan Yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman & Co. and immediately fronting the Bay Side road.

He pledges himself that no exertions will be wanting on his part to render his work equal to any manufactured on the Eastern Shore in point of style and durability.

All kinds of repairs done at the shortest possible notice and on accommodating terms. Old Gigs taken in exchange for work of any kind, or in payment of debts due the subscriber; or, he will give fair prices in cash for such as will bear repairing.

april 7 eo3w (G)

P. S. He feels called on to say to his customers that his absence from his shop during the winter was owing to circumstances beyond his control, but he has surmounted them all, and is permanently fixed with a determination to fill up the vacant space his absence caused for the time in his business.

☞The subscriber wishes to obtain a Body Maker. Constant employment and the highest cash price will be given.

J. W. M.

NOTICE.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and the public generally that he has on hand a quantity of

GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES,

CONSISTING OF IN PART AS FOLLOWS: VIZ

Gentlemen's fine Monroes.
Do do Shoes.
Women's Boots and Shoes.
Children's Shoes, cut different fashions.
Some good strong Coarse Shoes.

He is constantly making up work of all kinds adapted to the season, which he is determined to sell low for cash, bacon, hides, or tan-bark, provided the articles of trade are delivered at the time of making the purchase.

Those wishing to purchase on such terms will please call at his shop between McNeal and Robinson's Grocery, and Mrs. Gibbs's Millinery and Fancy Store, and directly opposite Ozmon & Shannahan's Cabinet Shop, where he may be found always ready to wait on those who may please to give him a call.

The public's humble serv't.

SOLOMON MERRICK.

april 4 tf

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either on executions or officer's fees, are informed that if speedy payment is not made, he will proceed according to law without respect to persons. He hopes this notice will be punctually attended to, otherwise he is determined to be punctual in executing to the utmost rigor of the law, all persons who are delinquent. Other notices have not been attended to, but this shall be.

JOS: GRAHAM, Shff.

march 21 tf

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP

THOMAS HAYWARD,

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords.

☞Passage $1,00; and 25 cents for each meal.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscribers residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

feb 10 tf

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. it is expected, will be accompanied with the cash; those not handed to the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thos. H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual to his hour of sailing.

Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle by the last day of April, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer, as it is not convenient for me to give that personal attention I have hitherto done, being much absent from the county.

S. H. B.

Easton and Baltimore Packet

SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

ROBSON LEONARD—*Master.*

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore on the 22d of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and continue to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar—and twenty-five cents for each meal. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson & Son, or with Robt. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obd't serv't.

J. E. LEONARD.

feb 17 tf

REMOVAL

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HATS,

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the highest cash *prices*.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 10 tf

A CARD.

A WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the *highest prices* for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.

oct 9.

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at Sinners' Hotel, Water street, at which place the subscribers can be found, or at their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Missionary Church—the house is white.

JAMES F. PURVIS, & CO.

may29 Baltimore.

WAS committed to the Jail of Talbot county on the 26th March inst., by William H. Hayward, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for Talbot county, a negro man who calls himself OXFORD ENNALLS, says he is free, but did belong to Deborah M'Laughlin, of Anne Arundel county. Said negro is about 60 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high; had on when committed a blue cloth coat, blue pantaloons, coarse shoes, old fur hat, and a blue camlet great coat. The owner, if any, of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

JO. GRAHAM, Sh'ff.
of Talbot county.

☞The Baltimore Republican, and Maryland Gazette, will copy the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their account to this office.

march 31

MARYLAND ECLIPSE

The Thorough-bred Horse,

MARYLAND ECLIPSE.

WILL be on his stand in Centreville on Monday the 30th of March inst. and will return to Easton on Saturday the 5th of April next, where he will remain a week. He will then be at Centreville and Easton a week alternately during the season.

In addition to the running stock of Maryland Eclipse, formerly noticed, he is the sire of Fanny Richards, a successful racer in South Carolina and Georgia, beating the celebrated horse Her Cline, in two heats, three miles and repeat; and of Mr. Biddle's Maid of the Neck, who took the purse the first day, at the Easton race course last fall, beating four others, the colts of Sir Archie, John Richards, Valentine, &c. with apparent ease.

For his performances, pedigree and terms &c. see Handbill.

JAMES SEWELL.

march 31

☞The Centreville Times will copy the above.

The Thorough-bred Race Horse

UPTON,

SIX YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING,

WILL make another season at the same stands,—terms $8 and $12. *For his* pedigree in full, and extraordinary performance as a three year old, running his mile in 1m. 53¼s., 1m. 52s., 1m. 53s, 1m. 57s., 1m. 56s., against aged horses, at Lancaster, Pa. (run as Col. Selden's b. c.) See Am. Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, vol. 6, no. 6—vol. 5, page 54—do. no. 9, (cover) v. 2, p. 252—v. 4, p. 151 and 544, &c.

E. N. HAMBLETON,
T. TILGHMAN,

jan 31 tf

The Celebrated Horse

IVANHOE,

WILL be let to mares this season at four dollars the Spring's chance, two dollars the single leap, and seven dollars to insure a mare to be in foal. Season to commence at Easton on Tuesday the 7th April, inst. at the Trappe on Wednesday the 8th, at Marengo, in Miles River Neck, on Friday the 10th, and at St. Michaels on Monday the 13th, and he will be at the above stands on the above named days once in two weeks throughout the season.

IVANHOE was sired by Chester, best son of Mr. Hambleton's old Tom, out of an Oscar mare, is seven years old this Spring. He is a remarkably sure foal getter, and his colts will bear a comparison with the colts of any horse in the county (of the same age.)

FAYETTE GIBSON,
HENRY PRICE.

Talbot co. April 4th, 1835. tf

The Celebrated Hunting Horse,

GRAY MESSENGER,

FROM THE CITY OF WILMINGTON, DEL.

WILL stand for Mares this season at Centreville, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, commencing the 25th March, ult. He will stand at Easton on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday following, and at the Trappe on Friday and Saturday following, and at St. Michaels on Monday and Tuesday following, and will be at each of the above stands on the above days, every other week throughout the season, ending on the 4th of July next.

Messenger is in first rate condition and is ready to serve mares at the following reduced prices: $4 the single service, cash; $8 the season, payable the first of October next, but six dollars will be taken if paid by the 4th of July, at which time his term of service will expire, $12 to insure a mare with foal, payable the first of March, 1836, or as soon as she is ascertained to be in foal, but ten dollars will be taken if paid by the first of December next, and 25 cents to the groom, cash, for each mare. All persons putting mares to Gray Messenger to insure with foal and parting with them before it is ascertained whether they are with foal or not, must pay for the season.

Gray Messenger is a handsome gray, full sixteen and a half hands high, well proportioned, was got by Mr. Cooper's full-bred horse Messenger, of Pennsylvania, his grand sire was the noted imported horse Messenger, by Mr. Benger, in the year 1791, and landed at New York, his dam by Paymaster, his grand dam by the old independent horse Arabian. The Messenger stock for hardness, saddle, fast trotters, long life, easy keeping and durability, stands unrivalled. This horse is allowed by good judges to be a first rate harness horse, perfectly gentle, and has fine action, and good bottom. His colts are highly approved by competent judges. It is unnecessary to say more, as the horse will show for himself. His stands will be at the stable of Mr. Wm. Simes in Centreville, and at the subscriber's stable in Easton, and at Capt. H. Dellahay's stable at the Trappe, and at Mr. W. Fairbanks's stable at St. Michaels The above named gentlemen will receive the names of all persons putting mares to Gray Messenger.

RICHARD C. LAIN.

March 25th, 1835—april 11 tf

N. B. The subscriber wishes to purchase a small quantity of good oats and corn blades, or good hay, for which he would pay a good price.

R. C. L.

Commercial and Farmer's Bank
OF BALTIMORE.

April 16th, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given that a genral meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House in the city of Baltimore on Monday the 8th day of June next, at 11 o'clock for the purpose of taking into consideration the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session 1834, entitled "an act to extend the charter of the several Banks in the city of Baltimore" and determining on the propriety of authorising the President and Directors by resolution to accede to the terms of said act and declare their acceptance thereof.—By order.

GEO. T. DUNBAR, Cash'r.

ap 18 tm

☞The Easton Whig and Frederick Herald will please insert the above and charge this office.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES. "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE." VOL. I.---No. 39.

EASTON, MARYLAND. SEMI-WEEKLY. SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1835.

THE EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,

Printed and published by

RICHARD SPENCER,

PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

The semi-weekly, printed and published every Tuesday and Saturday morning, at four dollars per annum if paid in advance, three dollars will discharge the debt, and the weekly, on Tuesday *morning*, at two dollars and fifty cents; if paid in advance, two dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.

No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

POETRY.

From the Derbyshire Courier.

SONG.

Give me old Music—let me hear
The strains of days gone by;
Nor stay thy voice in kindly fear,
Lest their tones my falling tear
Should make a mute reply.

The songs that lulled me on the breast
To sleep—away the noon,
Sing on—sing on!—I love them best;
There's witchery on the notes impressed
Of each familiar tune.

Give me old Wine—its choicest store
Drawn from the shady bin;
Our vineyards will produce no more,
Such rare strong juice they gave of yore,
As sparkling lies within.
This was my grandsire's chief delight,
When the day's chase was o'er;
Fill high!—Fill high!—its treasures bright
Should sparkle on our board to night,
Though we should drink no more.

Give me old Friends—the tried, the true,
Who launched their barks with me,
And all my joy and sorrow knew,
As chance's gales the pilgrims blew
Across a troubled sea.
Their memories are the same as mine;
Their love with life shall last;
Bring one, bring all, their smiles shall shine
Upon our good old song and wine,
Like sunbeams from the past.

From the Letters of N. P. Willis.

JOURNEY TO SCOTLAND.

Almost giddy with the many pleasures and occupations of London, I had outstayed the last fashionable lingerer; and on appearing again, after a fortnight's confinement with the epidemic of the season, I found myself almost without an acquaintance, and was driven to follow the world. A preponderance of letters and friends determined my route towards Scotland.

One realizes the immensity of London when he is compelled to measure its length on a single errand—I took a hack at my lodgings at nine in the evening, and I drove six miles through one succession of crowded and blazing streets to the East India Docks, and with the single misfortune of being robbed on the way of a valuable cloak, secured a berth in the Monarch steamer, bound presently to Edinburg.

I found the drawing room cabin quite crowded, cold suppers on two long tables, every body very busy with knife and fork, and whiskey and water and broad Scotch circulating merrily—All the world seemed acquainted, and each man talked to his neighbor, and it was as unlike a ship's company of damb English as could easily be conceived. I had dined too late to attack the solids but imitating my neighbor's potation of whiskey and hot water, I crowded in between two good-humored Scotchmen, and took the happy color of the spirits of the company. A small centre table was occupied by a party who afforded considerable amusement. An excessively fat old woman, with a tall scraggy daughter and a stubby old fellow whom they called "pa;" and a singular man a Major Somebody, who seemed showing them up, composed the quadrille. Noisier women I never saw, nor more hideous.—They baffled the waiter, were facetious with the steward, and talked down all the united buzz of the cabin. Opposite me sat a pale, severe-looking Scotchman, who had addressed one or two remarks to me; and, upon an uncommon burst of uproariousness, he laughed with the rest, and remarked that the ladies were excusable, for they were doubtless American, and knew no better.

"It strikes me," said I, (but both in manners and accent they are particularly Scotch."

"Sir!" said the pale gentleman.

"Sir," said several of my neighbors on the right and left.

I repeated the remark.

"Have you ever been in Scotland?" asked the pale gentleman, with rather a ferocious air.

"No, sir! Have you ever been in America.

"No sir! but I have read Mrs. Trollope."

"And I have read Cyril Thornton; and the manners delineated in Mrs. Trollope, I must say, are rather elegant in comparison."

I particularized the descriptions I alluded to, which will occur immediately to those who have read the novel I have named; and then confessing I was an American, and withdrawing my illiberal remark, which I had only made to show the gentleman the injustice and absurdity of his own, we called for another toss of whiskey, and became very good friends. Heaven knows I have no prejudice against the Scotch, or any other nation—but it is extraordinary how universal the feeling seems to be against America. A half an hour incog. in any mixed company in England I should think would satisfy the most rose-colored doubter on the subject.

We got under weigh at 11 o'clock, and the passengers turned in. The next morning was Sunday. It was unfortunately of a "Sabbath stillness," and the open sea through which we were driving, with an easy south wind in our favor, graciously permitted us to do honor to as substantial a breakfast as ever was set before a traveller, even in America. (Why we should be ridiculed for our breakfast I do not know.)

The "Monarch is a superb boat, and with the aid of sails and a wind right aft, we made twelve miles in the hour easily. I was pleased to see an observance of the Sabbath which had not crossed my path before in three years travel. Half of the passengers at least took their bibles after breakfast, and devoted an hour or two evidently to grave religious reading and reflection. With this exception, I have not seen a person with the Bible in his hand, in travelling over half the world.

The weather continued fine, and smooth water tempted us up to breakfast again on Monday. The wash room was full of half clad-men but the weekday manners of the passengers were perceptibly gayer.—The captain honored us by taking the head of the table, which he had not done on the day previous, and his appearance was hailed by three general cheers. When the meats were removed, a gentleman rose, and after a very long and parliamentary speech, proposed the health of the captain. The company stood up, ladies and all, and it was drank with a tremendous "hip-hip-hurrah," in bumpers of whiskey. They don't do that on the Mississippi, I reckon. If they did, the travellers would be down upon us, "I guess," out-Hamiltoning Hamilton.

We rounded St. Abb's head into the Forth, at five in the afternoon, and soon dropped anchor off Leith.—The view of Edinburg, from the water, is, I think, second only to that of Constantinople The singular resemblance, in one or two features, to the view of Athens, as you approach from the Piræus, seems to have struck other eyes than mine, and an imitation Acropolis is commenced on the Calton-hill, and has already, in its half finished state, much the effect of the Parthenon. Hymettus is rather loftier than the Pentland-hills, and Pentelicus farther off and grander than Arthur's seat, but the old castle of Edinburg is a noble and peculiar feature of its own, and soars up against the sky, with its pinnacle-placed turrets, superbly magnificent. The Forth has a high shore on either side, and with the Island of Inchkeith in its broad bosom, looks more like a lake than an arm of the sea.

It is odd what strange links of acquaintance will develope between people drawn together in the most casual manner, and in the most out-of-the-way places. I have never entered a steamboat in my life without finding, if not an acquaintance, some one who should have been an acquaintance from mutual knowledge of friends. I thought through the first day, that the Monarch would be an exception. On the second morning, however, a gentleman came up and called me by name. He was an American, and had seen me in Boston. Soon after, another gentleman addressed some remark to me, and in a few minutes, we discovered that we were members of the same club in London, and bound to the same hospitable roof in Scotland. We went on, talking together, and I happened to mention having lately been in Greece, when one of a large party of ladies, overhearing the remark, turned and asked me if I had met Lady —— in my travels. I had met her at Athens, and this was her sister. I found I had many interesting particulars of the delightful person in question which were new to them, and, *sequitur*, a friendship struck up immediately between me and a party of six. You would have never dreamed, to have seen the adieux on the landing, that we had been unaware of each other's existence forty-four hours previous.

Leith is a mile or more from the town, and we drove into the new side of Edinburgh—a splendid city of stone—and with my English friend, I was soon installed in a comfortable parlor at Douglas's—an hotel to which the Tremont, in Boston, is the only parallel. It is built of the same stone and is smaller, but it has a better situation than the Tremont, standing on a magnificent square, with a column and statue of Lord Melville in the centre, and a perspective of a noble street streching thro' the city from the opposite side.

We dined upon *grouse*, to begin Scotland fairly, and nailed down our sherry with a tass o' Glenlivet, and then we had still an hour of daylight for a ramble. N. P. W.

From the London Medical Journal.

Sir Henry Halford on the Deaths of some Eminent Persons.

Sir Henry alluded to the attention with which his paper on the Deaths of some Illustrious persons of Antiquity has been received, as the motive for selecting his present subject, and laying before the meeting some details connected with the decease of some distinguished men of more modern times.

The Learned President began his narrative by some remarks upon the Monarch in whose reign the college was founded, referring to pictures of Holbein in illustration of King Henry's manly beauty, and to the remains of him which he had seen in his coffin, and to his large arm chair at Windsor, in proof of his stature. The state of his health in more advanced life, when he became corpulent and unwieldly, made Henry the Eighth a great dabbler in medicine. In fact he not only prescribed as opportunity occurred, but compounded the drugs himself, as appears by a volume in the British Museum, containing a large collection of Royal *recipes*. The Monarch, however, could not avert from himself the evils of mortality, and died at the age of 56, dropsical, and covered with sores.

To Wolsey the King gave some excellent instructions how to avoid the sweating sickness; but the Cardinal, who escaped that epidemic, died of a malady which the Royal physican might more easily have prevented, had he chosen—a broken heart, to which was added in his last hours an attack of dysentery.—The Earl of Shrewsbury, at whose house he had been on his road from Yorkshire, encouraged his distinguished guest to think more favorably of his health; but the Cardinal, in reply to his cheering speeches, assured the Earl that he could not live,—discoursing learnedly about his ailment, which he said within eight days, if there were no change, would necessarily produce "delirium or death." This was on the eighth day, when he confidently expected his death, and expired after the clock struck eight, according to his own prediction—'the very hour (says Shakspeare) himself foretold would be his last."

Edward the Sixth was carried off by disease of the lungs, having had measles, as well as small-pox, the preceding year, which left an obstinate cough behind. He was put under the care of an ignorant woman by the Earl of Northumberland, by whose treatment his end seems to have been much accelerated. Sir Henry paid a high tribute to the memory of this intelligent and amiable young King, whose bodily powers bore no proportion to the extraordinary energies of his mind; in this respect reminding the learned author of many examples he has met with, where ill health in young persons had led to great powers of reflection, the precocity of their intellectual developement "compensating them for the brevity of their earthly existence."

Oliver Cromwell, in his last illness, one morning, asked a physician who sat up with him why he looked so sad; and being answered, that it became any one to look grave who had the care of *his* life to answer for, immediately replied—"Ye physicians think I shall die; I tell you I shall not die this time; I am sure of it. Do not think I am mad; I speak the words of truth upon surer grounds than your Galen or Hippocrates furnish you with." Under this confident expectation of recovering, Cromwell allowed himself to be removed from Hampton Court to London. On the following day he became worse—grew lethargic—then delirious—and died September 3, 1653.

King Charles II. (according to the account of his physician, Sir C. Scarborough) had just risen from his bed when he experienced an unusual sensation in his head, shortly after which he fell down speechless and without the power of motion. An army surgeon, who happened to be at hand, bled him to the extent of 16 ounces; after which, on the arrival of the Royal physician, his Majesty was cupped, and other remedies used—such as an emetic purgatives, &c; but he expired on the fourth day.

"Had there been safety in a multitude of councillors, the *King's life* must have been preserved; for (added Sir Henry) I perceive the signatures of not less than 14 physicians, to one of the prescriptions." Among the remedies prescribed when he was sinking, was the *spiritus crynii humani*, 25 drops, which certainly has been improved upon in our modern preparations of ammonia.

The Learned Baronet here mentioned that he had lately seen a prescription in which a portion of the human skull was ordered, in a powder, for Sir Nicholas Throckmorton. It was dug out of the ruins of a house in Duke street, Westminster, which had belonged to Oliver Cromwell's apothecary. On examining King Charles's head, a copious effusion of lymph was found in the ventricles and at the base of the cranium; from which Sir Henry is disposed to think that he might have been still further bled with advantage; adding, that the result of his experience had convinced him, that, if large depletion be not adopted in the first instance, every thing else attempted afterwards will be unavailing.

It is quite evident from Sir Henry's account, that Charles II. died of apoplexy, and consequently that his indifference to the solicitations of those about him on religious matters, can only, with charity, be attributed to the effects of his disease.

King William, the Prince of Orange, had a weak frame and was asthmatic, with a constant cough. He died at length, of an enormous secretion into the lungs, which first embarrassed, and ultimately prevented respiration. The lungs were adherent to the *pleura costalis*, and a fall from his horse, which he had shortly before met with in Hampton Court Park, and by which he had broken his collar bone, had detached a portion of the adhesions and excited inflammation.

Mary, the consort of William, died of small pox; and it is remarkable that Bishop Bernet blames Dr. Radcliffe in rather harsh terms, for his treatment of her case. The learned prelate mentions that Marshal Schomberg advised him never to give an opinion upon a military subject; and "I wish (said Sir Henry) that he had received similar council from a physician, and had abstained from remarking on medical affairs." The censure of the Bishop seems to have been quite uncalled for.

Dryden died of ossification of the arteries of the extremities, such as produces mortification. His body "lay in state, in the College of Physicians, during ten days, and was then conveyed to Westminster Abbey with great ceremony."

The disease which occasioned Dean Swift to expire "a driveller and a slave," was of a paralytic nature; to which circumstance Sir Henry is inclined to attribute that aberration, not to say depravity of mind, which has excited so much scandal.

"Now I believe," said he, "this irritability was bodily disease; and so far from considering the unsocial and untoward mind as influencing the body to its detriment, I would contend that the corporal distemper was the cause of the perverse and unhappy state of the mind; that Swift's irritability was of that peculiar nature which accompanies palsy, the seat of which is generally in the brain. Swift was in the habit of suffering severe attacks of headache, and of dizziness, and occasional deafness, when young; even so early in his life as during his sojourn ment with Sir William Temple.

In process of time there ensued that plethoric state of the vessels of the brain which required frequent cupping; and at length the obstruction became so great as to occasion an effusion of water into the ventricles, and the loss of his faculties by apoplectic pressure. This appeared on examination of the head after death. No doubt this effusion had been preceded by inflammation of the membranes of the brain and by phrenzy. Under these attacks of inflammation and phrenzy, he dealt forth his angry denunciations largely; and probably it was in one of these unhappy moments that he composed the epitaph so injudiciously inscribed on his tombstone in St. Patrick's Cathedral."

From the London United Service Journal.

NARRATIVE OF THE LOSS OF THE EARL OF ELDON BY FIRE.

On the 24th of August 1834; I embarked on board the ship Earl of Eldon (of London, 600 tons, Captain Theeker,) at Bombay, with a view of returning to my native land on furlough. She was the finest and strongest ship in the trade, and any insurance might have been had on the chances of her successfully resisting the winds and waves; but who can forsee their fate even for a day? She was cotton loaded, and as the number of passengers was small, the space between decks was filled chock up with cotton bales, screwed in as compact and tight as possible, so as to render it a matter of more difficulty to take them out than to put them in. It unfortunately happened that the cotton had been brought on board damp, during heavy rain, and had not been dried in the warehouse previous to its being screwed; as this operation is performed by a very powerful compression, it is not unlikely that fire might be generated in the same manner as in a hay stack, when it had been stacked damp. The number of individuals on board was forty-five, including three ladies and an infant and the Captain and his crew.

On the 26th September, after a series of baffling winds and calms and heavy rains with squalls of wind, we got into 9 deg. 27 S. lat. and between 60 and 80 deg. E. long., the trade wind appeared to have fairly caught hold of our sails. We began now to anticipate our arrival at the Cape. On the morning of the 27th I rose early, half past five, and went on deck; I found one of my fellow-passengers there; we perceived a steam apparently arising from the hatchway; I remarked to H. that I thought it might be caused by fire damp, and, if not immediately checked, might become fire. The Captain came on deck, and I asked him what it was? He answered steam, and that it was common enough in cotton loaded ships when the hatches were opened. I said nothing, but the smoke becoming more dense and beginning to assume a different color, I began to think that all was not right, and also that he had some idea of the kind, as a carpenter was cutting holes in the deck just above the place whence the smoke appeared to come. I went down to dress, about half past six the Captain knocked at my door, and told me part of the cotton was on fire and he wished to see all the cabin passengers on deck. We accordingly assembled, and he then stated the case to be this—That some part of the cargo appeared to have spontaneously ignited, and that he purposed removing the bales until they should discover the ignited ones; and have them thrown overboard; as also those which appeared in the same damaged condition; and that it being necessary in his opinion, to do this, he deemed it his duty to lay the matter before us. We, of course submitted every thing to his judgment, and he ordered the hands to breakfast as quick as possible, and to work to discover the source of the fire. This having been done, he said there did not appear to be immediate danger, and that he hoped we might be able to avert it altogether. However at eight o'clock the smoke became much thicker and began to roll through the after hatchway, the draught having been admitted forward, in order to enable them to work. Several bales were removed; but the heat began to be intolerable below, the smoke rolled out in suffocating volumes, and before 9 o'clock, we discovered that part of the deck had caught fire; in short the men were obliged to knock off work. The captain then ordered the hatches to be battened down, with a view to keep the fire from bursting out, and to hoist out all the boats and stock them in case of necessity; this was done, and about half past 1 the three ladies, two sick passengers an infant and a female servant, were put into the long boat, with two hundred and sixteen gallons of water, twenty gallons of brandy, and biscuit for a month's consumption, together with such pots of jam, and preserved meats as we could get at, and the day's provisions of fresh and salted meat.

It was now about two o'clock; the hatches were then opened, and all hands set to work to endeavor to extinguish the fire. The main hatch being lifted and a tarpaulin removed, there was a sail underneath, which was so hot that the men could hardly remove it; when they did, the heat and smoke came up worse than ever; and it being now known, from inspection, that the fire was underneath that part orders were given to cut the bales until the enflamed ones could be got at; but when the men had hold of the lashing to introduce a crane hook, they were found to have been burned through beneath, and came away into their hands

The case now appeared to be bad indeed: however, we cut a bale open, and tried to remove it by handsful, but the smoke and heat became so overpowering that no man could stand over it and water only seemed to have the effect of increasing it in the quantities we dared to use; for had the captain ventured to pump water into the ship, to extinguish the fire, the bales would have swelled so much as to burst open the deck, and have increased so much in weight as to sink the ship; so that either way destruction would have been the issue. Under these circumstances, perceiving the case to be utterly hopeless, the captain called us together on the poop, and asked if he could propose any expedient likely to avail in extinguishing the fire and saving the ship, as in that case "we will stick by her while a hope remains. It was unanimously agreed that all had been done; the men were all perfectly sober, and had been indefatigable in their exertions, but all seemed to be coolly and positively of opinion that the case was hopeless.—The boat was increasing so much that it became dangerous to leave the poop; the Captain, therefore requested the gentlemen to get into the boats, told off and embarked his men, and at three o'clock he himself left the ship, the last man, just as the flames were bursting through the quarter-deck. We then put off, the two boats towing the long-boat; the ship's way had been previously stopped by backing her yards When we were about a mile from the ship, she was in a blaze; and her masts began to fall in. The sight was grand though awful. Between eight and nine o'clock all her masts had fallen, and she had burned to the water's edge; suddenly there was a bright flash, followed by a dull, heavy explosion—her powder had caught; for a few seconds her splinters and flaming fragments were glittering in the air, and then all was darkness, and the waters had closed over the Earl of Eldon.

Such was the prospect now before us! There were in the long-boat the Captain and twenty-five persons, including an infant four months old, the size of of the boat 23 feet long by 7½ feet broad; in each of the others ten individuals, including the officer in charge: one of the boats had some bags of biscuit, but the chief provision was in the long-boat. We were, by rough calculation, above 1000 miles from Rodrigue, and 450 from Diego, the largest of the Chagos Islands, but to get there we must have passed through the squally latitudes we had just left, and be subject to variable winds and heavy weather, or calms neither of which we were prepared to resist. Seeing, then, that our stock was sufficient, we determined on trying for Rodrigue. About eleven o'clock, having humbly committed ourselves to the guidance of that Providence in which we alone had hope, we accomplished rigging the boats, and were under sail. We carried a lantern lashed to our masts in the long boat, to prevent the other boats from loosing us during the night; and when day broke, sent them sailing in all directions around, to look out for ships, while the wind was light they could outsail us, but when it became strong, and the sea very high, the difference was rather in our favour, as the weight and size of the long-boat enabled her to lay hold of the water better.

On the third day of our boat navigation, the change of the moon approaching, the weather began to wear a threatning aspect, but as we were in the trade, we did not apprehend foul or contrary winds. In the course of the night it blew fresh, with rain; we were totally without shelter, and the sea dashing its spray over us, drenched us and spoilt a great part of our biscuit, though we happily did not discover this until we were nearly out of want of it. The discomfort and misery of our situation may be more easily imagined than described. There was a large water puncheon in the boat, on the top of which I slept nearly all the time we were in the boats. The ladies were in the stern of the boat; and H., myself, and the doctor, together with a Bombay lieutenant, in the body of it with the men.

In the course of the next day the weather grew worse, and one of our small boats, in which was Mr. Simpson, the second mate, with nine others, was split by sea. She came along side, and we put the carpenter into her, who made what repairs he could, but with little hope of her answering. We then proceeded to fasten a spray cloth of canvass along the gunwhale, having lashed a bamboo, four feet up the mast, and fixed it on the intersection of two staunchions at the same height above the stern. The spray-cloth was firmly lashed along this, so as to form a kind of half-pent roof: and had it not been for this imperfect defence we must have been swamped, and we still shipped seas to so great an extent, that four men were obliged to be kept constantly employed in bailing to keep her clear of water.—Towards evening it blew hard, with a tremendous sea, and not thinking the other boat safe, we took in her crew and abandoned her. We were now thirty-six persons, stowed as thick as we could hold, and obliged to throw overboard all superfluities. We had not more than eight inches of clear gunwale out of water.

This night I shall never forget, but to describe my feelings I am incapable. Our situation was indeed awful: one wave might overwhelm us, and there would not have been a vestige left to tell the tale of the Earl of Eldon. The remembrance of all I held dear, of all the passages of my past life, crowded together on my mind. I felt parted from this world, and yet I could not divest myself of a certain feeling which told me we should be saved. I recommended myself to Him without whose permission the waves had no power to hurt us, and resigned myself to meet death; and when I thought of the short struggle that might usher us into eternity, it was no longer with calmness: there was regret mingled with remorse; there was a pang to think what those would feel who were expecting my return, and that night we certainly did not look forward to another day!

Wet, crushed, and miserable, the night passed away and the day broke at last, and though the weather was still very bad, I again felt that hope which had never, entirely deserted me.—A tremendous sea came roaring down, and I held in my breath with horror; it broke right over our stern, wetted the women to their throats, and carried away the sternman's hat. The Captain then cried out in a tone calculated to inspire us with a confidence he afterwards told me his heart did not response—"That's anything, it's all right, bale away my boys." He never expected us to live out that night, but harrassed as he was in mind and body, he gallantly stood up, and never by word or deed betrayed a feeling that might tend to despair: he stood on the bench that livelong night, nor did he ever attempt to sleep for nearly forty-eight hours.

The morning broke and passed away, and after the change of the moon the weather began to moderate, and we enjoyed a comparative degree of comfort. We had three small meals of biscuit and some jam, &c., and three half pints of water per day, with brandy if we liked it. The men had one gill of spirits allowed them daily: thus we had enough for necessity, and I incline to attribute to our having no more, the same good bodily health we enjoyed. We had plenty of cigars, and whenever we could strike a light we had a smoke, and I never found tobacco such a luxury. The ladies were most wretched, for they could not move, and any little alteration in their dress was only to be made by spreading a curtain before them. Yet they never uttered a repining word.

On the thirteenth evening we began to look out for Rodrigue. The Captain told us not to be sanguine, and his chronometer was not to be depended upon after its late rough treatment. The night fell and I went forward to sleep, and about twelve was awoke by the cry that land was right ahead. I looked and saw a strong loom of land through the mist. The Captain had the boat brought to for an hour; then made sail, & at half past 2 it appeared more strongly, We then lay-to until day-light.—I attempted to compose myself to sleep, but my feelings were too strong, and after some useless attempts I sat me down and smoked with a sensation I had long been a stranger to. With the first light of dawn Rodrigue appeared right ahead, distant above six miles, by eight o'clock we were all safely landed A fisherman, who came off to show us the way through the reefs, received us in his house and proceeded to feed us, and in the meantime sent to tell the gentlemen of the island of our arrival.

Two of them came down immediately, and having heard our story, said we had been miraculously preserved, and told us off in two parties, the married men to one and the single to the other; the crew were taken inland and encamped. They gave our bundles to their negroes and took us in their houses, where every thing they had was set before us—clean linen and a plentiful dinner; and it was ludicrous to see the manner in which fish, fowl, pork, biscuit, wine, and brandy disappeared before us; at length, however, we came to a general conclusion that eat more we could not—They shook us down four or five beds in the out-house, and we tumbled into them and enjoyed what we had not known for the last fortnight—a sound sleep.

I hope the sense of our miraculous preservation dwells deeply on our minds. My feelings on landing were so intense that I could not restrain my tears. No human skill in such peril could have availed us—it was the hand of the Almighty goodness alone that withheld us from destruction; and when we consider it, and look back upon the facts as they stand recorded, and with the full knowledge that we were thirteen days and nights exposed to the violence of the winds, and waves, and weather in an open, leaky boat—often for days and nights completely drenched and never completely dry, and that with this we should all (with the exception of those who were before sick) have landed safe, and rather improved in health than otherwise—these things show the hand of a Providence that watches over us, though we often forget it, and that man who could coldly say that our escape was surprising, without attributing it wholly and solely to the true cause, I should consider little better than a heathen,

T. T. ASHTON, Madras Artillery.

An English paper speaking of honor, the soreness of which, it says, is betrayed by its sensitiveness, makes this remark:—

"The common-sense of mankind instructs them that a sound robust honor is never touchy; it is when it becomes weak and tender that it goes about querulously asking this man and that man whether they intend to hurt or offend it."

PRODIGIOUS HOG.

The largest animal of this kind that we have seen is now in the possession of Mr. P. Mehan. It measures from the snout to the extremity of the tail not less than eleven feet; it is three feet in height, and weighs 1100 weight! It is remarkably well shaped and the flesh is of extraordinary firmness, considering its size. It appears to be in perfect health, and may yet attain a larger growth, being not quite three years old. So great is the circumference of the neck, that it cannot be spanned by a man's arm. It was reared in the county of Antrim, and was purchased a few days since for 15 guineas.—*Londonderry Sentinel.*

Fatal Juggling.—A Juggler, by the name of *Wheeler*, alias *Curtis*, a few days since, while in the exercise of his vocation, running a sword down his throat, perforated some vital part, which caused his instant death.—*Buffalo Whig.*

Action of Heat upon Razors.—It has been asked why, in the time of frost, a razor unless it be warmed, will not cut without irritating the skin? It is because when it freezes, the edge of a razor, examined by a microscope, is like a saw, as soon as warm it becomes smooth.

EASTON, PA. May 7.

Distressing Scene.—On Saturday last our Court House was made the theatre of a scene which we hope not soon again to witness—A father was about to be sentenced for the awful crime of *Perjury*—His agonised wife and daughter, rushed through the crowd into the court with cries truly pitiable. They were carried out in strong hysterics and the wretched father received the sentence of the law—six months imprisonment in jail—to be forever debarred from testifying in any court of justice and to pay a fine of $300.

Modern Expedition.—It is stated as a fact by one of undoubted veracity, (though it almost exceeds our credulity) that cotton can now be taken from Liverpool to Manchester, carded, spun, wove, bleached and packed and returned to Liverpool again in 24 hours. This may be done perhaps, but we "reckon" it must be "mighty poor" goods.

Anecdote.—A friend has handed us the following anecdote, which he received in a letter from London. Resignation of office, like death, certainly affords us the means of avoiding some difficulties.

"Sir Robert Peel went to see his Majesty when the Irish Church question was about to come before the Commons, and to mention his fears that it would be carried against him. 'It is,' said Sir Robert, 'a hard case upon me.' 'It is harder upon me,' said his Majesty, 'for you can resign, Sir Robert, but I cannot.'"—*Bal. Chron.*

Penalty for poisoning a Well.—A man by the name of Rial Draper has been recently tried at Utica, and sentenced to three month's imprisonment and a fine of fifteen dollars, for throwing a dead cat into a neighbor's well.

PEDESTRIANISM.—A correspondent who signs himself "BRUCE," offers to perform on foot, twelve hundred and fifty miles in one thousand successive hours, and proposes a bet. This is equal to one mile and a quarter an hour, or thirty miles a day, for nearly forty two days! We doubt its practicability although Col. BARCLAY did accomplish in England 1000 miles in the same number of successive hours. The writer has left his address with us.—*N. Y. Cour.*

Cheap Cure, for Fever.—A German doctor, during twenty five years' practice, has never failed to cure intermittent fever, by strictly and literally starving his patients for three whole days. He allows them only a little water; and after the fast accustoms them to food gradually.

Cool.—Lady Arden complained of a tooth-ache. All the remedies used on such occasions were applied; still she found no relief. At length she decided on sending to Edinburg, a distance of 50 miles from Clydesdale castle, for a dentist to extract the suffering tooth; and, when he arrived, she declared "that her nerves were unequal to submitting to the operation unless she saw it performed on some one else first." The few friends admitted to the sanctuary of her boudoir looked aghast at this declaration, each expecting to be called on, but, after the silence of a few minutes, and no one offering, she told Lord Arden that he must have a tooth out, that she might judge from his manner of supporting the operation if she could go through it. He appeared amazingly disconcerted, but a few wry faces and serious expostulations having failed to mollify the Lady, the obedient husband submitted, and a fine sound tooth was extracted from his jaw, after which she declared, "That she had seen enough to convince her that she could not undergo a similar operation."

Florida.—A letter to the editors from St. Augustine under date of April 29th says;

"The Orange trees for the most part were killed down to the surface of the ground. They are springing again from the root. Some few of the old trees are putting forth shoots in the branches. It will take years to restore St. Augustine to the profit and beauty of its Orange groves. Such a winter was never known here before. Many of the orange trees killed were the uninterrupted growth of 150 years. In more southern parts of Forida, the orange trees were not killed except the growth of last year. These will yield fruit the second year."—*Nat. Intel.*

GEOGRAPHICAL ACCURACY.—"Where's Tom gone," said a cockney of Gotham to his friend. "Gone," replied the latter, "to rusticate."—"Where's that?" said the cockney. "A small town back of Hudson," rejoined his friend.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

TWELVE HOURS LATER.

We are indebted to Capt. M'Kean, of the ship Samuel Robertson, from Bristol, for a London paper of the evening of April 10th. It contains a later London market than before received, and advises us of the progress of the formation of a new Ministry.

Sun office, quarter-past Two.

Lord Melbourne and the Marquis of Lansdowne have just left the King, with whom they have been closeted for some time.

The result of this interview with his Majesty has not transpired, but we have every reason to believe that the noble Lords have received his Majesty's commands to form a new Administration. Should any further particulars come to our knowledge, we shall lay them before the public in a Second Edition.

SECOND EDITION.

Sun office: 7 o'Clock P. M.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

The only intelligence which we have been able to learn since the publication of our first edition is, that Lord Melbourne and the Marquis of Lansdowne, after they left the king this afternoon, waited upon Earl Spencer, at his residence, when a consultation was held, after which the three Noble Lords went to the Palace and had a long interview with his Majesty.

From the First Edition.

Lord Grey, we have reason to believe, was sent for by the King on the resignation of the late Ministers. The Noble Earl, it is said, declined, as might have been expected, the task of forming a new Administration, and recommended that application should be made to Lord Melbourne, who was accordingly summoned to the Royal presence. The interview does not seem, however, to have led to any satisfactory or definite result.

From the circumstance of Lord Grey's having been twice in communication with his Majesty in the course of yesterday, it has been supposed by many, that his Lordship will exercise no slight influence in the formation of a new Government. Possibly he may do so, but we scarcely think it likely that he will, under any circumstances, venture to resume the onerous functions of Premier. His advanced age, to say nothing of other considerations, forbids us to entertain for an instant, such a preposterous notion. Many varying rumors, however, are afloat on the subject, but in the absence of all certain intelligence, by far the most likely one is, we think, that which speculates on the recall of the Melbourne Administration.—There were fewer exceptionable Members in this Cabinet than any the country had known for years. Many of them were Reformers to the utmost extent we could desire, and all, compared with their successors, were men of activity and intelligence. *We* know of nothing more calculated to restore public tranquility than the recall of this Ministry. The very circumstance that the Court was against them, is an argument in their favor.—It proves at once that they were resolved to follow up, in an unflinching spirit, the true principles of Reform, however obnoxious they might be to the High Church party, and the back stairs influence by which it was sustained.

But should this party resume power—of course we speak hypothetically—they must be prepared to make even greater concessions to the people than they would have done, had the Tories never displaced them. The ferment occasioned by their dissolution has given an impetus to popular opinion which it is vain to think of checking. We must have no more vacillation—no more temporizing—no more postponing till to-morrow what could better be done to day. Promptitude and decision must be watchwords of whatever set of men now succeed to power. Every question must be met face to face, at the outset; every difficulty be boldly grappled with. We are sick of temporizing politicians. "The times are out of joint," and require men of nerve and mettle to set them right again.

We are fortified in these opinions by the communications that are constantly pouring in upon us from all quarters of the country. We hear—we read of but one determination—namely, that the people will never again allow their budding hopes to be blighted by an irresolute, time serving Administration. The last four months have advanced the cause of Reform by at least as many years. Sceptics have become converts; those who were frightened have taken heart and are resolved. In a word, events have proved to the satisfaction of the entire community, that so far from being connected with revolution, Reform is in reality the only sure preventive against such a catastrophe. Energy is what we look for in a Premier nowadays. Half measures may suffice in a halcyon season; but he who rods at the helm when the winds and waves are raging about him, must be prepared, not only to meet with the fate of Palinurus, but even to wreck the vessel which he has rashly undertaken to steer.

MAJORITY.—More than one half of the entire representatives of the empire (658) have recorded their votes against the late Ministry.

PLURALITIES.—Sixteen bishops, at present on the bench, hold no less than 61 preferments, including their sees, viz. 61 bishoprics, 5 deaneries, 1 chancellorship, 3 arch deaconries, 2 cathedral treasurerships, 8 cathedral prebends, 21 rectories, and 2 vicarages!!!

We relate the following circumstance without fear of being accused of merely telling a *snake story*, knowing the facts from the most unquestionable authority. A few days since, but a few miles distance in Jersey, a large hawk, seemingly in great hunger, was discovered hovering over the barn yard of a cottage eagerly watching his opportunity to pounce upon the poultry below. After repeating his visits for a few days, he was fired at but being missed, did not afterwards make his appearance. In the course of a few days, as the gentleman who made the shot was walking over the neighboring grounds, he discovered a dead hawk, apparently but a short time deprived of life. Upon examination, the cause of the hawk's death was discovered to have been the swallowing of a living rattlesnake, which had eaten out of the stomach of the bird, & nearly through the skin, near the craw. The snake was about eleven inches long. The hawk was no doubt the same that eagerly watched the poultry, but fearing to return, and becoming famished for want of food, was obliged to eat his snakeship. The stomach of the hawk contained no food—it was stuffed, and now graces the private collection of a naturalist.—*U. S. Gaz.*

WOMAN.—Woman is the most important sex, and, if but one-half of our race can be educated, let it be woman, instead of man. Woman forms our character.—She is with us through life. She nurses us in infancy. She watches us in sickness, soothes us in distress, and cheers us in the melancholy of old age.—Her rank determines that of the race. If she be high-minded and virtuous, with a soul thirsting for that which is lofty, true and disinterested, so it is with the race. If she be light and vain, with her heart set on trifles, fond only of pleasure, alas! for the community where she is—it is ruined.—*Richmond Compiler.*

THE HORSE.

NO. XIV.

[Beautiful as is the horse, and identified so much with our pleasures and our profit, he has been the object of a most universal regard; and there are few persons who do not pretend to be somewhat competent judges of his form, qualities, and worth—we propose to make these known in the course of our publication, and shall be pleased to receive any original contributions from gentlemen skilled on the subject.]

BREEDING.—From the time of covering to that of foaling, the mare may be kept at moderate work, and that not only without injury, but with decided advantage. The work may be continued up to the very time when she is expected to foal; and of which she will give at least a day's notice, by the adhesive matter that will appear about the teats. When this is seen it will be prudent to release her from work, and keep her near home, and under the frequent inspection of some careful person.

When nearly half the time of pregnancy has elapsed, the mare should have a little better food. She should be allowed one or two feeds of corn in the day. This is about the period when they are accustomed to slink their foals, or when abortion occurs; at this time, therefore, the eye of the owner should be frequently upon them. Good feeding and moderate exercise will be the best preventives against this. The mare that has once slinked her foal is ever liable to the same accident, and, therefore should never be suffered to be with other mares about the time that this usually occurs, which is between the fourth and fifth months; for such is the power of imagination or sympathy in the mare, that if one of them suffers abortion, the greater number of those in the same pasture will share the same fate. Farmers wash, and paint, and tar their stables to prevent some supposed infection:—the infection lies in the imagination.

If a mare has been regularly exercised, and apparently in health while she was in foal, little danger will attend the act of parturition. If there be false presentation of the fœtus, or difficulty in producing it, it will be better to have recourse to a well-informed practitioner, rather than injure the mother by the violent, and injurious attempts which are often made to relieve the animal.

As soon as the mare has foaled, she should be turned into some well sheltered pasture, with a hovel or shed to run into when she pleases; and as, supposing she has foaled in April, the grass is scanty, she should have a couple of feeds daily. The breeder may depend upon it, that nothing is gained by starving the mother and stinting the foal at this time. It is the most important time in the life of the horse; and if, from false economy, his growth be arrested now, his puny form and want of endurance will ever afterwards testify the error that has been committed. The corn should be given in a trough on the ground, that the foal may partake, of it with the mother. When the new grass is lush and plenty, the corn may be gradually discontinued.

Our remarks are intended, principally, for farmers: they well know that the mare may be put to moderate work again a month after the foaling. The foal is at first shut in the stable during the hours of work; but as soon as it acquires sufficient strength to toddle after the mare, and especially when she is at slow work, it will be better for the foal and the dam that they should be together. The work will contribute to the health of the mother; the foal will more frequently draw the milk, and thrive better; and will be hardy and tractable, and gradually familiarized with the objects among which it is thus worked, she and the foal should be well fed; and two feeds of corn, at least, should be added to the green food which they get when turned out after their work, and at night. The mare will usually be found in heat at or before the expiration of a month from the time of foaling, when, if she be kept principally for breeding purposes, she may be put again to the horse.

In five or six months, according to the growth of the foal, it may be weaned. It should then be housed for three weeks or a month, or turned into some distant rick-yard. There can be no better place for the foal than the latter, as affording, and that without trouble, both food and shelter. The mother should be put to harder work, and have drier meat. One or two urine balls, or a physic ball, will be useful if the milk should be troublesome, or she should pine after her foal.

There is no principle of greater importance than the liberal feeding of the foal during the whole of his growth, and at this time in particular. Bruised oats and bran should form a considerable part of his daily provender. The farmer may be assured that money is well laid out which is expended on the liberal nourishment of the growing colt: while, however, he is well fed, he should not be rendered delicate by excess of care. A racing colt is sometimes stabled; but one that is destined to be a hunter, a hackney, or an agricultural horse, should merely have a square rick, under the leeward side of which he may shelter himself, or a hovel, into which he may run at night, or out of the rain. The process of breaking should commence from the very period of weaning. The foal should be daily handled, partially dressed, accustomed to the halter, led about, and even tied up. The tractability, and good temper, and value of the horse, depend a great deal more upon this than breeders are aware: this should be done as much as possible by the man by whom they are fed, and whose management of them should be always kind and gentle. There is no fault for which a breeder should so invariably discharge his servant as cruelty, or even harshness, towards the rising stock; for the principle on which their after usefulness is founded, its early attachment to, and confidence in man, and obedience, implicit obedience, resulting principally from these.

After the second winter, the work of breaking-in may commence in good earnest. He may first be bitted, and a bit carefully selected that will not hurt his mouth, and much smaller than those in common use; with this he may be suffered to amuse himself, and to play, and to champ for an hour, on a few successive days.

Having become a little tractable, portions of the harness may be put upon him, and, last of all, the blind winkers; and a few days afterwards he may go into the team. It would be better if there could be one before, and one behind him, beside the shaft horse. Let there be first the mere empty wagon. Let nothing be done to him, except that he may have an occasional pat or kind word. The other horses will keep him moving, and in his place; and no great time will pass, sometimes not even the first day, before he will begin to pull with the rest: then the load may be gradually increased.

The agricultural horse is wanted to ride as well as to draw. Let his first lesson be given when he is in the team. Let his feeder, if possible, be first put upon him: he will be too much hampered by his harness, and by the other horses, to make much resistance; and, in the majority of cases, will quietly and at once submit. We need not repeat, that no whip or spur should be used in giving the first lessons in riding.

When he begins a little to understand his business, backing, the most difficult part of his work, may be taught him; first to back well without any thing behind him, then with a light cart, and afterwards with some serious load; and taking the greatest care not seriously to hurt the mouth. If the first lesson causes much soreness of the gums, the colt will not readily submit to a second. If he has been rendered tractable before by any kind usage, time and patience will do all that can be wished here.—Some carters are in the habit of binding the colt when teaching him to back: it may be necessary with the restive and obstinate one, and should be used only as a last resort.

The colt having been thus partially broken-in, the necessity of implicit obedience may be taught him, and that not by severity, but by firmness and steadiness; the voice will go a great way, but the whip or the spur is sometimes indispensable—not so cruelly applied as to excite the animal to resistance, but to convince him that we have the power to enforce submission. Few, we would almost say, no horses, are naturally vicious. It is cruel usage which has first provoked resistance; that resistance has been followed by greater severity, and the stubbornness of the animal has increased; open warfare has ensued, in which the man seldom gained an advantage, and the horse was frequently rendered unserviceable. Correction may, or must be used, to enforce implicit obedience after the education has proceeded to a certain extent, but the early lessons should be inculcated with kindness alone. Young colts are sometimes very perverse; many days will occasionally pass before they will permit the bridle to be put on, or the saddle to be worn; one act of harshness will double or treble. Patience and kindness will, after a while, prevail. On some morning, of better humour than usual, the bridle will be put on, and the saddle will be worn; and this compliance being followed by kindness and soothing on the part of the breaker, and no inconvenience or pain, being suffered by the animal, all resistance will be at an end.—*Vade Mecum.*

[Translated from the French for the Mercantile Journal.]

HE IS SO AMIABLE

A beautiful girl, gay, lively, and agreeable, was wedded to a man of a clumsy figure, coarse features, and a stupid looking physiognomy. A kind friend said to her one day "My dear Juna, how came you to marry that man?"

"The question is a natural one. My husband, I confess, is not graceful in his appearance, nor attractive in his conversation. But he is so amiable. And *goodness*, although less fascinating than beauty or wit, will please equally at least, and it is certainly more durable. We often see objects, which appear repulsive at first, but if we see them every day, we become accustomed to them, and at length not only view them without aversion, but with feelings of attachment. The impression which goodness makes on the heart is gradual; but it remains forever. Listen, and I will tell you how I came to marry my husband.

"I was quite young when he was introduced for the first time into the house of my parents. He was awkward in his manner, uncouth in his appearance, and my companions used often to ridicule him, and I confess I was frequently tempted to join them, but was restrained by my mother, who used to say to me in a low voice. "*He is so amiable!*" And then it occurred to me that he was always kind and obliging; and whenever our villagers assembled together at our fetes and dances, he was always at the disposal of the mistress of the house, and was profuse in his attentions to those whose age or ugliness caused them to be neglected. Others laughed at his singularity in this respect, but I whispered to myself, "He is *so* amiable."

"One morning my mother, called me to her boudoir, and told me that the young man who is now my husband, had made application for my hand. I was not surprised at this, for I already suspected that he regared me with an eye of affection. I was now placed in a dilemma, and hardly knew how to act. When I recollected his ill-favored looks and his awkardness, I was on the point of saying, "I will not wed him," and I blushed for him, which is a strong proof that I even then felt interested in him, but when I recalled the many excellent traits in his character, and dwelt on his benevolent and good actions, I dismissed the idea of banishing him from my presence. I could not resolve to afflict him, and I whispered to myself "He is so amiable!"

"He continued to visit me, encouraged by my parents, and cheered by my smiles. My other admirers one by one, left me, but I did not regret their absence. I repeated the expression, "He is *so* amiable," so often that it seemed to carry the same meaning as "He is so handsome." I loved him, and took him as my husband.

"Since then I have not only been resigned to my fate; but happy. My husband loves me devotedly, and how can I help loving him, "he is *so* amiable."

There is something exceedingly touching in this love which beauty entertains for goodness, and there is no longer a doubt that some women love from a feeling of benevolence, or tender compassion, regulated by reason. Such an affection will know no change. It has a firm basis, and will endure through life.

FUNERAL OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.—A foreign journal gives the following account of the funeral ceremonies of the late Emperor. The procession stopped in front of the Capuchin Church, and many noblemen and ladies of the Church who waited there, came out to receive the corpse. When they were about to enter the Capuchin Convent, for the purpose of depositing the coffin, they knocked at the door of the edifice. "Who knocks?" cried a voice from within. "The emperor Francis I." "What does he ask!" the same voice repeated. "A place of repose," The gate was then opened, and a part of the procession entered the convent. The new emperor had, contrary to the usual custom, followed them: when he was about to enter the cemetery, the prince of Collodero advanced and said to him: "I take the liberty of assuring your Majesty that you cannot enter: it is entirely contrary to immemorial usage" The emperor extended his arm, and pushing the prince aside, said, "I shall be guided, sir, solely by my own pleasure." He then entered the cemetery, where the body was deposited in the place, prepared many years ago for its reception. The place for the interment of the new emperor is already designated.

Too careful—A few days since, an old man called at the Bank of the U. States and took away a bag containing a thousand Spanish dollars, which bag and dollars he deposited for safe keeping seventeen years ago. At the time the deposite was made, the Cashier urged that he should be allowed to loan the money on bond and mortagage. But the man said he believed it would be safe in the vault of the Bank. It has been safe, for the old man finds his bag and dollars just as he left them; but if he had permitted the money to be used, it would have been quite as safe, and the cashier remarked that he should in that case have had full *four thousand dollars* to pay him. The old man has now screwed up his resolution and parted with his long loved dollars, at two per cent premium.—*N. Y. Jour. Commerce.*

From the Globe.

The following extracts from a letter, written the early part of the month of March last, by a distinguished Virginian, we take pleasure in laying before our readers, and we recommend an attentive perusal of them:

But for the nerve and patriotism of the President, the country would have been, by this time, plunged into anarchy, confusion, civil war! How long we shall escape the dreaded fate of other Republics, God only knows! But Heaven seems to have provided us with Chieftains and Sages, suited to the several emergencies in which we have been placed!!

Who but *Washington* could have led our fathers to victory and freedom, and then have conquered his own ambition, and restrained the pride and pretensions of birth and fortune in others? Who else could have so happily shielded the *experiment of free government*, resolved upon by the Republicans of 1776?

Who but *Jefferson* could have so clearly defined the inalienable rights of man; & the legitimate objects of Government? Who else, by his single exertions, could have so far opened the benighted eyes of mankind to the wrongs they were suffering? What other statesman could have broken down, at once, the connexion between Church and State, and all the barricades of nobility? How much gratitude is due to a legislator, or law-given, who was enabled, by the boldness of his genius, and the purity of his democracy, to emancipate the consciences of his countrymen, and expunge from the statute-book the odious laws of mortmain, primogeniture, and entails! The whole life of Mr. Jefferson is one beautiful stream of republicanism, reflecting the elevated dignity of the statesman, and the purity of the citizen.

Who but General Jackson possessed the Roman energy and skill to protect so extensive a frontier as was committed to his care, and to close the late war by a victory without a parallel in history! Who else could have united so large a portion of our people; put a stop to the most corrupting system of Internal Improvement, tariff, &c. and have adjusted, so promptly, and amicably, the long standing differences between this and so many European Governments—differences which his three immediate predecessors could not adjust? Who else could have rebuked Nullification, and crushed, in the bud, the Rebellion of South Carolina?—Could any other citizen have so triumphantly grappled with a moneyed mammoth, aided as it was by the legions and the conspiracies of two Catilines? The convulsive efforts of the Bank were, indeed, appalling—operating, with all its money influence, on the *pecuniary* affairs of the people, but especially on commercial interests, and, through them, on the mass of society, it produced a panic, which a factious Senate and infuriated demagogues fomented and exaggerated! Who but Jackson would have stood firm, amidst this "rocking of the battlements?" The distress and the excitement will long be remembered, and may they be as long unequalled! This frightful display of the power of *such a Bank* over the feelings and interests and opinions of the People, had no other effect on the mind of the President, than to convince him more firmly of its "dangerous tendency," and of the truth of Mr. Jefferson's opinion on that subject. Other men might have yielded; but it was the part of a wise forecast to endure temporary evil, that a more dreadful calamity might be warded off. What gratitude is not due to him for rescuing this country from the future plunder and permanent dominion of a mighty corporation of stock-jobbers and dealers in *paper money*—in fact, from a griping *money nobility*—which would, in the end, have led to open, undisguised monarchy! The designing and their dupes in vain tried the effect of entreaty remonstance, abuse, and even threats of *personal violence!* The failure of the recent attempt to assassinate the President seems to baffle the speculations of the adepts in the use of fire arms. Wonderful escape!

But in this long train of circumstances connected with the achievement of our liberty, and the rise and progress of free institutions in our country, would it not seem to a mind, not imbued with the doctrines of *chance* and *accident*, that the hand of an all-wise and guardian Deity was visible?

Our brief history is full of lessons of instruction to us: and it becomes every sober-minded patriot and republican to study them—to weigh well the conflicting tendencies of all our institutions, and preserve the proper balance. But, in reference to governments that are *representative*, all efforts must be useless, without the *unqualified admission* and observance of *the right of instruction*. We see the power and evil effects of *monopolies*—we have witnessed the relentless rage of *faction*, prostrating long cherished principles, breaking up the strongest ties of life, and imbittering private and public happiness. We have seen the angry strife into which communities of freemen may be lashed, from mere preferences of MEN, without regard to *principle*, and often in opposition to principle. We have seen the dire extremes to which unhallowed ambition will hurry distinguished and talented citizens, and witnessed the cordial union of the very *antipodes*, to gratify envy, hate, revenge! And we have seen all this done, in the profaned name of *our country*, and under false glosses of public spirit and patriotism! Without the redeeming energy of the PEOPLE, in putting down these things, how long may we expect to enjoy peace at home and respect abroad? How long shall we be able to preserve the legacy of our fathers! Can it be, that men are not capable of self-government, and were destined by the Creator to be subject to those who imagine themselves "born booted and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately, by the grace of God!"

I confess that the conduct of certain prominent men, the favorable light in which it is received by a respectable portion of my countrymen, united with the countenance which is given to a reckless and profligate *press*, is extremely alarming. It was to be expected that ambitious and desperate men would often push their pretensions to extremes, and sometimes be able to create excitement among a jealous and liberty-loving people. Such events could have only a temporary, and rather a salutary effect, by rousing the community from that lethargy into which they are prone to fall, and make them more watchful. But the spirit of *faction*, under the golden auspices of the Bank, has risen so high of late, and there has been displayed so much disregard of truth, candor, and plain-dealing, that I fear the days of our union and liberty (for they are inseparable) are numbered. What but the most desperate; shameful spirit of *faction* (not of *consistent* party) could have induced the Senate, in so many instances, to interpose its powers to embarrass the Executive, and bring disgrace upon its measures? Why has that body so eagerly seized upon every occasion to disgrace, *if they could*, any, and every prominent friend of the President? Why have they neglected the necessary and indispensable public business of the country, and spent their time in coarse, virtuperative revilings? They might, safely, have left this dirty work to prostituted and willing presses. Its performance by *Senators* has been calculated most to degrade the dignity of their stations, & to impeach their motives and patriotism. Every impartial man here and in Europe will view the subject in this point of view. Posterity will read this chapter in our history with astonishment, if not incredulity. In Mr. Jefferson's time, party-spirit was carried to great lengths, but it was upon antagonist principles—Monocrats warring against Democrats—the few endeavoring to rule the many, because they thought the people not capable of self-government, and so honestly averred. But, at present, we have the Monocrats, the Ultra States rights men, latitudinarians, seceders, nullifiers, tariffites, bankites, and *some anti-bankites!!* internal improvement men, and all other sorts of men, and odds and ends of factious discontent, united in one sonorous cry against the best and most successful administration we have ever had! The denunciation of such a *pie-bald* party finds a parallel only in the dinners and presents bestowed upon that prince of buffoons, Crockett.

Have we not, my dear sir, arrived at a glorious pitch of human perfectability? A nation of grave republicans, abjuring the kind rule and guardianship of God's anointed—holding up the beacon of light, liberty, and equality to mankind—insisting upon the Democratic principle that *the majority has the right* to govern, according to written definitions of grants of power—and that the minority are to acquiesce in, and promote the views of the majority, when tolerable; and when intollerable, may resort to revolution if they please to hazard the chances—and yet we have been kept in violent commotion by the canine rage of *two disappointed and repudiated* aspirants to the Presidency, aided by the dying efforts of a proud, grasping, moneyed corporation, which has been tried and condemned by the fiat of the People. Are we not likely soon to become the objects of jest and ridicule to the peasantry of every European monarchy, and that too, just at the time that the commerce and industry of our people, and the firmness and wisdom of the President, were making us known advantageously in every civilized hamlet on earth!

My charity induces me to forgive the delusions of all in the school of Nullification, except the professors and teachers, who were once bold latitudinarians, as we all know. How they could build their hopes of getting into high places, by so strangely overacting their parts, can only be accounted for by the fact, that they underestimated the sense and patriotism of the People and the true character of their Chief Magistrate.

By the way, was there ever any thing so absurb, so childish, as the idea of a *State's staying in the Union* and exercising the right of permitting only such federal laws to be obligatory in her territory *as she fancied*, and repealing all the rest by the magic process of Nullification! For the sake of a ginger cake a child will enter into compacts with you; but he will soon want to do as he pleases. He *will*, and he *wont*, as the whim takes him. But this bugbear is dead for the present. It is remarkable however, that the good weapons by which it was killed, to wit: The Proclamation, the Force Bill, and Public Sentiment, are warred against, as the vilest, most murderous things on earth! And yet, it is natural enough that it should be so, to some extent. It is the nature of man to strive against that which most obstructs his selfishness. On this principle, I have long since learned to *value the merits of prominent political men* who belong to my own party. My esteem for them keeps pace, exactly, with the vehemence by which they are assailed by their enemies. Our keen-sighted opponents are quick to see rising merit, and eager to smother it. Should Mr. Van Buren reach the Presidency, he will be much indebted the jealous estimation of his talents, evinced by the pie-balds.*

In the South many of the opponents of the administration, and particularly the Calhounites, are giving out the opinion that ours is a country too extensive and dissimilar in interests ever to remain happy and at peace under one Federal Government; that, in its infancy, when population was sparse, and the whole not more than adequate to self protection, it did well enough; but, that now, the separate divisions of it, with peculiar and separate interests, are rich and strong enough to take care of themselves, and best know how to promote their own prosperity and happiness. This, I assure you, is the language *often* held since Nullification was nailed to the counter. What does it mean? Does it not give some clew to the movements in the Senate? Is any thing wanting, but some plausible *pretext* for the disrupture of the Union? Whether that pretext be found in the *oppressions of the Tariff*, or in the pretended "despotism," the "*tyranny*," the "*misrule*," the "*corruptions*," or the "*weakness*" of the President, is all matter of moonshine to those who are in *search of it*. They want something to go upon, something to *justify*, even plausibly, an open movement. How ridiculous is the *one-starred* flag of South Carolina! The *Federalism* as well as the *Republicanism* of Richmond, prevented our late Indian-like Governor (FLOYD) from hoisting, on a public occasion, a similar banner of *defiance* and *disunion*. It was actually made and pointed—but there were many saws and axes ready to level the pole to the ground, if it had been put up.

It is melancholy to witness so much *discontent*, and such a restive spirit among our politicians. They forget, that in a government of public opinion every man cannot expect to have all his notions carried into effect; & that it is the duty of the minority to yield, after they have exhausted the powers of reason and argument; that a fretful spirit of opposition, evincing more of spleen and malevolence than of good sense and philosophy, are only evidences of barbaric ignorance, or of the most loathsome profligacy and destitution of all candor and honesty. When God shall send us Angels in the shape of men to manage our public affairs, we may expect perfection, but not until then. But, my dear sir, the *Saviour of mankind*, the *Son of God*, though able to raise the dead and calm the mountain waves of the ocean by his command, was regarded by *kingcraft* and *priestcraft* gentry, as an upstart, an impostor. He was actually *crucified*, when he had committed no crime, and nothing could be alleged against him but his growing influence among the people. I would not be profane enough to compare the President with such a pure and brilliant character. I only note the event, to show the very great extremes to which poor human nature may be hurried by ignorance and prejudice.

Jackson is a self-made man, and has the more credit for the elevation to which his intrinsic worth has raised him. I would not flatter him because he is *President*—still I must confess, as all mankind do, that he is a most extraordinary man! Who but a downright fool could expect, in this country, where the highest offices are open to all, that such a character would be without envenomed, persecuting enemies! No matter what he may say or do, it will be cavilled at by the disingenuous and the malignant. But how gratifying is it that the good sense and impartiality of such an overwhelming majority of the People induce them to like him better and better, the more they see and know of him! The piebald cavillers of the opposition are in a miserable minority; but they have effrontery to say that *they have* "all the sense, all the decency"—and that the *majority*, the mass of the *Republican People*, have neither the capacity nor the understanding to govern the affairs of the country. Their imbittered feelings carry them into the wildest extremes. Bloodshed and *disunion* itself would be acceptable to many of them, rather than submission to the *will of the majority*, and the *enforcement of the constitution*. We are told by flippant, and almost beardless boys, that if the People do *this* or do *that*—if they elect *this* or *that* man, (as they have the right to do,) *the Government is lost, and liberty is gone!* How shameful, how factious is this spirit! But the *People*, alias "King Numbers," as Mr Leigh called them, will watch these gentry; and, as they really wish to preserve the Union and our freedom, will scowl them into silence and *better* manners!

In Virginia, "*we, the People*," are just waking up to a sense of the duty we owe ourselves, and will make some strong demonstrations this spring; and by the next, I assure you, will prove to the world that we have the energy and capacity of *self government, and will be respected and obeyed!*

The Webster Testimonial.—It will be remembered that, some five or six months ago, the friends of DANIEL WEBSTER took measures for procuring a piece of plate, to be presented to him as an enduring evidence of their esteem and respect. A committee of 7 was selected from the community at large, to obtain the necessary funds, and they appointed a Committee of 7 to select a suitable model.—Upon the recommendation of this latter committee, a massive vase, of the Warwick form, was ordered of Jones, at the cost of $1500 and the time appointed for its completion is now approaching. Another month will probably see it finished. It will undoubtedly be the most beautiful specimen of this branch of American manufacture ever exhibited in the city.—*Boston Trans.*

AMOS KENDALL.—The appointment of this gentleman to the responsible situation of Postmaster General, has afforded the opposite party an opportunity to vent the bile and acrimonious humor produced by the result of the recent elections, in sound hearty abuse of the President, the Postmaster General, and finally the whole party. They cannot reconcile it with their principles, that a man unfriended and unknown, and under the most unfavorable auspices, should, by the mere force of talents, have thus won for himself the respect and esteem of such men as General Jackson, Forsyth, Woodbury, Cass, &c. and show himself capable of sitting with them in the councils of our country. And what are their objections to him? Are they that he has not talents, or business habits, to qualify him for the situation? No! They all either openly or tacitly admit it; but he is a man who has made himself; who in spite of the envy and malice of his enemies, has, by the sheer force of his natural abilities, together with great application, raised himself to an elevation from which he can look down with pity and contempt upon the puny calumniators who sought to destroy him, and live down the slanders which they have so liberally heaped upon him.—*Frederick (Md.) Citizen.*

NATIONAL CONVENTION.—It is all important to the country that the Government be administered upon *sound principles*. To effect this object, it is essential that the Republican freemen of this Union should act together.—With them the selection of a President is (or ought to be) a question of principle, to which in every case individual and local preferences should yield. At this time, almost every State has her great man, whom she would prefer to see President. Pertinacity in our local predilections will have the inevitable effect of so dividing the People as to render it impossible to elect an orthodox President. A *compromise* must therefore be effected, or defeat is unavoidable. How is this to be done but by some intermediate agency similar to a National Convention? Has any better mode of harmonizing and concentrating public opinion ever been devised? Let those who object to a National Convention suggest a more unexceptionable and republican plan to accomplish this end.—Until they can do so, we shall take the liberty of treating their opposition to one as mere electioneering cant, to excite prejudices in the public mind, and thus defeat by stratagem, where truth and reason would not avail.—*Danville (Va.) Observer.*

MR. LEIGH.

"What will Mr. Leigh do?" is a question which is frequently propounded by the citizens of Richmond, and by visitors from the country. We understand that it is equally the subject of conversation elsewhere. It is generally said and believed, that Mr. Leigh will resign—or rather, that he will not accept the office.—Such is decidedly our own opinion—and therefore it is, that we have laid the powerful appeal of Publius upon the shelf for the present.—Besides, we think it due to Mr. Leigh himself, to leave him a reasonable time for the operation of his own mind, upon the issue which is now submitted to his best judgment.—The results of the Election are now *fully* before him. We therefore think it due to him—due to his own character—as well as due to the wisdom and liberality of the Republican Party, to leave him for the present to decide for himself—to compare the facts with the principle which he has uniformly and ably maintained—and to act as becomes himself. For our own part, we will not permit ourselves to doubt about the result.—*Rich Enq.*

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

FRIDAY, MAY 9.

Mr. Wightman of Middleton offered the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas, the Senate of the United States, on the 28th day of March 1834, adopted a resolution in the following words:—"*Resolved*, That the President, in the late executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and Laws, but in derogation of both;" which resolution, in the opinion of this Assembly, is unjust, illegal and unconstitutional.

Be it therefore Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, that the Senators in Congress from this State be instructed, and they are hereby directed and instructed, to vote in favor of rescinding and expunging from the records of the Senate, the said recited Resolution.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to each of the Senators in Congress from this State, and also a copy to the President of the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Wightman moved that the resolutions be laid on the table, and made the special order for Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock.

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*That party ought to be left to use the profaned name of Whig themselves. No Republican man or editor ought to call them any thing else but *Pei-bald*. I will never prostitute the name of *Whig* by so gross a misapplication of it.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1835.

We learn that the Governor and Council have appointed the Rev. A. Spence, now one of the Associate Judges of the lower judicial district on the E. S. chief judge of that district in place of Judge Martin deceased.

John N. Watkins, has also been appointed Adjutant General, vice E. Harwood, deceased.

Mr. Comegys, has also been appointed Register of Wills for St. Mary's county.—*Balt. Chron.*

NATIONAL CONVENTION.—On Wednesday, 20th inst. the delegates appointed from the several States, to nominate suitable persons to run as candidates of the Democratic Republican party, for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, met in the 1st Presbyterian Church in the city of Baltimore.

The Hon. Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, was elected President, and a Committee of one person from each State appointed to prepare rules for the government of the Convention.

THURSDAY, 21st.

The following officers were elected:—

1st *Vice President*, Jas. Fenner, of R. Island.
2d do do Edward. Condict, N. Jersey.
3d do do Upton S. Heath, of Maryland.
4th do do Robt. Strange, of N. Carolina
5th do do J. B. Nevitte, of Mississippi.
6th do do Franklin Cannon, Missouri.
Secretaries, C. G. Atherton, of N. Hampshire.
John Cotton Smith, Jr. of Conn.
G. H. Flood, of Ohio,
T. H. Brown, of Indiana.

General SAUNDERS then stated that he was instructed by the committee to offer resolutions to the following effect:

That the rules of order which regulate the proceedings of the Congress of the United States, be adopted for the government of this Convention as far as practicable.

That in taking the vote for the candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, a majority of the delegates from each State shall designate the individual to name the candidate as the choice of that State.

That each delegation shall be entitled to as many votes as the State, which they represent, is entitled to in the Electoral College.

That a committee of five be appointed to prepare an Address to the People of the United States, to be submitted to the consideration of this Convention.

That the proceedings be opened each day by prayer, and that the Rev. Clergy of Baltimore be requested to perform that office.

The resolutions having been read, and adopted.

Mr. OSGOOD, of Massachusetts, reported that the committee appointed on that subject had prepared a list of delegates; and that as far as could be ascertained, the number was six hundred and eleven. He concluded his report by moving that the delegates now in attendance be invited to take seats in the Convention.

Mr. OSGOOD, of Massachusetts, from the committee appointed to report the names of the members, stated that the committee had discovered "that two sets of delegates from Pennsylvania were in attendance." The reading of the resolution reported by the committee, "that the delegates now in attendance are entitled to seats in the Convention," being called for, endeavors were made to postpone its consideration until to-morrow, and a discussion of considerable length followed, in which Mr. KREMER, Mr. BELL, Mr HORN, Mr. MILES, all of Pennsylvania, took part.

Mr. MILES then moved to amend the resolution by adding, "except the Delegates from Pennsylvania; and that a committee be appointed of one from each State to inquire into the claims of the two sets, and report to the Convention." This proposition gave rise to a debate, during which M. CRANCH, of Rhode Island expressed his desire that both sets of Delegates should be received, Mr. J. Burden, of Pennsylvania, was opposed to this, and after considerable discussion. Mr. STERRIGER moved, as an amendment, that all the delegates known as the Harrisburg nomination be entitled to seats on this floor, and went at length into the history of the appointment of the two sets of delegates. When he concluded.

The Convention took a recess till 4 o'clock, in the afternoon.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Convention was called to order, and the unfinished business of the morning being taken up, Mr. Sterriger withdrew his amendment, and the previous question was loudly called for. The resolution under discussion, which admits all the delegates claiming seats in the Convention, and of course entitles both delegations from Pennsylvania to admission on the floor, was then passed by a large majority.

Mr. WATKINS of Virginia, moved that in all questions before this Convention, the vote shall be taken by States, instead of, per capita, if desired by any member, each State being entitled to its electoral vote.—This resolution was also adopted.

The PRESIDENT submitted a letter from several delegates appointed by a State Convention in Illinois to attend the Baltimore Convention, stating their inability to be present, and enclosing the resolutions by which they were instructed to vote for Martin Van Buren, of N. York as candidate for President of the U. States, and Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, as candidate for Vice President. The letter was laid on the table and ordered to be entered on the journal of proceedings. The Convention then adjourned till 9 o'clock on Friday.

CENTRAL COURSE RACES.

FIRST DAY.

For the Stallion Stakes, mile heats, $200 entrance, h. f. eight subscribers for 3 years old colts, and fillies, but three colts appeared—the following is the result:—

Thos. Snowden's jr. bl. c. *Chippus*, by Industry, 1—1
Dr. John Minge's b. c. by Timber, 2—2
John C. Craig's (Mr. Seldon's) b. c. John K. by Sir Charles, 3 dis.

Time—1m. 54 s.—1m. 54½s

Both heats closely contested—the first won by about half a neck.—The winner was exactly three years old on the day of the race.

SECOND DAY.

Craig Plate, value $500—two mile heats.

W. L. White's ch c Philip, by Tanus 1—1
J. M. Selden's b c Mazeppa 2—2
Wm. H. Minge's bk c Black Heath 3 dis.

Time, 3m. 50 s., 3m. 52s.

THIRD DAY.

Proprietors purse $500, three mile heats.

W. R. Johnson's b. h. Kendale, by Sir Archy 1—1.
O. P. Hare's ch. c. Dick Beasly by Marion, 4—3
J. S. Garrison's b. m. Sally Eshanks, by Roanoke, 5—2
H. D. Chapin's m. maid of the Neck, by Maryland Eclipse* 2.
John M. Bott's ch f. Rosalie Somers, by Sir Charles, 3 dr.

Time—5m. 55s.—5m. 52s.

*Distanced for foul riding.

TO-DAY.—Jocky Club purse, $1000, four mile heats

Entries:—Wm. R. Johnson's gr. m. Ironette, by Contention.
Philip Wallis' gr. m. Lady Archiana, by Sir Archy.
O. P. Hare's ch. m. Nancy Blunt, by Sir Archy.

This is the last day of the season, and notwithstanding the small number of nags entered, their well tried powers and known celebrity, give every assurance of a well contested, and very interesting and doubtful race.—*Bal. Rep.*

JUDGE Marshall.—The Richmond Compiler of Monday says, "we learn from the Raleigh papers, that Judge Potter opened the usual term of the United States Circuit Court, in that town, on the 12th instant. Judge P. had received a letter from Chief Justice Marshall, accounting for his absence by indisposition.—It is stated that the venerable Judge had returned from Washington somewhat impaired in bodily vigor, from which he had almost entirely recovered; but having recently extended his usual morning walk to a greater length than he was accustomed to do, he became so much exhausted as to require a conveyance to his dwelling.

"It will be a matter of universal pleasure to hear this reverend citizen and jurist is improving in health, and that though still weak, as may well be supposed, his life is not now in danger.—*Balt. Chron.*

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The Episcopal Convention of the diocese of Pennsylvania, was to have commenced its annual session in Philadelphia, this morning. We learn from the Philadelphia Gazette that the venerable Bishop WHITE has so far recovered from his lameness, as to be able to preside over the convention. That paper says—"It is the fifty-first convention of the Episcopal Church in this state; and Bishop White has, without a single exception, presided over all previous ones.—*Balt Chron.*

A SLIP OF THE PEN.—The following extract from an article in the New York American, a leading Federal paper of the city of N. York, speaks volumes in exposing the principles by which that party is governed. The object of the editor of the American is to urge the propriety of running Mr. Webster in New England; fearing that, if the contest be between Mr. Van Buren, a Northern, and Judge White, a Southern man, both of the same political principles, the prejudices of the people of the north, will lead them to give their support to Mr. Van Buren, the northern man. But in the language used, the editor has, *by accident* disclosed the true principles of *honor* which govern the party.

In the sentence italicised, our readers will see the editor of the American considers that the *honor* of the party depends *if they support Judge White*, on their success, or *if defeated*, on the faithful support of principles.—Or in other words, *to adopt our principles, and support one of our candidates would be no dishonor* to them IF SUCCESSFUL, however much they may have abused and traduced the friends of the administration. This is *Whig* or *Federal Honor* or honesty we suppose.

"The fidelity of Rhode Island to Whig principles, is well calculated to confirm the honest purposes, of those Whigs throughout the Union, who do not mean to make a compromise with principle under any circumstances, but to persevere to the end, in the effort to uphold the supremacy of the laws and the constitution, let who may obtain office and power.

Under such circumstances their path is plain and clear, and by walking firmly in it, they will in any event retain that moral ascendency, which in the sort of civil strife that is about to arise between brethren of the same principles, will enable them to hold the balance, and prescribe terms. It may, too, yet lead to complete victory, for the period of election is still far off—the contingencies of life uncertain—and those of political favor, still more so.

We cannot, therefore, too earnestly insist with our friends, that the Whig banner should still be kept flying—and alone—vailing it, neither to old opponents, nor to those who in the name of White, now address us as friends. *With these, we have as little in common, as with those—and if joining them, we should be defeated, we should be without the consolation of preserving our honor.*

Whig principles, then, the Whig banner, and DANIEL WEBSTER, as the type and representative of our high and glorious cause—be this the steady and unwavering rallying cry of the Whig party."

FEDERAL CANDOR & HONESTY.—What contempt must every candid and honest man feel for the illiberal and unprincipled course of a portion of the Federal editorial corps who would claim to be the directors of public sentiment. The following paragraph from the correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle, will place in a strong point of view before the public, the reckless character of the opposition, in reference to Mr. Van Buren, and the present Postmaster General.

Mr. Kendall, who has heretofore been represented as the head of the "Kitchen Cabinet," the sole object of which was to elevate the "*Arch Magician*" to the Presidency, now that his capacity and integrity are to be put to the test, by having submitted to his direction and control, the most complex and irresponsible branch of the Executive Department of the Government, is represented as *likely to become honest and faithful in its administration, in opposition to the interests and wishes of Mr. Van Buren, for whose especial benefit and by whose instrumentality*, they say, he was placed in the office, *because, forsooth, he finds it his interest to be honest*—and that nothing short of a foreign embassy or the Vice Presidency, will induce him to prostitute the patronage of his Department to the purposes of party.

"What do you think of a new turn that things are taking here? Kendal forswears the Kitchen!! Yes! he declares that if the thing be possible, he will be honest, and that the Post Office shall not be an electioneering machine for the benefit of Van Buren. The Van Buren men don't know exactly how to take it. Some laugh and hint that it is all moonshine, and that Kendall is merely playing a game to conciliate the opposition, while he works in secret. There are others, however, who look grave, and shake their heads, and say that there is no dependence on him, and that if he finds that he can gain more to himself by confining the department to its legitimate functions, that he will do so. The matter, therefore, is to satisfy K. that is not the case—that he has nothing to expect from being honest, and that even if he should do as he declares he will do, he will get no credit for it, and that he will lose on one side without gaining on the other! So you see Kendall is in a quandary. Van will have to bid high—very high—a foreign embassy, or the Vice-Presidency; for it is really thought here that with the patronage of the government, they can do any thing."

What will the Federalists say next?

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

It is now settled that Rhode Island will send a Whig Senator to Congress in the place Mr. Knight,* whose term of service expired on the 3d March last. The political complexion of the Senate in the 24th Congress will be as follows;

	Whig.	Jackson.
Maine,		2
New Hampshire,		2
Massachusetts,	2	
Rhode Island,	2	
Connecticut,	2	
Vermont,	2	
New York,		2
New Jersey,	1	1
Pennsylvania,		2
Delaware,	2	
Maryland,	2	
Virginia,	2	
N. Carolina,	1	1
South Carolina,	2	
Georgia,		2
Kentucky,	2	
Tennessee,		2
Ohio,	1	1
Indiana,	1	1
Illinois,		2
Louisiana,	1	1
Alabama,		2
Missouri,		2
Mississippi,	1	1
		—

It will be seen that we have included in this table the three members *to be* elected from Rhode Island, Mississippi and Tennessee. We have done so, because their political character is predicted almost to a certainty. With these exceptions the Senate is full.

We have classed Mr. Hendricks of Indiana and Mr. Mangum of N. C. with the Whigs though their political character, particularly that of Mr. Hendricks, has been in dispute even since the election. Mr. Moore we have classed with the Jackson men, because in his printed address to the people he declares himself to be so

We make then, with the casting vote of the Vice President, (and possibly without,) a bare majority of Jackson men in the Senate, & it will probably be increased by the instructions that will be given to the Senators from Virginia by the Legislature of that State—from which will result either a resignation, or a conformity to the instructions. The views of the people of Virginia are such in regard to the doctrine of instructions, that one of these alternatives will be unavoidable.—*Jour. Com.*

*Mr. Knight has been re-elected.

From the Globe.

Extract of a letter dated

NEWPORT, May 13, 1835.

"Star after star went out,
"And *all* was *Knight*."

"The long agony is over, the result might have been worse. I wish it had been better. The two Houses joined this morning, and elected Knight Senator. The votes were Knight 71, for Potter 33. Greene and Burges were driven from the ground, and James D. Wolf would not stand his friend."

From the above it will be seen that the General Assembly of Rhode Island, which was deficient by FOUR members of a full body, have succeeded by a majority of THREE in the reelection of Mr. Knight. Mr. K. has been twice, during the last and present year, voted down by the People of Rhode Island. This *twice rejected* gentleman is now put over the majority, who thus voted him down, and he is of course, for the next six years, the master, rather than the Representative of the majority in Rhode Island. Happy people! to have Robbins, who was elected by a Legislature which had perpetuated itself, (after they had been defeated in the elections,) for one Senator, and Knight for the other, elected by a *manmed* Legislative body, his majority arising from the votes of four Senators,—their election being carried by fraud and corruption, and four vacancies being occasioned by the same means.

That detestable aristocrat, the Editor of the National Bank Gazette, thus congratulates his party upon the success with which the English rotten-borough system has been introduced, to blemish the beauty of our institutions, by destroying the integrity and equality of the representative principle:

"Mr. Knight is a staunch Whig. By this election—as by other incidents, and very often—we are made to feel the usefulness of the federal part of our political system. The small State makes a contribution of great magnitude to the national weal. Rhode Island thus decides important matters which are to be expected in the administration of affairs at Washington. It is alone a consideration of moment that the power and disposition should exist there, to resist improper nominations to high executive office."

The Journal of Commerce has the following account of the matter. This print is too happy at the success of its friends to take any notice of the means employed to get the 4, 7, 6, 9, and 2 votes in the several Districts, which accomplished the purposes of the opposition. We see that Judge White's SUN, in this city, rejoices at this unexpected result, and taunts the NASHVILLE UNION for its mistake in claiming the election as favorable to the Administration.

"RHODE ISLAND.—The late election in Rhode Island was surprisingly close. One of the Senators is elected by a majority of only 4 votes out of 7656; another by 7 votes out of 7655; and two lost their election by a deficiency of only 5 votes each. A change of 26 votes (6 in the 1st District, 9, in the 2d, 4 in the 5th, and 7 in the 7th,) might have elected two Jackson men where there are now two vacancies, and two more where there are now Whigs. This would have given a Jackson majority in the Legislature. This would have elected a Jackson-man to the U. S. Senate, in the place of Mr. Knight."

Hon. HUGH L. WHITE.—This gentleman will be run as a candidate for the next Presidency. He will be the southern candidate, and will be supported by the Nullifiers, and all others in the South opposed to the National Convention. As Mr. White has been the warm personal, and, until very recently, the political friend of the President, his name is used by the opposition to divide our party, and transfer the election to the House of Representatives, where, by intrigue, &c. they imagine they will have a better chance of success in electing a federalist, as they did in the case of J. Q. Adams. The Whigs have a variety of candidates to suit their different and conflicting views and interests. They have but one common principle of action, and that is hatred to Mr. Van Buren. There is no other tie that binds them together. A Jackson man will answer their purpose, provided it will aid in defeating the election by the people. When this is done, they will dispense with any further services of *their* Jackson candidate. Any Democrat, jealous of his personal honor, would not accept their support, for he cannot but know it to be treacherous.—*Meadville (Pa.) Courier.*

POLICY OF THE FEDERAL PARTY.

It has for some time been apparent that it was the policy of the federal party to prevent a choice of President by the people, and throw the election into the House of Representatives, where the State of Rhode Island and Delaware will balance the States of New York and Pennsylvania, and where bargain and corruption can accomplish that for the Bank aristocracy, which the votes of the people would withhold. This has been apparent from the great anxiety manifested by the federal leaders to press as many candidates as possible into the field. In addition to this we have their open avowals that such is their policy. Tristram Burges, of Rhode Island, who once thanked his God that he was not a democrat, in a speech recently delivered at Providence, declared "that he never again wished to see a President elected in any other manner than by the House of Representatives—because, he says, it will prevent a President from riding into power on such a tide of popularity as may, if it has not already, sweep away laws, constitution and liberty"—in other words, because it will prevent the PEOPLE from any participation in the election.—*Globe.*

The federalists openly place their hopes of defeating the democratic candidate for President, upon Judge White's drawing off a portion of the party. Judge White owes all his consequence among the democracy to sustaining their principles. When he deserts them, the People wont follow him, and his influence is gone.—*N. H. Patriot.*

CULTURE OF SILK.—Our attention has been directed to an article in the last number of the FARMER AND GARDENER, (the successor to the excellent work formerly well known as the American Farmer) on the culture and manufacture of silk, and particularly calling to the subject, the attention of the Trustees of the Alms House for the City and County of Baltimore.

The article is one embodying much useful and interesting information, and well worthy the special attention of such of our monied men as can afford to direct a small portion of their time and means to objects calculated to give employment and a comfortable support to the indigent children and females of our villages.

The Baltimore American in noticing the article says:—

"The last number of the *Farmer and Gardener*, published in this city, contains an article of more than common value on the culture of Silk. The subject is one of great interest to the whole United States, the climate of which it is proved by experience, is well adapted to the production of the silk worm. Having within ourselves the raw material, or rather the means of supplying it in a quarter, it will be strange indeed if we do not soon reduce the [illegible] of dollars now paid for foreign manufactured silk. It is a department of industry which, besides its great magnitude, unites the three sources of productive wealth in equal proportions, agriculture, manufacture and commerce. England, where immense sums are realized through silk, has not this advantage, the climate not admitting of the rearing of the worm.

But it is not so much for the purpose of recommending the subject to the attention of the public at large, as for that of demonstrating what great advantages it offers through one particular channel, that this article has been prepared. The editor of the Farmer and Gardener shows, we think clearly, that by introducing the culture of silk into the Alms House the city and county would be in a few years entirely relieved from the burthen of its support. The annual expense of supporting the poor of Baltimore county and city is about twenty three thousand dollars. According to estimates, made evidently with great care, forty acres planted in mulberry trees will be sufficient, with good management, even valuing at the lowest price the raw silk produced, to defray the expenses of the Alms House and leave a sum more than equivalent to the interest on the outlay of the fixtures, &c.

Moreover, as the worms would acquire attention but about from five to six weeks of the year, the editor of the Farmer and Gardener suggests that some branch of silk manufacture should be connected with the culture of silk, by the conversion, for instance, of the raw silk into yarn, and the manufacture of stockings by means of the newly invented knitting machine, which is said to perform, by the aid of a child the work of six expert hand knitters. The paupers might thus be made to do even more than support themselves.

The proposal is entitled to the immediate and earnest consideration of our public authorities. The intelligent Editor of the Farmer and Gardener deserves the thanks of the community for bringing the subject before them in the manner he has done. The length of the article caused by the fullness of its calculations, prevents us from giving it entire. We refer our readers to the Farmer and Gardener, which in this well prepared article exhibits the industry with which it is conducted and its utility to the public."

☞The number containing the article is left with Mr. Mullikin, for the perusal of such as wish to see it, and have not a copy of the work.

"THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME."—No indeed, and especially when one has such a Home as the one described in the following article:

Noah's description of his Family.

"Look there; that blue eyed, ruddy cheeked fellow on the carpet, employed in cutting out ships and houses from old newspapers, is my oldest; he designs himself to be an editor, for he contends that nothing is easier; it is only, he says, cutting slips from one paper and putting them into another.—That little one who struts about in a paper cocked hat and wooden sword, with which ever and anon he pokes at my ribs, while deeply engaged in considering how the nation is to be saved, is my second hopeful, he is a Jackson man (all children, sir, are Jacksonmen,) he goes for a soldier if there be wars. That little, golden haired urchin, who is sure to ask me for candy while I am describing in bitter terms the tyranny of the Albany Regency, is my youngest; and there, with a basket of stockings near her, sits my better half; there is the sparkling fire, and here my slippers."

WOMEN AT TWENTY ONE.

When a young girl reaches the age of fifteen or sixteen years, she begins to think of the mysterious subject of matrimony, a state, the delights of which her youthful imagination shadows forth in the most captivating forms. It is made the topic of light and incidental discourse among her companions, and it is recurred to with increasing interest every time it is brought upon the tapis. When she grows a little older she ceases to smatter about matrimony, and thinks more intently on the all important subject. It engrosses her thoughts by day and her dreams by night, and she pictures to herself the felicity of being wedded to the youth for whom she cherishes a secret but consuming flame. She surveys herself in the mirror, and as it generally tells a "flattering tale," she turns from it with a pleasing conviction, that her beauty will enable her to conquer the heart of the most obdurate, and that whosoever else may die in a state of "single blessedness," she is destined to become, ere many years roll by, a happy bride. From the age of eighteen to twenty is "the very witching time of female life." During that period the female heart is more susceptible to the soft and tender influences of love than at any other; and we appeal to our fair readers to say, whether, if inclination was alone consulted in the business, more marriages would not take place during that ticklish season, than in any by which it is preceded or followed: it is the grand climacteric of love: and she who passes it without entering into a state of matrimony may chance to pass several years of her life ere she is caught in the meshes of Hymen. The truth is, that the majority of women begin to be more thoughtful when they have turned the age of twenty. The giddiness of the girl gives way to the sobriety of woman. Frivolity is succeeded by reflection; and reason reigns where passion previously held undisputed sway. The cares and anxieties of life press themselves more, probably; they tend to weaken the effect of the sanguine anticipation of unmingled felicity in the marriage state, which the mind had formed in its youthful day dreams.—*Vade Mecum.*

WOOL.

The Washington (Pa.) Reporter says "We anticipate a brisk business in wool in our country, this season. Its demand and price to the eastward is good, and there will be no scarcity of purchasers in our market."

From the Baltimore American of Wednesday.

PRICE CURRENT.

GRAIN.—The last sales of Susquehanna Wheat were at $1 33 cents, and in the absence of fresh sales we continue the same quotation. No transactions of moment have taken place in Md. wheat.

Sales of white corn at 85 a 86 cts. per bushel, and of yellow at 83 a 83½ cents.

We quote Rye at 90 a 95 cents. Southern Oats are worth 45 a 47 cts. and Susquehanna, 50 cents.

PROTRACTED MEETING.

A protracted meeting commences this morning in the Methodist Protestant Church in this Town. The Rev'd. Mr. Shinn, Dr. Reese, Dr. Waters, Mr. Cox, Mr. Stockton and the circuit preachers are in attendance.

DIED.

Yesterday in this town, after a lingering illness, *Mrs. Kirby*, consort of Mr. Wrightson Kirby.

On Thursday last, in this town, Miss *Mary Goldsborough.*

SELLING OFF.

THE subscriber intending to decline business in Easton, offers for sale his entire stock of goods on hand, at the most reduced prices for cash. Persons disposed to purchase will meet with

GOOD BARGAINS,

by calling at his store.

N. B. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as he wishes to close up his business as speedily as possible.

R. P. SPENCER.

May 19 tf.

The Stockholders

OF the house built for the Easton Hotel in 1816, are requested to meet in Easton on the 23d of June next.

EDWARD LLOYD.
J. M. LLOYD.
D. LLOYD.
Executors of Edw'd. Lloyd. deceased.

may 19

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE

N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets.

(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

Where have been sold

PRIZES—PRIZES—PRIZES!

in dollars millions of millions.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorised Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily, Tickets from one to ten dollars, Shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail, *post paid*, or otherwise enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be thankfully received, and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing. Please address

JOHN CLARK,

Old established Prize Vender, N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.

Baltimore, 1835.—may 16

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SPENCER & WILLIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will please make immediate payment to C. F. Willis, who is authorised to settle the same.

SAM'L. W. SPENCER,
C. F. WILLIS.

Easton, April 24th, 1835—april 25 tf

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by

SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

P. F. THOMAS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed to the Office on Washington street, next door to the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas.

jan 3 tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his Store House in Easton, he thinks, as good and handsome a choice of.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and on as good terms as he has ever been able to offer them; he therefore invites his friends and the public generally, to give him a call and see for themselves.

Easton, april 21

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILSON & TAYLOR

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have opened their usual supply of

SPRING GOODS,

to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

april 25 tf

THOMAS H. DAWSON & SON

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that they can now offer to their customers and the public, a full and complete assortment of fresh and genuine articles in their line, consisting of

Drugs, Medicines, and
Chemicals, of every kind now in use,
Perfumery, in great variety,
Confectionary, of various kinds,
Brushes, of nearly all sorts.

Also—White Lead, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Red and Yellow Ochre, Venitian Red, Verdigrise, Red Lead, Spermaceti, Linseed and Train Oils, Window Glass from 7 by 9 to 18 by 24, which they will cut to any size or pattern, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞Physicians' prescriptions particularly attended to, and orders promptly executed.

may 9 oaw4t

CASH.—A number of likely YOUNG NEGROES, of both sexes, between the ages of 12 and 30, slaves for life, and for whom good titles can be given, are wanted. For such the highest cash prices will be paid by the subscriber.

JAMES M. KNIGHT.

feb 7 tf

To our Friends and the Public.

THE public journals have, no doubt, already conveyed to you the disastrous intelligence of the total destruction by fire, on the morning of the 9th inst., between one and two o'clock, of the STEAM MILL, erected by us for the purpose of grinding *Tomsonian Medicines.* The Dyeing Establishment of Ward Sears, the Last Factory of the Messrs. Larrabee's and their Dwellings, shared a similar fate.

Amidst the havoc made by the devouring element, we have reason to rejoice that our *Medicine Depot*, in which the pulverised and compounded articles were kept, was a considerable distance from the scene of conflagration; consequently, we are still in a condition to fill, with promptitude, and upon our usual accommodating terms, any orders which our friends and a generous public may be pleased to forward; and the confidence we repose in the punctuality of our patrons affords us reasonable assurance, that, our establishment will have risen, Phœnix-like, from its ashes, and be in full operation, before our present supply shall have been exhausted.

We now have on hand, at wholesale and retail, the largest and most valuable collection of BOTANIC MEDICINES, in the U. States, comprising all the various compounds and crude articles recommended by Samuel Thomson.

WARD SEARS & CO.
S. East corner of water and
Calvert streets, Baltimore.

Also, Dr. Samuel Thomson's Family Rights and Guide to Health, Doct. Robinson's Lectures on the Thomsonian System, and the Thomsonian Recorder.

WARD SEARS, Agent
For Dr. S. Thomson.

may 5 4w

☞The Times Centreville, Gazette, and Whig Easton, Advocate Denton, Herald Princess Ann, Chronicle Cambridge, and Borderer Snow Hill, will copy the above once a week for 4 weeks, and forward a paper and bill to the advertisers in Balt.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the High court of Chancery, the undersigned trustee will expose to sale at auction, on the premises, on Saturday, the 23d day of May next, at 12 o'clock, M.,

That valuable Farm whereupon the late James Haslett, died, seized, known as Drum Point Farm, lying and being in Calvert county, and bordering on the Chesapeake bay and Patuxent river. This farm contains two hundred and seventy acres of land, more or less, of which about one half is covered with valuable wood and timber; the other half is cleared, is in good condition, and well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, rye, corn tobacco. The beach contains an abundant supply of sea oar, with which the land may be fertilized. The improvements consist of a two story frame dwelling house; in good repair, with two rooms on a floor; kitchen, stables, smoke house, corn and tobacco houses, &c. and at the extreme end of the Point an excellent store house, at which an extensive and profitable business may be conducted. There is a good apple orchard and a quantity of peach and other fruit trees. There is also a large pond of oysters of the finest quality. The scite of the dwelling affords a beautiful prospect, and commands a full view of vessels passing up and down the bay, and there is almost daily communication with the city of Baltimore by steamboats and other vessels.

The terms prescribed by the decree are—that the purchaser shall pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal instalments at six and at twelve months, with interest from the day of sale; the two lasts payments to be secured by bonds or notes, with security, to be approved by the trustee.

GEO. GORDON BELT,
Trustee.

april 18 ts

☞The Easton Whig and Annapolis Gazette will copy the above.

Agricultural Notice.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore will hold their next meeting at the residence of Samuel Stevens, Esq. on THURSDAY, 28th of May, instant. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order,
MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec.

may 16

The Philadelphia Journal, and Literary Gazette.

A weekly newspaper, containing EIGHT large imperial pages, at the unprecedented low rate of TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance—TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS at the end of six months, or THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year.

The Journal will be devoted to Literature, Science, The Arts, and General News; embracing also Original Tales, Essays and Poetry, written spirited in style, together with choice selections from the most able foreign and American periodicals.

Any person who will procure FIVE yearly subscribers, and become responsible for the money, will be entitled to a copy gratis.

Agents will be allowed a discount of ten per cent, on all subscribers they obtain, by remitting or becoming responsible for the money.

☞Companies of five persons, by paying $5 00 in advance, will be entitled to subscribe for six months; a single individual, for the same length of time will be charged $1 25.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, while the subscriber is in arrears.

Letters on business must invariably be addressed to the publishers, WM. SLOANAKER & Co., No. 374 Market street, (Girard Row) and unless containing remittances, *post paid.*

☞Editors throughout the country, who publish our prospectus, and send it to us marked, will be entitled to an exchange for one year. may 5

PROSPECTUS
OF THE

EXTRA GLOBE.

THE undersigned propose to issue the first number of a new series of the Extra Globe, on Monday the 25th of May next, and to publish it weekly for six months, making twenty-six numbers; the last to contain an Index to the whole It will be printed upon fine double-royal paper, made up in quarto form, like the Extra and Congressional Globes published by us last year. The 26 numbers will make 416 quarto royal pages.

It will contain the principal original articles of the Daily and Semi-Weekly Globes, notices of the public meetings, the elections, and public proceedings in every State in the Union, in relation to the canvass for the next Presidency—a contest which the indications of the present year will go far to decide.

The first number will contain the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the 20th of next month. An excellent Reporter has already been engaged to report the proceedings of the Convention, and the Speeches which may be made on the occasion.

We request the favor of those friends to whom this Prospectus may be sent, to circulate it, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers. A copy of the work will be sent to the newspapers that copy this Prospectus.

Subscribers should forward their names in time to reach us before the 25th May. If they do not, we may not be able to furnish them with all the numbers; because the work is put at so low a price, that we cannot afford to reprint any numbers that may be exhausted.

TERMS.

One dollar per copy, in advance.

Eleven copies will be furnished for ten dollars; twenty-two copies for twenty dollars, and so on in proportion.

The price of this paper is so low, that we cannot afford to open accounts with those who subscribe for it. Therefore, no attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington, April 8, 1835.—apl 18

PAGE'S HOTEL,

BALTIMORE.

THIS is a new and superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city. It has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson, Esq. Robt. Oliver, Esq., Messrs. John Donnell & Sons, and Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making it a first rate and Fashionable house of entertainment. It will be called PAGE'S HOTEL, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, and will be conducted by the subscriber in such manner as shall make it for comfort, respectability, &c. &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States. J. H. PAGE.

Baltimore,—dec 2 6m

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN CENTREVILLE & EASTON.

THE MAIL STAGE leaves Easton for Centreville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrives at Centreville about half past 5. Returning, leaves Centreville at 9 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton about half past 12 M.

Fare from Easton to Centreville,	$1.50
" " Easton to Wye Mills,	1,00
" " Wye Mills to Centreville,	50

All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

Easton, April 4, 1835.

A Valuable House and Lot FOR SALE.

BY virtue of an authority contained in the testament and last will of the late Dr. Ennalls Martin, the subscriber, as Executor thereof, will offer at public sale, on TUESDAY, the ninth day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, all that

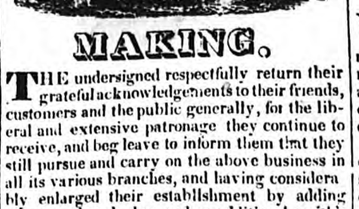
HOUSE AND LOT,

and Premises, situate, lying and being on the east side of Washington street, in the town of Easton, on which the said Dr. E. Martin resided in his life-time. As a comfortable private residence, this property is one of the most desirable situations in the town. It will be sold on a credit of twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds for the payment of the purchase money, with such security or securities as the subscriber may require. On the ratification of the said sale by the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, and on the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon, a full and complete title will be executed by the subscriber to the purchaser or purchasers, their heirs and assigns, free and clear of all incumbrances whatsoever. Possession of the above property will be given on the first day of January next.

JAS. G. MARTIN, Ex'r.
of Dr. E. Martin, dec'd.

april 28 wts

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS



MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgements to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a plater's shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

With a large and extensive assortment of

MATERIALS,

embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carryalls,

or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GIGS, new and second hand,

of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of Steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of Silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.

The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting.

They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons. A. & H.

Jan 20 tf

The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above.

JOHN W. MILLIS,

COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKER,

MOST RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore with

A FIRST RATE ASSORTMENT OF THE
BEST MATERIALS

in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner and at the shortest possible notice. By the assistance of some experienced workmen and his own attention to business, he feels satisfied that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. His shop is on Washington street near the Tan Yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman & Co. and immediately fronting the Bay Side road.

He pledges himself that no exertions will be wanting on his part to render his work equal to any manufactured on the Eastern Shore in point of style and durability.

All kinds of repairs done at the shortest possible notice and on accommodating terms. Old Gigs taken in exchange for work of any kind, or in payment of debts due the subscriber; or, he will give fair prices in cash for such as will bear repairing.

april 7 eo3w (G)

P. S. He feels called on to say to his customers that his absence from his shop during the winter was owing to circumstances beyond his control, but he has surmounted them all, and is permanently fixed with a determination to fill up the vacant space his absence caused for the time in his business.

☞The subscriber wishes to obtain a BODY MAKER. Constant employment and the highest cash price will be given.

J. W. M.

NOTICE.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and the public generally that he has on hand a quantity of

GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES,

CONSISTING OF IN PART AS FOLLOWS: VIZ

Gentlemen's fine Monroes.
Do do Shoes.
Women's Boots and Shoes.
Children's Shoes, cut different fashions.
Some good strong Coarse Shoes.

He is constantly making up work of all kinds adapted to the season, which he is determined to sell low for cash, bacon, hides, or tan-bark, provided the articles of trade are delivered at the time of making the purchase.

Those wishing to purchase on such terms will please call at his shop between McNeal and Robinson's Grocery, and Mrs. Gibbs's Millinery and Fancy Store, and directly opposite Ozmon & Shannahan's Cabinet Shop, where he may be found always ready to wait on those who may please to give him a call.

The public's humble serv't.
SOLOMON MERRICK.

april 4 tf

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either on executions or officer's fees, are informed that if speedy payment is not made, he will proceed according to law without respect to persons. He hopes this notice will be punctually attended to, otherwise he is determined to be punctual in executing to the utmost rigor of the law, all persons who are delinquent. Other notices have not been attended to, but this shall be.

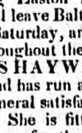
JOS: GRAHAM, Shff.

march 21 tf

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP

THOMAS HAYWARD,



WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords.

☞ Passage $1,00; and 25 cents for each meal.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscribers residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant,
SAMUEL H. BENNY.

feb 10 tf

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. it is expected, will be accompanied with the cash; those not handed to the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thos. H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual to his hour of sailing.

Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle by the last day of April, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer, as it is not convenient for me to give that personal attention I have hitherto done, being much absent from the county.

S. H. B.

Easton and Baltimore Packet

SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

ROBSON LEONARD—*Master.*

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore on the 22d of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and continue to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar—and twenty-five cents for each meal. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson & Son, or with Robt. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obd't serv't.
J. E. LEONARD.

feb 17 tf

REMOVAL

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HATS,

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the HIGHEST CASH *prices.*

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 10 tf

A CARD.

A WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the *highest prices* for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others. oct 9.

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at SINNERS' HOTEL, Water street, at which place the subscribers can be found, or at their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Missionary Church—the house is white.

JAMES F. PURVIS, & CO.

may29 Baltimore

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in all its varieties at the shop next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders in his line, with punctuality and dispatch.

Having served his time in one of the first establishments in Baltimore, and studied the art of Cutting to perfection, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may honor him with their patronage. He has made arrangements to receive the

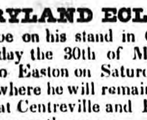
FASHIONS

regularly, as they come out; and hopes from his untiring disposition to please, to merit and obtain a share of public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN SATTERFIELD.

may 16 tf (G)

MARYLAND ECLIPSE



The Thorough-bred Horse,

MARYLAND ECLIPSE.

WILL be on his stand in Centreville on Monday the 30th of March inst. and will return to Easton on Saturday the 5th of April next, where he will remain a week. He will then be at Centreville and Easton a week alternately during the season.

In addition to the running stock of Maryland Eclipse, formerly noticed, he is the sire of Fanny Richards, a successful racer in South Carolina and Georgia, beating the celebrated horse Her Cline, in two heats, three miles and repeat; and of Mr. Biddle's Maid of the Neck, who took the purse the first day, at the Easton race course last fall, beating four others, the colts of Sir Archie, John Richards, Valentine, &c. with apparent ease.

For his performances, pedigree and terms &c see Handbill.

JAMES SEWELL.

march 31

☞The Centreville Times will copy the above.

The Thorough-bred Race Horse

UPTON,

SIX YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING,

WILL make another season at the same stands,—terms $8 and $12. For his pedigree in full, and extraordinary performance as a three year old, running his mile in 1m 53½s., 1m. 52s., 1m. 53s., 1m. 57s., 1m. 56s., against aged horses, at Lancaster, Pa. (run as Col. Selden's b. c.) See Am. Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, vol. 6, no. 6—vol. 5, page 54—do. no. 9, (cover) v. 2, p. 252—v. 4, p. 151 and 544, &c.

E. N. HAMBLETON,
T. TILGHMAN,

jan 31 tf

The Celebrated Horse

IVANHOE,

WILL be let to mares this season at four dollars the Spring's chance, two dollars the single leap, and seven dollars to insure a mare to be in foal. Season to commence at Easton on Tuesday the 7th April, inst. at the Trappe on Wednesday the 8th, at Marengo, in Miles River Neck, on Friday the 10th, and at St. Michaels on Monday the 12th, and he will be at the above stands on the above named days once in two weeks throughout the season.

IVANHOE was sired by Chester, best son of Mr. Hambleton's old Tom, out of an Oscar mare, is seven years old this Spring. He is a remarkably sure foal getter, and his colts will bear a comparison with the colts of any horse in the county (of the same age.)

FAYETTE GIBSON,
HENRY PRICE.

Talbot co. April 4th, 1835. tf

The Celebrated Hunting Horse,

GRAY MESSENGER,

FROM THE CITY OF WILMINGTON, DEL.

WILL stand for Mares this season at Centreville, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, commencing the 25th March, ult. He will stand at Easton on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday following, and at the Trappe on Friday and Saturday following, and at St. Michaels on Monday and Tuesday following, and will be at each of the above stands on the above days, every other week throughout the season, ending on the 4th of July next.

Messenger is in first rate condition and is ready to serve mares at the following reduced prices: $4 the single service, cash; $8 the season, payable the first of October next, but six dollars will be taken if paid by the 4th of July, at which time his term of service will expire; $12 to insure a mare with foal, payable the first of March, 1836, or as soon as she is ascertained to be in foal, but ten dollars will be taken if paid by the first of December next, and 25 cents to the groom, cash, for each mare. All persons putting mares to Gray Messenger to insure with foal and parting with them before it is ascertained whether they are with foal or not, must pay for the season.

Gray Messenger is a handsome gray, full sixteen and a half hands high, well proportioned, was got by Mr. Cooper's full-bred horse Messenger, of Pennsylvania, his grand sire was the noted imported horse Messenger, by Mr. Benger, in the year 1791, and landed at New York, his dam by Paymaster, his grand dam by the old independent horse Arabian. The Messenger stock for harness, saddle, fast trotters, long life, easy keeping and durability, stands unrivalled. This horse is allowed by good judges to be a first rate harness horse, perfectly gentle, and has fine action, and good bottom. His colts are highly approved by competent judges. It is unnecessary to say more, as the horse will show for himself. His stands will be at the stable of Mr. Wm. Simes in Centreville, and at the subscriber's stable in Easton, and at Capt. H. Dellahay's stable at the Trappe, and at Mr. W. Fairbanks's stable at St. Michaels The above named gentlemen will receive the names of all persons putting mares to Gray Messenger.

RICHARD C. LAIN.

March 25th, 1835—april 11 tf

N. B. The subscriber wishes to purchase a small quantity of good oats and corn blades, or good hay, for which he would pay a good price.

R. C. L.

Commercial and Farmer's Bank OF BALTIMORE.

April 16th, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given that a general meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House in the city of Baltimore on Monday the 8th day of June next, at 11 o'clock for the purpose of taking into consideration the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session 1834, entitled "an act to extend the charter of the several Banks in the city of Baltimore" and determining on the propriety of authorising the President and Directors by resolution to accede to the terms of said act and declare their acceptance thereof.—By order.

GEO. T. DUNBAR, Cash'r.

ap 18 tm

☞The Easton Whig and Frederick Herald will please insert the above and charge this office.

CART WHEEL WRIGHTING *BLACKSMITHING.*

THE subscriber, grateful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with in Easton, would most respectfully inform his customers and the public generally that he has bought Mr. A. Dodd out, and will carry on (by the assistance of Mr. Dodd, whom he has employed as his foreman) the Blacksmithing in connection with the Cart-wheel, Plough and Wagon Wrighting, at the stand on Dover street, heretofore occupied by Mr. Dodd, and a new shop immediately adjoining and built for the purpose, opposite the Lumber Yard of Sam'l. Mackey, Esq. Mr. Griffith, who is his foreman at the Wheel Wrighting will continue in his old shop on Washington street, and near the Coach Shop of Mr. John W. Millis, to receive orders and take in work for the accommodation of those who do not know where his new stand is. Any orders left with him or Mr. Dodd, will receive the same attention as if given to the subscriber.

He has and intends keeping on hand a large and general assortment of the very

BEST MATERIALS,

in his line, and is prepared to manufacture them at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms.

He intends keeping on hand a few Carts, ready made, and a variety of Wheels, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Cart and Plough Hames; also Axes, Grubbing-hoes, Mattoxes, Dung and Hay Forks, Iron Wedges, Singletrees ironed off, &c. &c. and all kinds of blacksmithing done as heretofore by Mr. Dodd, all of which will be disposed of low for cash or any kind of country produce, or good guaranteed paper, or on a liberal credit to punctual customers.

The public's obedient servant,
JNO. B. FIRBANKS.

april 4 tf (Geo3w)

SOLOMON BARRETT,

TAVERN KEEPER,

EASTON, MD.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hambleton, jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment.—His bar is well stocked with the choicest Liquors and his larder with the best provision the market will afford—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender. He has in his employ careful ostlers and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

feb 3 tf

N. B. S.B will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapins, Oysters, and Wild Ducks.

THE FARMER'S & CITIZEN'S

RETREAT.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up the above named house, formerly occupied by Henry Clift, in the most pleasant, fashionable, and central part of the town of Easton, where he will at all times be found ready to wait on all those who may think proper to give him a call.

His table will be supplied with the best fare which the market will afford, and his bar furnished with the choicest liquors. His knowledge of the business together with his extensive acquaintance induce him to believe he will be sustained by a generous public.

The public's obedient servant,
CALEB BROWN.

N. B. Private parties can at all times be accommodated with private apartments and attentive servants; and he intends to keep at all times while in their season, Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. &c. C. B.

may 2 tf

NOTICE

THE subscriber will on the first of April, open a house of public entertainment at that long established tavern house, the property of John Leeds Kerr, Esq. in the town of Easton, known by the name of the

UNION TAVERN.

He pledges himself to keep the best table the market will afford, good beds, and careful ostlers, and to bestow all the attention he is capable of, for the comfort and happiness of those who may favor him with a call. From his experience in that line of business for many years, and his untiring disposition to please, he flatters himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons.

ELIJAH McDOWELL.

march 28 tf

SPLENDID LAMPS,

CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, &c.

THE subscriber has opened a most splendid assortment of Lamps, Cutlery, Britania and Glassware, which he has just received direct from England. The lamps are of new patterns, and of elegant appearance. The Cutlery is very superior, and the Britania and Glassware such as cannot fail to please, both with regard to shape, quality, and beauty of finish. Among the latter are a number of Finger Bowls, of various colors—a new article and very beautiful. The addition of the above to his present stock makes his assortment very complete, and he is now prepared to fill orders with punctuality and despatch, and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, at his store in the Bazaar, Harrison street.

He would also respectfully inform the public that his extensive

CHAIR FACTORY,

recently destroyed by fire, has been rebuilt, and is now again in full operation. He will thankfully receive orders in his line, either for home use or exportation.

JACOB DALEY.

may 12 et

The Frederick Herald, Hagerstown Courier & Enquirer, Norfolk Beacon, Annapolis Republican, Easton Whig, and National Intelligencer, Washington, will publish the above to amount of one dollar each, and charge this office.

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neall, with instructions to close every account without exception. Those persons therefore who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call on Jos K. Neall, who has my books, at the office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. and who has my express orders to settle up my accounts by the first day of May next, otherwise all that remain unsettled on that day will be placed in the hands of an officer.

I still have and intend constantly to keep a large supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and materials for manufacturing, of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally.

PETER TARR.

feb 3 tf (G)

Collector's Notice.

ALL persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector
of Talbot county

sept 9

NOTICE.

The Commissioners for Talbot county will sit in their office in the Court-house every Tuesday and Saturday for four successive weeks, commencing on Tuesday the 21st inst., to hear appeals. All persons having claims against Talbot county, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof on or before the 14th day of July next, as the levy will be closed on that day. Per order,

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
to the Commissioners for T. C.

april 21

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties, at the old stand on Washington street; next door to Ozment & Shannahan's Cabinet Maker's Shop. He has employed an

Experienced Workman,

from Baltimore, who makes "auld things a'maist as gude as new," and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount.

Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, coon, rabbit, mink, and otter skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore. ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.

jan 10 tf

CLOCK & WATCH

MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an additional supply of

MATERIALS

in his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business, and his assiduous attention to the same, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial. He has also on hand

New Watches,
Watch Chains and Keys,
Silver Thimbles,
Silver Ever Pointed Pencils,
Razors, and Razor Straps,
Shaving and Tooth Brushes,
Penknives, Scissors,

and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for CASH, or in exchange for old gold and silver. The subscriber returns his many thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and still hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a share of the public patronage.

The public's humble servant,
JAMES BENNY

april 28 3w G

FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDGE.

THE MARYLAND

WILL go to Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) & Easton, on every Tuesday & Friday morning, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.

N. B.—All beggage at the owner's risk.

L. G. TAYLOR

may 5

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

HAS just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening a handsome assortment of

SADDLERY,

Selected with great care from the most recent importations, consisting in part of the following articles, to wit:

Hard Solder Bitts and Stirrups,
English Bridle Leathers,
Gig, Twig, and Shay Whips, foreign and domestic,
Iron Traces, Plough Bitts,
Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Horse Nets, &c. together with every variety of article generally kept in Saddlery Establishments.

april 28 tf

EASTERN-SHORE W[illegible]LE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I.---No. 40.

EASTON, MARYLAND. TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1835.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,
Printed and published by
RICHARD SPENCER,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

The semi-weekly, printed and published every Tuesday and Saturday morning, at four dollars per annum; if paid in advance, three dollars will discharge the debt, and, the weekly, on Tuesday morning, at two dollars and fifty cents; if paid in advance, two dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.

No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

THE BROKEN HEART.

There was a large and gay party assembled one evening in the memorable month of June, 1815, at a house in the remote western suburbs of London. Throngs of handsome and well-dressed women—a large retinue of the leading men about town—the dazzling light of chandeliers, blazing like three suns overhead—the charms of music and dancing—together with that tone of excitement then pervading society at large, owing to our successful continental campaigns which maddened England into almost daily annunciations of victory;—all these circumstances, I say, combined to supply spirit to every party. In fact, England was almost turned upside down with universal feting! Mrs. ——, the lady whose party I have just been mentioning, was in ecstasy at the eclat with which the whole was going off, and charmed with the buoyant animation with which all seemed inclined to contribute their quota to the evening's amusement. A young lady of some personal attractions, most amiable manners, and great accomplishments, particularly musical, had been repeatedly solicited to sit down to the piano, for the purpose of favoring the company with the favorite Scottish air "*The Banks of Allan Water.*" For a long time, however, she steadfastly resisted their importunities on the plea of low spirits. There was evidently an air of deep pensiveness, if not melancholy, about her, which ought to have corroborated the truth of the plea she urged. She did not seem to gather excitement with the rest, and rather endured than shared the gaieties of the evening. Of course, the young folks around her of her own sex whispered their suspicions that she was in love; and in point of fact, it was well known by several present that Miss —— was engaged to a young officer who had earned considerable distinction in the peninsular campaign, and to whom she was to be united on his return from the continent. It need not, therefore, be wondered at, that a thought of the various casualties to which a soldier's life is exposed,—especially a bold and brave young soldier, such as her intended had proved himself—and the possibility, if not probability, that he might, alas! never.

"Return to claim his blushing bride,"

but be left behind among the glorious throng of the fallen, sufficed to overcast her mind with gloomy anxieties and apprehensions. It was, indeed, owing solely to the affectionate importunities of her relatives that she was prevailed on to be seen in society at all. Had her own inclinations been consulted, she would have sought solitude, where she might, with weeping and trembling, commend her hopes to the hands of Him "who seeth in secret," and "whose are the issues" of battle. As, however, Miss——'s rich contralto voice and skilful powers of accompaniment were much talked of, the company would listen to no excuses or apologies; so the poor girl was absolutely BAITED into sitting down to the piano, when she ran over a few melancholy chords with an air of reluctance and displacency. Her sympathies were soon excited by the fine tones—the tumultuous melody of the keys she touched; and she struck into the soft and soothing symphony of "The Banks of Allan Water." The breathless silence of the by-standers (for nearly all the company was thronged around) was at length broken by her voice, stealing, "like faint blue gushing streams," on the delighted ears of her auditors, as she commenced singing that exquisite little ballad with the most touching pathos and simplicity. She had just commenced the verse,

"For his bride a soldier sought her,
And a winning tongue had he!"

when, to the surprise of everybody around her, she suddenly ceased playing and singing, without removing her hands from the instrument, and gazed steadfastly forward with a vacant air, while the color faded from her cheeks, and left them pale as the lily. She continued thus for some moments, to the alarm and astonishment of the company—motionless, and apparently unconscious of any one's presence. Her elder sister, much agitated, stepped towards her, placed her hand on her shoulder, endeavoured gently to rouse her, and said hurriedly, "Anne, Anne! what now is the matter?" Miss——made no answer; but a few moments after, without moving her eyes, suddenly burst into a piercing shriek! Consternation seized all present.

"Sister—sister!—dear Anne, you ill?" again inquired her trembling sister, endeavoring to rouse her, but in vain. Miss —— did not seem either to see or hear. Her eyes still gazed fixedly forward, till they seemed gradually to expand, as it were, with an expression of glassy horror. All present seemed utterly confounded and afraid to interfere with her.—Whispers were heard, "She's ill—in a fit—run for some water.—Good God, how strange!—what a piercing shriek!" She &c. &c. At length Miss——'s lips moved. She began to mutter inaudible; but-by-and-by those immediately near her could distinguish the words, "There they are with their lanterns!—Oh! they are looking out for the *de——d!*—They turn over the heaps.—Ah!—now—no!—that little hill of slain—see, see!—they are turning them over one by one.—There!—THERE HE IS!—Oh, horror! horror! horror!—RIGHT THROUGH THE HEART!" and with a long shuddering groan she fell senseless into the arms of her horror struck sister. Of course all were in confusion and dismay; not a face present but was blanched with agitation and afright on hearing the extraordinary words she uttered.—With the true delicacy and propriety of feeling, all those whose carriges had happened to have arrived instantly took their departure, to prevent their presence embarrassing or interfering with the family, who were already sufficiently bewildered. The room was soon thinned of all except those who were immediately engaged in rendering their services to the young Lady, and the servant was instantly despatched with a horse for me. On my arrival, I found her in bed, still at the house where the party was given, which was that of the young lady's sister-in-law. She had fallen into a succession of swoons ever since she had been carried up from the drawingroom, and was perfectly senseless when I entered the bedchamber were she lay. She had not spoken a syllable since uttering the sigular words just related, and her whole frame was cold and rigid; in fact, she seemed to have received some strange shock which had altogether paralyzed her. By the use, however of strong stimulants, we succeeded in at length restoring her to something like consciousness, but I think it would have been better for judging from the event, never to have awoke again from forgetfulness. She opened her eyes under the influence of the searching stimulants we applied, and started vacantly for an instant on those standing round her beside. Her countenance of an ashy hue, was damp with clammy perspiration, and she lay perfectly motionless, except when her frame undulated with long, deep drawn sighs.

"Oh, wretched, wretched, girl!" she murmured at length; "why have I lived till now? Why did you not suffer me to expire? He called me to join him—I was going—and you will not let me—but I MUST go—yes, yes!"

"Anne, dearest! why do you talk so?—Charles is not gone. He will return soon; he will, indeed," sobbed her sister.

"Oh, never, never! You could not see what I saw, Jane," she shuddered; "Oh, it was frightful! How they tumbled about the heaps of the dead!—How they stripped!—oh, horror! horror!"

"My Dear Miss——, you are dreaming—raving—indeed you are," said I, holding her hand in mine; "come, come, you must not give way to such gloomy, such nervous fancies; you must not indeed. You are frightening your friends to no purpose."

"What do you mean?" she replied, looking me suddenly full in the face; "I tell you it is true! Ah, me! Charles is dead—I know it—I saw him!—Shot right through the heart! They were stripping him, when—" and heaving three or four short, convulsive sobs, she again swooned. Mrs. ——, the lady of the house (the sister-in-law of Miss ——, as I think I have mentioned) could endure the distressing scene no longer, and was carried out of the room fainting in the arms of her husband.—With great difficulty we succeeded in restoring Miss —— once more to consciousness; but the frequency and duration of her relapses began seriously to alarm me. The spirit brought so often to the brink, might at last suddenly flit off into eternity without any one's being aware of it. I of course did all that my professional knowledge and experience suggested; and after expressing my readiness to remain all night in the house, in the event of any sudden alteration in Miss —— for the worse, I took my departure, promising to call very early in the morning. Before leaving, Mr. —— had acquainted me with all the particulars above related; as I rode home, I could not help feeling the liveliest curiosity, mingled with the most intense sympathy for the unfortunate sufferer, to see whether the corroborating event would stamp the [illegible] one of those extraordinary occurrencies which occasionally come o'er us like a summer cloud,' astonishing and perplexing every one.

The next morning about nine o'clock, I was again at Miss——'s beside. She was nearly in the same state as that in which I had left her the preceding evening, only feebler, and almost continually stupified. She seemed, as it were stunned with some severe but invisible stroke. She said scarcely any thing, but often uttered a low, morning, indistinct sound; and whispered at intervals, "Yes—shortly, Charles, shortly—to-morrow." There was no rousing her by conversation. She noticed no one, and would answer no questions. I suggested the propriety of calling in additional medical assistance; and in the evening met two eminent brother physicians of consultation at her bedside. We came to the conclusion that she was sinking rapidly, and that, unless some miracle intervened to restore her energies, she would continue with us but a very little longer. After my brother physicians had left, I returned to the sick chamber, and sat by Miss——'s bedside for more than an hour. My feelings were much agitated at witnessing her singular and affecting situation. There was such a sweet and sorrowful expression about her pallid features, deepening occasionally into such hopelessness of heart-broken anguish, as no one could contemplate without deep emotion. There was besides something mysterious and awing—something of what in Scotland is called second sight—in the circumstances which had occasioned her illness.

"Gone—gone!" she murmured, with closed eyes, while I was sitting and gazing in silence on her; "gone—and in glory! Ah! I shall see the young conqueror—I shall! How he will love me! Ah! I recollect,' she continued, after a long interval, "it was the "Banks of Allan Water" these cruel people made me sing—and my heart breaking the while! What was the verse I was singing when I saw"—she shuddered—"oh! this—

'For his bride a soldier sought her,
And a winning tongue had he—
On the banks of Allan water
None so gay as she!
But the summer, grief had brought her,
And the soldier—false was he—'

Oh, no, no, never, Charles! my poor, murdered Charles—never!" she groaned, and spoke no more that night. She continued utterly deaf to all that was said in the way of sympathy or remonstrance; and if her lips moved at all, it was only to utter faintly some such words as "Oh, let me—let me leave in peace!" During the next two days she continued drooping rapidly. The only circumstance about her demeanor particularly noticed was, that she once moved her hands for a moment over the counterpane, as though she were playing the piano; a sudden flush over spread her features; her eyes started, as though she was startled by the appearance of some phantom or other, and see gasped, "There—there!" after which she relapsed into her former state of stupor.

How will it be credited, that on the fourth morning of Miss——'s illness, a letter was received from Paris by her family, with a black seal, and franked by the noble colonel of the regiment in which Charles—— had served, communicating the melancholy intelligence that the young captain had fallen towards the close of the battle of Waterloo; for while in the act of charging at the head of his corps, a French calvary officer shot him with his pistol right through the heart! The whole family with all their acquaintance, where unutterably shocked at the news—almost petrified with amazement at the strange corroboration of Miss——'s prediction. How to communicate it to the poor sufferer was now a serious question, or whether to communicate it at all at present. The family, at last, considering that it would be unjustifiable in them any longer to withhold the intelligence, intrusted the painful duty to me. I therefore repaired to her beside alone, in the evening of the day on which the letter had been received: that evening was the last of her life! I sat down in my usual place beside her, and her pulse, countenance, breathing, cold extremities, together with the fact that she had taken no nourishment whatever since she had laid on her bed, convinced me that the poor girl's sufferings were soon to terminate. I was at a loss for a length of time, how to break the oppressive silence. Observing, however, her fading eyes fixed on me, I determined, as it were, accidentally, to attract them to the fatal letter which I then held in my hand. After awhile she observed it; her eye suddenly settled on the ample coroneted seal, and the sight operated something like an electric shock. She seemed struggling to speak, but in vain. I now wished to heaven I had never agreed to undertake the duty which had been imposed upon me. I opened the letter, and looking steadfastly at her, said, in as soothing tones as my agitation could command, "My dear girl, now don't be alarmed, or I shall not tell you what I am going to tell you." She trembled, and her sensibilities seemed suddenly restored; for her eye assumed an expression of alarmed intelligence, and her lips moved about like those of a person who feels them parched with agitation, and endeavors to moisten them. "This letter has been received to-day from Paris," I continued; "it is from Colonel Lord——, and brings word that—that—that—" I felt suddenly choaked, and could not bring out the words.

"That my Charles is DEAD! I know it. Did I not tell you so?" said Miss——, interrupting me, with as clear and distinct a tone of voice as she ever had in her life. I felt confounded. Had the unexpected operation of the news I brought been able to dissolve the spell which had withered her mental energies, and afford promise of her restoration to health?

Has the reader ever watched a candle which is flickering and expiring in its socket, suddenly shoot up into an instantaneous brilliance, then be utterly extinguished? I soon saw it was thus with poor Miss——. All the expiring energies of her soul were suddenly collected to receive this corroboration of her vision (if such it may be called), and then she would

"Like a lily drooping,
Bow her head, and die."

To return. She begged me, in a fluttering voice, to read her all the letter. She listened with closed eyes, and made no remark when I had concluded. After a long pause, I exclaimed, "God be praised, my dear Miss——, that you have been able to receive [illegible] news so firmly!"

"Doctor, tell me, ha[illegible] could make me [illegible]

[illegible] faint on my breast [illegible] she, feebly, uttering the w[illegible] vals.—Pressing her hand in [illegible] to be calm, and the oppression would soon appear.

"Oh—oh—oh, that I could weep, doctor!" She whispered something else, but inaudibly.—I put my ear close to her mouth, and distinguished something like the words, "I am—I own—call her—hush," accompanied with a faint, fluttering, gurgling sound. Alas! I too well understood it! With much trepidation I ordered the nurse to summon the family into the room instantly. Her sister Jane was the first that entered, her eyes swollen with weeping, and seemingly half-suffocated with the effort to conceal her emotions.

"Oh, my darling, precious, precious sister Anne!" she sobbed, and knelt down at the bedside, flinging her arms round her sister's neck kissing the gentle sufferer's cheeks and mouth.

"Anne!—love!—darling!—Don't you know me?" she groaned, kissing her forehead repeatedly. Could I help weeping? All who had entered were standing around the bed, sobbing, and in tears. I kept my fingers at the wrist of the dying sufferer, but could not feel whether or not the pulse beat; which, however, I attributed to my own agitation.

"Speak—speak—my darling Anne! Speak to me—I am your poor sister Jane!" sobbed the agonized girl, continuing fondly kissing her sister's cold lips and forehead. She suddenly started, exclaimed "Oh God, she's dead!" and sunk instantly senseless on the floor. Alas! alas! it was too true; my sweet and broken hearted patient was no more!—*Diary of a Physician.*

FRA DIAVOLO—THE ROBBER.

By the Duchess d'Abrantes.

Fra Diavolo's real name was Michael Pezzo. He had already rendered himself celebrated by his murders at the time when the French made the campaign of Naples, commanded by Championet. He then harrassed the rear of the French army, organized bodies of insurgents in Calabria, directed a vast conspiracy against the French, and did them considerable mischief.—He was born at Itri, (Terra-di-Lavoro,) and in his youth had been a goat-herd. He afterwards turned monk, entered a convent, and there assumed the name of Fra Angelo. His bad conduct, however, caused him to be expelled from the convent; after which he retired to the mountains and devoted himself to the commission of every crime. He lived by plunder, and every day of his life was marked by a murder. He headed a band of smugglers and spread terror and desolation throughout the country. The government of King Ferdinand condemned him to be hanged, and a price was set upon his head.

But Queen Caroline, the wife of Ferdinand, was a woman who knew how to turn the worst things to useful account. An amnesty was concluded with Michael Pezzo, and he was appointed to the command of a corps formed of freed galley slaves, who were to attack the rear of the French Army from Fondi to Carigliano.

While the French were engaged in taking Gaeta and Capua, Fra Diavolo established himself at Itri, his native place, where he was signalized by the commission of a[illegible] trocities. Travellers were mur[illegible] ery inhabitant of the place [illegible] be possessed of any pro[illegible] plundered and put to [illegible] [illegible] Agents of Fra Diavolo, [illegible] travellers on their way from [illegible] Rome, hoping that the town, being a [illegible] station, would afford them a secure [illegible]ace for the night, retired to their beds [illegible]er rose again. The art which was em[illegible] to banish suspicion from the minds of [illegible] victims was remarkable. The travellers [illegible]anced with full confidence to the place where certain death awaited them. Those who were induced to enter the houses of Itri never came out again alive.

General Oliver had at that time the command of Gaeta. Being informed there was a party of banditti at Itri, he sent thither a Polish regiment commanded by a young officer of his staff, who, regarding the expedition as a fair opportunity for distinguishing himself, exposed his life with almost chivalrous courage. He succeeded in expelling Fra Diavolo from Itri; and driving him into the woods. But the brigand was no less brave than his adversary; he re-entered Itri, and was again attacked by the Polish regiment. A frightful conflict ensued, and Fra Diavolo inhumanly massacred all the prisoners who fell into his hands. A little chapel, situated near the bridge, was the scene of many atrocities. At length Fra Diavolo and his followers were once more driven [illegible] mountains. But no sooner had the mil[illegible] withdrawn from the road between Na[illegible] and Malio di Gueta, than two thousand insurgents again shewed themselves. General Oliver sent to meet them, two squadrons and a detachment of Polish troops who dispersed them and took possession of Itri. Fra Diavolo then abandoned Terra di Lavoro and fled to Calabria, which once more became the scene of his [illegible]ities.

By future generations, it will perhaps scarcely be believed that Fra Diavolo enjoyed the [illegible] favor of the King and Queen of Sicily. Queen Caroline sent him a bracelet set with her portrait; and he held the rank of Major in the British army. Yet he had previously been condemned to the gallows, and a price set upon his head. Salicetti called to mind these facts [illegible] Fra Diavolo was arrested in 1808. Massena assured me that the influence of this extraordinary man was immense during the [illegible] of Naples by the French; for the inhabitants of the mountains in which he habitually dwelt, being as savage as himself, joyfully followed a chief who led them on to pillage and murder. One honorable trait is recorded of Fra Diavolo. Having effected his landing at Itri, through the fault of Gen. Gi[illegible], who left that part of the coast undefended, Fra Diavolo massacred during the [illegible] all the inhabitants who resisted him, and made the rest prisoners. Two ladies, the wives of officers of the second Swiss regiment, were made prisoners, and were conducted by Fra Diavolo and his brigands to the mountains. Sometime afterwards he sent them to Naples, having previously required them to give him a certificate stating that they had been treated with respect. The two ladies on their part, requested to have a copy of the certificate, coun[illegible] by the brigand himself.

[illegible] Diavolo was arrested at Salerno, by an [illegible] apprentice. This was a miserable [illegible] his career. He was convey[illegible] scaffold was erected for [illegible] were taken [illegible] Salicetti, "nothing [illegible] necessary than the condemnation of [illegible] most just and equitable King Ferdinand and his Queen Caroline." It is a curious fact that the English cruizing before the Bay of Naples, not knowing the extent of his iniquities, sent a flag of truce to demand the liberation of the British Major Michael Pezzo, threatening, if this demand should be refused, to make reprisals on all the French and Neapolitan prisoners who might fall into their hands. It would appear that Salicetti's watch was a little too fast for the above demand of the English, he replied that he knew of no Major in the English service who had been made prisoner by the troops of his Majesty King Joseph; but that, if the individual alluded to was a bandit, who held no commission, who had no character, either political or military, and who was known in the country by the name of Fra Diavolo, he had been hanged the evening before, in pursuance of an old sentence pronounced upon him by the tribunals of King Ferdinand.

Such is the true history of Fra Diavolo.

From the Delaware Gazette.

STATE vs. JOHN BRECK.

The trial of Breck took place at New Castle on Wednesday, and created considerable interest. Our readers are probably aware of the most material circumstances in the case.—Breck was employed as a stage driver on the line between Philadelphia and Baltimore, the latter part of the past year. A package of Bank notes, amounting to $4,000 was transmitted from the Union Bank of Maryland to one of the Philadelphia Banks by this line, but was not received. An effort was made at the time to trace the money but without success.—Several months afterwards Breck was suspected from a sudden and entire change in his circumstances, and on searching his house, about one thousand one hundred dollars of the money was found. He was then arrested, and made a confession of all the circumstances. The trial was conducted with much ability by Wm. H. Rogers, Esq. on the part of the state, and Mr. James A. Bayard, made a defence, characteristic of his high professional attainments. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the counsel for the prisoner, then move an arrest of Judgment on the ground of informality in the indictment.

The approaching Comet.—According to Mr. Pontecoulent, a French astronomer, this comet has been gradually diminishing in lustre since first discovered. It will appear he thinks about the middle of November, but exact calculation is impossible from the number of quantities that enter into the computation, the little knowledge we have of the planet Uranus, and the influence of a resisting medium which diminishes the longer axis of the comet's orbit, and therefore its time of revolution, &c. It will be visible in Europe from the end of August or beginning of September, two months before it reaches its perihelion. Its position is favourable to render its appearance brilliant. But notwithstanding the frightful prognostications of Lieut. Morrison of the British navy, it will not seem larger than a star of the first magnitude, with a pale nebulosity [illegible] it. It will disappear the end of De[illegible] We must not expect a repetition of [illegible] which it produced in the dark ages, [illegible] described as *horribilis aspectu.*

NAPOLEON AND THE INDEMNITY.—Considerable sensation was produced in the French Chamber of Deputies, in the course of the late debate on the American Indemnity, by the President producing and reading the original memorial of our Minister to Napoleon, (then First Consul,) and his order thereon. It ran as follows: "I request the citizen Talleyrand to make a report on the two subjects contained in this note, and especially on the first (American claims) *There is no question of a want of ability to pay:* IF WE OWE WE MUST PAY!"—*Globe.*

Shocking Accident.—We learn that as the Northern Stage was passing over Culpepper Bridge between Hallifax and Louisburg, on Saturday last on its route to the city, the feet of one of the horses got caught in a hole, which so alarmed the others that they started to run and upset the coach. Several of the passengers were seriously injured. One had his back broken, and it is said cannot possibly survive, the driver also we are informed was in a dying state. Two or three of the horses were killed or drowned. These are all the particulars we have been able to glean. *Raleigh Register.*

The Boundary Controversy.—The Weeling Gazette furnishes the following information respecting the extent and value of the territory in dispute:

The Territory is about 70 miles long, from east to west, and about 11 miles wide at its eastern extremity, and 7 at its western. It commands the entrance of the Great Maumee river, or Miami of the Lake. There are two villages on it, both in the eastern part, viz: Toledo, containing 70 or 80 houses, (all built within 2 years,) and another about 8 miles west of Toledo, much smaller. Toledo is on the north side of the Maumee river, 6 miles from its mouth, and is understood to be owned principally by an association of mercantile gentleman in the city of New York. It is in the township of Port Lawrence, and is located where that name appears on the maps. Large quantities of land in that township were purchased a few years ago from Government, in the belief that a canal would shortly be made from Lake Erie, by the Maumee River to the Wabash, a work to which Ohio, it is said, has given her pledge, and which is now in progress in Indiana. It is feared that if Michigan obtains this Territory, the canal will not be made, as that portion only of her citizens who live within the territory would be benefitted; and hence their desire to be attached to Ohio, to which State the canal would be a source of boundless prosperity.

West of the township of Port Lawrence, the country in the disputed territory was a few years ago a wilderness. It has been recently bought up at Government prices, ($1 25 per acre,) and is filling rapidly.

The other villages in the vicinity of the lake and in Ohio proper, are, Maumee, on the north side of the Maumee river, 20 miles by water from the lake, containing 60 or 80 houses and about 500 hundred inhabitants. The township extends to the line. On the opposite, or south side, Perrysburg, containing about 800 inhabitants. To and from these places steamboats arrive and depart; and it is said an active rivalry prevails between them, each looking forward to the proposed canal passing through one to the neglect of the other.

The mouth of the Maumee is one of the best positions for an extensive inland commerce in the western country. Speculators see its importance, and have vested large sums in land in the neighborhood. We know to what lengths the desire of gain will carry men—what ill will and strife it engenders—and what crime it perpetrates. Many adventurous spirits have staked their all upon the issue of this territory being attached to Ohio, that their anticipations of gain may be realized, and they would move heaven and earth to effect their principles.

A new edition of an old trick.—In Mobile, lately, three men were committed for trial on the charge of conspiracy to defraud. They went to a race course and commenced business. One of them was ready to offer or take any bets on the race that was about to take place. Several were soon made, and their plan of operations was, that one of the other two should lend the money, and the other be the common stake holder. In this way, one of the confederates was soon in possession of funds to the amount of $210, with which, before the end of the race, the three had decamped to divide the profits.

A Good Deed.—Some time ago, a quantity of indecent prints and volumes, belonging to a man named Gourgas, was seized by the authorities of Boston. The owner was held to bail in the sum of $2,000, to take his trial on the charge of keeping these abominations for sale, and forfeited his recognizance, the amount of which was paid into the City Treasury. It then became a question, what should be done with the articles seized; and we are happy to state that this question was solved in the most satisfactory manner by Judge Thatcher, of the Municipal Court, who, on the application of the District Attorney, ordered them all to be delivered over to the Sheriff and burnt; which was accordingly done on the 27th of last month. They were four hundred in number, some of superior execution, and valued at about $1600.—*N. Y. Con. Adv.*

Health of New Orleans:—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 7th instant says—

"Some cases of Cholera have unquestionably occurred during the past week or two on board the shipping and about the Levee—enough to admonish all to be careful in diet—but there is little if any Cholera in the city, and not sufficient to justify any alarm. The powers of the Cholera have ceased as a raging epidemic, and need now be scarcely regarded as more than an epidemic of New Orleans, pretty well understood, and eaily conquered by our medical practitioners, when their aid is seasonably invoked. Dysentery or diarrhœa are the invariable precursors of Cholera, as it is now well ascertained, and specific remedies, or almost specific remedies, for those, are well known to every body."

Great sale of Real Estate.—The country seat of Com. Chauncey near Hellgate, which was sold by the Commodore a few months ago for fifty thousand dollars, was re-sold in city lots yesterday, for nearly one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

It is distant about five miles from the City Hall, and contains about 15 acres, we believe.—*N. Y. Amer.*

From the Nantucket Enquirer.

CAUTION TO WHALERS.

We are indebted to Capt. Upham of the ship Corinthian, recently arrived from the Pacific Ocean, for the following details of an outrage and robbery, committed by one of the savage sovereigns of the South Sea Islands—which we publish, that it may serve especially as a warning to all who may be disposed to place reliance on the good faith of those untutored barbarians.

On the afternoon of the 19th of November last, Capt. Upham, with a boat and boat's crew, landed on the Island of Eooa, one of the friendly Island, for the purpose of trading for vegetables, and without difficulty bought and took off two boat loads of yams. Next morning with a view of obtaining a further supply, he again landed, loaded his boat and despatched her for the ship, meanwhile remaining himself to purchase more, of which he had collected nearly another load, when the chief asked him for "a big gun." Capt. U. replied that having but one on board he could not spare it—and the chief seemed perfectly satisfied.—The boat was now returning from the ship, and while going down to meet her, Capt. U. was accompanied by the chief and others, all manifesting a very friendly disposition. On the way, however, some private conversation took place between the chief, his interpreter and three New Zealanders who spoke English. Subsequently to which, as soon as the boat was loaded, and ready to be pushed off, the chief remarked that the boat could not go, unless the "big gun" was given him; and on being denied, he ordered the boat to be stopped on shore.

Some three hours afterwards, the gun was again demanded, and again refused. The small arms were then taken from the boat, and she dragged up some distance on land by the natives. The Captain with his third mate were allowed to walk about at liberty; but in the course of two hours they returned to the chief's hut, where they found the boat's crew in a state of great alarm. They informed Capt. U. that the chief had threatened to take the lives of himself and all his men, on shore. He replied that he could not think so, and urged his men to entertain no such fear. Here the chief exclaimed in English, "yes, I'll kill you all, every one of you;" and immediately proceeded with great numbers of natives, to force them into the interior—the chief armed with a bayonet fixed to the end of a pole twelve feet long, which he he thrust against the back of Capt. U. and his mate pushing them forward with prodigious strength, fifteen or twenty feet at once, they not moving with sufficient speed.

Having advanced about two miles, they arrived at a large hut on the ground within which lay a long log, whereupon the chief seated himself; but on Capt. Upham's undertaking to sit down by his side, as he had been accustomed to do at the other hut, the chief—a most powerful and athletic man, standing six feet and weighing not far from three hundred pounds—sprang up, siezed him, and with great violence threw him to the other side of the hut, ordering him to sit there upon a mat. The captain then took off his hat and laid it beside him, when the chief again started up, grasped a large heavy war club and aimed a blow, [illegible] within [illegible] inches of his head. He again asked for the cannon, and Capt. Upham still persisted in refusing it, when the chief struck at him a second time as before—and in the space of a few minutes a third blow was levelled, the barbarian's eyes flashing and his hair seeming to rise upon his head. During this transaction, Capt. Upham's men were imploring him to surrender any thing on board the ship, some of them even with tears. The club was raised a fourth time the infuriated chief now foaming at the mouth with rage. Capt. U. perceiving his assailant to be in earnest, and concluding that the next stroke would fall directly upon his head, consented to relinquish the gun.

The savage then dropped his club, and seating himself near Capt. U. demanded in addition, an iron cook pot, a chest, a trunk, two kegs of powder, and musket and cannon balls. On replying that he had none of the latter, the chief told him he lied, and that the boat should not be released without a pledge to furnish them. At length it was agreed to give up all that could be produced or made on board, and the boat was sent off with the 2d mate and four men, the Captain and two men being detained as hostages, and removed to the hut near the shore where they were surrounded all night by crowds of natives, singing the war song continually.

At daylight the chief having fallen asleep, the singing ceased—and Capt. U. took the opportunity, with his men to walk out and look after the ship, then lying off and on. Soon after he was beset by a gang of natives, armed with clubs and axes, and reconducted to the chief, who placed a large guard over the captain, but allowed the men to walk at liberty. The ship having approached near the land about noon the boat came, with the articles demanded, including pieces of iron as substitutes for cannon balls. As soon as these were landed, the chief insisted upon another supply, enumerating plates knives and forks, cups, saucers, spoons, &c. Compliance was the only alternative, and the boat with the yams purchased on the day previous, was again sent off, Capt. U. alone remaining. On the return of the boat, a further demand of a bottle of oil and a bottle of rum, was made. These were sent for and on their reception, at about sunset, Capt. U. was discharged. He returned to the ship, and made sail immediately.

We are sorry to find that the Cholera is again visiting some of the towns on the Mississippi. Three cases were reported by the Natchez Board of Health for the week ending 29th ult.

A man praising ale, said, that it was such an excellent drink that, though taken in great quantities, it always made him fat. "I have seen it make you *lean*," replied the other. "When?" inquired the eulogist.—"Why, last night."

National Character.—Some travelling, says the Philadelphia Gazette, have defined the Americans to be a nation that put their knives in their mouths when they eat, instead of their forks. Others again have described them as a people that lean back in their chairs. There is one definition, however, that all of us will plead guilty to. We are a people who are willing to pay a high price for books that abuse, and nothing for those which speak well of us.

NATIONAL CONVENTION

PROCEEDINGS

Of the Convention of Delegates appointed by the Democratic Republicans in the several States of the Union, assembled in the city of Baltimore, May, 1835, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States

WEDNESDAY, May 20.

The members of the Convention having assembled at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, at 10 o'clock,

Mr KREMER, of Pennsylvania, stated the objects of the meeting, and on his motion the Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON, of Virginia, was unanimously called to the Chair.

Mr. Stevenson accordingly, upon taking his seat, arose and delivered the following

ADDRESS:

To be called, unanimously, to preside over the deliberations of an assembly so numerous and enlightened as this, at such a time, and on such an occasion, is an honor that any man might justly be proud of. It would be an unworthy affectation in me, gentlemen, if I did not say that I receive with deep sensibility this high and distinguished mark of your confidence and favor, and shall cherish it through life with feelings of profound respect and affectionate gratitude. On my part I can only promise an honest effort to justify the choice you have made, by the manner in which the duties of the station shall be performed. To enable me to do this with honor to myself and satisfaction to you, I shall need and expect your kind co-operation and considerate indulgence.

Although I am quite sure, that you require no admonition from me as to the manner in which your proceedings and deliberations ought to be conducted, I shall be pardoned by you I hope, in seizing this occasion to offer one or two suggestions, for your consideration.—The objects for which we have assembled, apart from considerations of personal honor and character, are of a nature which especially demand, that the proceedings of this Convention should not only be conducted with deliberation, dignity and order, but marked by a spirit of the utmost harmony and union.

We are here, gentlemen to perform a high and important duty to our country! Our venerable Chief Magistrate, following the example of illustrious predecessors, and with a patriotism worthy of himself, has already made known his determination, at the end of his present term, to retire to the shades of private life, and a successor is to be appointed. As the period for this important election approaches, efforts will no doubt be made to divide and distract the republican party, and put in jeopardy, and possibly defeat the election of a President by the People, in their primary colleges—a result, deeply to be deprecated by all who love their country, its repose, and union. Under such circumstances, we must be all sensible, that the union of our friends, and an election by the people, can only be secured by harmony, and concert, and by an adherence to the good old usages of our republican fathers.

The amendments to the constitution securing to the people this important election, so often and zealously pressed upon Congress and the nation, by our venerable President, having failed, the democracy of the Union have been forced to look to a National Convention, as the best means of concentrating the popular will, and giving it effect in the approaching election. It is in fact, the only defence against a minority President; one which prudence recommends, precedent sanctions, and experience has proved to be effectual. We have been sent here from different parts of our extended country, to interchange freely sentiments and opinions, and present to the people two of our fellow citizens for these high Executive offices. To do this ...ciples, we must avoid every thing like sectional feelings and jealousies, and be willing to sacrifice all personal predilections and preferences. We must endeavor to reconcile, rather than create partialities.

Whatever may be our individual wishes in regard to the election, however we may prefer a northern, southern, eastern or western man, we cannot expect a gratification of them, by placing the decision of the question on sectional considerations. Nothing, gentlemen, can be more inconsistent with a choice itself, than to regulate it by views, which if acted on in the four quarters of the union, must inevitably prevent its being made at all; saying nothing of the fatal effects of geographical divisions, all must know that it is impossible to determine the balance of eventual numbers in the union, in favour of any one division. It would be the height of visionary speculation to attempt to estimate the strength of this or that section as being superior to any one of the remainder, 18 months hence.

Local views, in state politics, may not be dangerous, but they become highly so when extended to the nation at large, and on a subject of this character.

There was a time, gentlemen, fresh in the recollection of all, when they brought us to the very verge of a dangerous collision, and on a question too, much less calculated to enlist state prejudices than this. The lesson we received cannot so soon be forgotten. It should continue a long time as a political beacon, indicating on what occasions and to what extent our union may be put in jeopardy. Wherever, therefore, it becomes necessary for numbers to co-operate, individuals ought not, and cannot expect to enforce their own views, but must unite with others at that point, which most nearly approaches the wishes of all.

Imagine for a moment (by way of illustration) that on an emergency, the gallant crew of a vessel, should disagree about the course to be taken—what, gentlemen, would you think of the sagacity and prudence of that individual, who would propose the expedient of cutting up the noble ship, that each man might seize his own plank, & steer for himself?—I leave the application to yourselves.—Democracy, in our country, cannot exist and be effectual without mutual concession and compromise; and if union is essential to safety, it must often be preserved at the expense of some sacrifices.—On this subject no argument can be drawn, or means employed in reference merely to the locality of the individuals. The stations are to be filled, and they who fill them, should know that their elevation has not been caused by their being, in this, or that section of the union, or their having been born near the spot where the first revolutionary blood was spilt, nor obstructed in consequence merely of their residence being on the waters of the far west. Far otherwise.—Let the enquiry be, who is he that will combine the greatest republican strength, in relation to the nation, and best preserve the unity of the Democratic party? Who is he that best understands the principles and nature of our government, and will administer it in the spirit of the constitution? Who will carry out the principles of the Jeffersonian era, and General Jackson's administration; an administration which has done so much to advance the prosperity and happiness of our country, and place it on the noble eminence on which it now stands? Such men, the candidates of no section, but the candidates of the people, ought to be supported.

Gentlemen, to succeed we must continue to be united and vigilant—for it is ... ual vigilance that Liberty is to be ... The people are as yet victorious, and ... ocratic spirit like the Genius of Liber... vading the land; but the enemy is stil... field and prepared for battle. If his mo... to divide and conquer, let our's be union a... safety.

This is the spirit and temper in which we should act, and these the considerations that suggest themselves to my mind. I throw them out for your consideration, you will give them the weight they merit. Let me, in conclusion, again remind you that the subject is one, not only highly important, but dear to the people, and that it is our solemn duty to take care that, in our hands, it receive no injury. I ardently pray, gentlemen, that our deliberations may be harmoniously conducted, and that the result of our labours may promote the union, prosperity, and happiness of our beloved country.

The address was loudly and frequently applauded by the assembly, evincing upon the part of the members great unanimity of feeling, and a cordial approbation of the sentiments expressed.

After Mr. Stevenson took his seat, prayers were offered up in behalf of the Convention, in a fervent, feeling manner, by the Rev. Mr. Clark, of this city, at the request of the Committee of Arrangement.

On motion of GENERAL SAUNDERS, of North Carolina, Resolved, that a committee of one from each state be appointed, by the respective delegations, to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the Convention

On motion of Mr. HORN, of Pennsylvania, it was Resolved, That the Pennsylvania delegation be excused from appointing a member of the said Committee.

The following persons were appointed said Committee.

MAINE.—Jabez Bradbury.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Ira A. Eastman.
MASSACHUSETTS,—Jonathan Allen.
RHODE ISLAND.—Stephen Branch.
CONNECTICUT.—James G. Bolles.
VERMONT.—Charles Lindsley.
NEW-YORK.—Silas Wright, jr.
NEW JERSEY.—Richard P. Thompson.
MARYLAND.—Isaac M'Kim.
VIRGINIA.—Peter V. Daniel.
DELAWARE.—George Reed.
NORTH CAROLINA.—Romulus M. Saunders.
OHIO.—Samuel Medary.
KENTUCKY.—Thomas J. Pew.
GEORGIA.—William D. Martin.
MISSISSIPPI.—John B. Nevitt.
INDIANA.—Samuel Milroy.
ILLINOIS.—Thomas J. Pew.
MISSOURI.—Nathan Ranney.

On motion of Mr. JOHN L. GRAHAM, of New York, Resolved, That a Committee of one from each State be appointed to ascertain and report the names of the delegates of the several States who are in attendance on this Convention.

Committee to report the names of the delegates:

MAINE—Edward L. Osgood.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Joseph M. Harper.
MASSACHUSETTS—Gayton P. Osgood.
RHODE ISLAND—Thomas S. Taylor.
CONNECTICUT—John Cotton Smith Jr.
VERMONT—Nathan B. Haswell.
NEW YORK—John L. Graham.
NEW JERSEY—Elias B. Cannon.
MARYLAND—Thomas M. Forman.
VIRGINIA—Richard C. Mason.
DELAWARE—William Kennedy
NORTH CAROLINA—Lewis D. Wilson
OHIO—Daniel Sifford.
KENTUCKY—Elijah Nuttal.
MISSISSIPPI—Sam'l H. Cartwright.
INDIANA—Alexander A. Morrison.
MISSOURI—Franklin Cannon.
[illegible] Jr.

Here follow the names of the Delegates.

THURSDAY MORNING.
May 21, 9 o'clock.

The convention assembled.

Mr. Sanders, of N. C. from the committee appointed yesterday, to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the convention, made a report in part accompanied by the following resolutions, which were severally adopted unanimously.

1. Resolved, that six Vice Presidents be appointed to aid the President of this convention in discharge of his duties

2. Resolved, That four secretaries be appointed to record the proceedings of the Convention.

3. Resolved, That the rules of order adopted by the House of Representatives, of the United States, for its government be adopted for the government of this convention, so far as the circumstances may be applicable.

In pursuance of the first of the foregoing resolutions the following gentlemen were nominated and severally elected Vice Presidents of the Convention unanimously.

JAMES FENNER, of R. I.	1st	Vice President,	
EDWARD CONDICT, of N. J.	2d	do	do
UPTON S. HEATH, of Md.,	3d	do	do
ROBERT STRANGE, of N. C.	4th	do	do
JOHN B. NEVITT, of Miss.,	5th	do	do
FRANKLIN CANNON, of Mo.	6th	do	do

In pursuance of the second Resolution, the following gentlemen were unanimously appointed Secretaries of the Convention:

CHARLES G. ATHERTON, of N.H.
JOHN COTTON SMITH, Jr. of Conn.
GEORGE H. FLOOD, of Ohio.
THOMAS B. BROWN, of In.

The Convention being organized,

Mr. GRAHAM, from the Committee appointed yesterday for the reception of Delegates, made a report, accompanied by certain resolutions. The report and list of Delegates having been read, before any action was taken thereon.

The PRESIDENT informed the convention that a more commodious room had been provided for its accommodation, and that the first Presbyterian Church had been procured for that purpose. On motion the convention then took a recess for one hour and a half till 12 o'clock.

12 o'clock.

The Convention assembled pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Saunders from the Committee appointed to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the Convention, completed his report, by submitting the following additional resolutions:

4. Resolved, That in taking the vote for the nomination of President and Vice President, a majority of the delegation from each state shall designate the member or members who shall give the vote of the state.

5. Resolved, That the delegates from each state in this Convention be entitled to as many votes in selecting suitable persons for the offices of President and Vice President, as such state is entitled to in the electoral college for the choice of these officers by law, and that two thirds of the whole number of votes given be required for a nomination, and all questions connected therewith.

Mr. SANDERS, of N. C., remarked, that this resolution embraced two points: first, that each State should give the same number of
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Mr. S. was
that upon the
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opinion that a majority
requisite to a choice. T...
ever, had finally come to the...
would give a more imposing e...
ination that that nomination sho...
by a majority of two thirds of the...
vention. He was further authoriz...
that the object of this proposition, of...
two thirds, was not only to give the n...
tion a more imposing effect, but to p...
greater harmony and union, and to avoid
barrassment. It was to be presumed that
one had the most remote desire to frustrate
proceedings, and provided a majority should
the first or second ballot fix upon an indi...
ual, it was reasonably to be expected that
minority would be disposed to yield, and unite
with the majority, so as to produce the effect contemplated by the foregoing resolution. He trusted the convention would adopt it, and he made the motion accordingly.

Mr. Allen, of Mass. said he had the honor of being a member of the committee, but had dissented from the resolution under consideration, and had done so upon the old republican principles. He believed that the great fundamental principle of our government was, that we should be governed by the will of the majority, and in an assembly like the present, composed of more intellectual power than has ever been brought together in this country since the days of the revolution, as well as of a greater number, he maintained that he ought not to introduce a principle directly, he would say, "in the face and eyes," of the constitution. It was upon this principle that he had objected. Whoever might be the candidate, if he received the votes of the majority of this convention, Mr. A. would cheerfully subscribe to it, and give him his cordial support. He again expressed a hope that this convention would not establish a principle adverse to the great fundamental principles of our government, and he therefore moved to amend the resolution by inserting the word "majority" instead of "two thirds." With the purest motives in the world we might have a preference for this or that man, and it might be three weeks before a majority of two thirds could be fixed on one man.

Mr. P. V. DANIEL of Virginia, made a few remarks in favor of the original Resolution, and

Mr. Allen briefly rejoined.

Mr. Sanders begged leave to add a word or two further in explanation in reply to the gentleman's notion about being governed by the usages of the republican party, that in the convention which assembled at Baltimore three years ago, and which nominated a distinguished individual for the office of Vice President, a resolution was adopted not only in the form, but, he believed, in the precise words of the one under consideration. Still if the difficulty contemplated by the gentleman from Massachusetts should arise, it would be competent at any time for a majority of the convention to reconsider their vote and change the resolution. Mr. S. hoped, therefore, that the resolution as reported from the committee would be at once adopted.

The question was then taken, and ... Sanders of North Carolina, ... sylvania, having been ... appeared Ayes 231 ... ment was agreed to, and ... mended was adopted.

6. Resolved, That the candidates for President and Vice President, shall be designated severally; the candidate for President first, by the ballot or ballots of the person or persons selected to give the votes of the respective States, without nomination in Convention, and that if a choice is not made upon the first balloting, the respective delegations, shall retire and prepare for a second ballot, and continue this mode of voting until a selection is made.

Mr. SANDERS briefly explained. The committee proposed in the first place, that the ballot should first and separately be taken on a choice for President, and then on that of Vice President, and secondly, that any nomination in convention should be dispensed with. This course had been recommended for the purpose of preventing any violent, angry, and unnecessary discussion that might otherwise arise. It was presumed that all the delegates had come there prepared to vote, and there was no necessity for discussion of any kind, which could result in no good, but on the contrary might be productive of much evil. The resolution was then agreed to.

7. Resolved, That a committee of five delegates be appointed by the President to draft an address to the people of the United States, or resolutions, to be submitted to the Convention or both as the Committee shall think most advisable.—Agreed to.

8. Resolved, That it be recommended to this Convention that its proceedings be opened each day with Prayer, and that the Reverend Clergy of Baltimore, be requested to discharge that duty.—Agreed to.

Mr. OSGOOD, from the committee appointed to examine the credentials of the members made a report in part. The report stated that two sets of Delegates had offered from the State of Pennsylvania, and that the committee not feeling themselves authorized to act definitively, had reported the names of both delegations: in the course of their inquiries they had found that one Delegate appeared from the territory of Arkansas, and two from that of Michigan, and the committee had reported a resolution to admit them to seats in the Convention with the same power as delegates from those territories in Congress.

A lengthy discussion ensued on the proposition relative to the Pennsylvania delegation, in which Mr. Bell, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Osgood, of Mass. Mr. Kremer, of Penn. Mr. Miles of Penn. Mr. Horn. of Penn. Mr. Branch of R. I. Mr. Burden of Penn. Mr. Mann of Penn. Mr. Nathans of Penn. Mr. Steriger of Penn. participated, of which we hope to present a report hereafter.

Before any question was taken on the proposition or any of the amendments, the Convention took a recess till 4 o'clock.

4 o'clock.

The convention assembled, Mr. Kremer expressed a hope that the amendment proposed by Mr. Sterigere would be withdrawn,—which was complied with, and Mr. Bell proposed a substitute.

The previous question was called for by Mr. Ranney which was seconded by more than one fifth of the members

Mr. Watkins of Virginia, called ... and nays, but the call was not ...

The vote was then taken. ... question which was carri...

The resolution as ... tee was then adopted ...

... ed. ... gave ... Conven ... would move ... dent and Vice ... nication was then

...NDALIA, April 30, 1835.

...resident of the Baltimore Convention.

—Appointed by the democratic party of ...te of Illinois, at its recent convention ...dalia, to give expression to its wishes ... Baltimore Convention upon the subject ...didates to be supported for the next ...dency and Vice Presidency of the United ..., we beg leave through you to speak ...nstructions and our wishes to the body ... which you preside. You will learn ... the accompanying proceedings of the ...e Convention, that we are appointed ...gates to the Baltimore Convention. Were ...within the range of possibilities, we would ...sonally attend the Convention, but circumstances beyond our control preclude the idea. ...e are compelled, therefore, to make known our instructions and wishes in the manner suggested.

By a resolution of the State Convention of Illinois we are instructed to give our votes in the Baltimore Convention for Martin Van Buren of New York, for President, and Richard M Johnson of Kentucky, for Vice President, of the United States. This instruction, however, as you will perceive by another resolution of the convention, does not preclude the democratic party of Illinois from supporting whatsoever individuals may be nominated by the Baltimore Convention.

We therefore beg leave through you of recording our voices in the Convention at Baltimore, for Martin Van Buren of New York, as Candidate for President, and Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, as Candidate for Vice President of the United States, to be supported, at the next Presidential Election. We beg the favour of having this recorded along with the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention.

Your obt' servt's,
JOHN WYATT,
ABNER FLACK,
JAMES TURNEY,
JOHN CALHOUN,
JOHN YORK SAWYER.

It was moved that the communication be laid upon the table, & be printed in the journal of the proceedings, which was adopted. The Convention then adjourned.

FRIDAY, May 22.

The convention assembled at 9 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Clark.

Some discussion here took place, upon a suggestion by Mr. Daniel, of Virginia

The Convention took a recess until 12 o'clock.

At the time appointed the Convention again met.

Mr. Osgood, of Mass. moved that the second resolution reported by the Committee to report the names of Delegates, to the Convention, be now taken up, which was carried, and the resolution adopted.

At the request of Mr. SRANGE, it was moved that the resolution providing that a majority be sufficient to constitute a choice, be reconsidered, which was carried.

The previous question was called for by Mr. ... The Indiana delegation de... be taken by states ac... of votes.—It was d... be put. ... the affir... RANNEY, it was resolved ... Convention proceed to vote for President.

Two sets of votes were given by Pennsylvania, both for Martin Van Buren.

On counting the ballots, the vote stood as follows:

	Martin Van Buren.
Maine,	10
New Hampshire,	7
Massachusetts,	14
Vermont,	7
Rhode Island,	4
Connecticut,	8
New York,	42
New Jersey,	8
Delaware,	3
Pennsylvania,	30
Maryland,	10
Virginia,	23
North Carolina,	15
Georgia,	11
Tennessee;	15
Kentucky,	15
Ohio,	21
Indiana,	9
Mississippi,	4
Louisiana,	5
Missouri,	4
	2[illegible]

The result was accordingly announced from the chair.

It was moved that the vote of Pennsylvania presented by the Hon George Kremer, be considered the only legitimate vote of that State, which was rejected, and on motion it was

Resolved, That the vote of Pennsylvania be considered as presented by the united delegation.

On motion, Resolved, That this Convention now proceed to ballot for a candidate for Vice President.

	Johnson.	Rives.
Maine,		10
New Hampshire,	7	
Vermont,	7	
Massachusetts,	4	10
Connecticut,	8	
Rhode Island,	4	
New York,	42	
New Jersey,		8
Delaware,	3	
Pennsylvania,	30	
Maryland,		10
Virginia,		23
North Carolina,		15
Georgia,		11
Tennessee,	15	
Kentucky,	15	
Ohio,	21	
Indiana,	9	
Mississippi,	4	
Louisiana,	5	
Missouri,	4	
	178	87

The Convention then took a recess until 6 o'clock.

6 o'clock, P. M.

... met pursuant to adjourn... was offered by the Dele... Michigan, expressive ... nominations, with a ... the journal, which ... Massachusetts, New ... and Georgia, all acceded ... Richard M. Johnson for the Vice Presidency, and pledged themselves ... endeavors to secure the election of the ticket by the people.

The convention at 9 o'clock adjourned sine die.

NEW ORLEANS.

The following notice of the present resources and anticipated improvements of New Orleans, is from the Bee of the 7th instant:

NEW ORLEANS.—It is pleasing to find that the opprobriums cast on this city by some travellers will soon be left without a shadow of probability. Already have the most strenuous exertions been made to redeem it from that obloquy; and render it a desirable place for residence and trade.

One of the principal objections urged was its insalubrity; and the consequent prevalence of epidemics.—This will be partially obviated by the draining and melioration of the swamp lands; by the supply of the city with fresh water from the water works; and by the great attention paid to paving and building. The swamps being drained and the streets properly cleansed will remove the customary causes—so far as they are merely local.

Gambling has been abolished or, (at least) discountenanced by law. Rail roads are constructed in the vicinity of the city—diverging to lakes and towns, so as to afford an easy access to country produce; and certain facilities to travel.

A medical college has been established by the state, with a school for students; and a society of physicians has also been chartered. with the improvement of the health of the city will be concomitant the increase of the population, trade and wealth. In 1810 the population of the city was but 17,242; in 1820, it was 27,176; and in 1830, it was 46,310—while now there is a permanent population averaging 55,000 and a transitory approximating 25,000.

The value of the exports from the city is nearly 40 million dollars; and that of the imports is about 8.

The bank capital of New Orleans averages 40 million of dollars; but the floating capital approximates 400 millions.

Through the tributary streams of the Mississippi products come or will soon come to the city from lake Erie by the Ohio; from lake Michigan by the Illinois; from the northwestern teritories by the Mississippi; from the borders of the Pacific ocean by the Red, White and Arkansas river, from Texas by the Red River and the Sabine: and shortly from Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi and Virginia, by the rail road hence to Nashville, and its lateral branches—being an extent of country of almost 10 million square miles, or 6400million square acres.

Nor will New Orleans cease with these her gigantic strides in the highway of improvement. The city is midway between Boston and Mexico; and with all the cities between those places, she will shortly contend in commerce and means of travel. The Atlantic seaboard line between New York and New Orleans will manifest or augment the extent of our resources. The packet lines which are expected to be established hence to different ports in Europe, will not only be an admirable outlet for our exports, but will afford facilities for imports which must concentrate most of the interior merchandise and marketing in this city. The want of these lines has been felt too sensibly already, not to awake the attention and speculation of merchants. Boston seems to have engrossed the trade of the eastern parts of the Mediterranean; Philadelphia has penetrated to China; Baltimore to the regions of South America—while New Orleans has scarcely dared to venture for her imports beyond the gulf of Mexico: hence the value of her imports is but one fifth that of her exports, & hence also her exports are not so great as they certainly would be, were the commodities of exchange for traders and planters in the middle and western states directly imported.

From the Baltimore Republican.

The N. Y. Ev. Post of Wednesday, says: "There is consternation in the money market to-day. Stocks are falling, and long faces are to be seen in Wall street. The range of speculation has driven business nearly to the turning point. Foreign exchange is now at that point where the exportation of specie commences. To add to the panic which this circumstance is occasioning, we understand that the Bank Commissioners popped in unexpectedly upon some of our banks yesterday, and found their loans extended *fifty per cent.* beyond the amount authorised by their charters. They begged hard not to be reported to the legislature, and promised to curtail instanter. This makes their debtors look blank. We do not believe that any serious revulsion in the money market has commenced *yet*; but such a revulsion, and the worst that has been experienced since the war, is not far off."

Palm Leaf Hats.—The braiding of (these) hats is an *important* and increasing business, which has sprung up within ten years past, and which is doubly valuable in consideration of its moral influence, inasmuch as it offers a remunerating *domestic* employment for thousands of our industrious country women.—Few are aware of the extent to which the manufacture is carried on in the country towns. In Ashby, Middlesex county, according to the Yeoman's Gazette, 50,000 hats are braided annually, for which the braiders (more than half of whom are girls and small boys,) receive between six and seven thousand dollars.

This is not a high compensation for the amount of labor bestowed; but the advantage is that this labor may be bestowed at odd times, and by those who might otherwise remain unemployed. In Petersham and Barre, in Worcester county, great numbers have been made. We have been told that a single commission house in New York, sold hats made in that county in one year, to the amount ninety thousand dollars. The southern market was for a great while the principal outlet, sales have fluctuated considerably, and the prices have been gradually coming down.

Recently, large quantities were shipped to France and sold readily with a profit, at one quarter of the rate at which the English had been in the habit of selling an article not as handsome, though rather more substantial. The French Government have somewhat checked the trade, by imposing a duty of one franc (about twenty cents) on the finer kinds of these hats;—the consequence is, that the common ones are now principally sought for for export.

In this country the business has been prosecuted to some extent.—A dealer in this town, who commenced a few weeks since, has already a hundred and fifty braiders employed. In Shelburn and in other towns we believe that a considerable number are made.—*Northampton. Mass. Cour.*

Bishop M'Kendree's Funeral.—On Sabbath last (the 2d inst.) a large concourse assembled at the residence of Dr. James M'Kendree, in Sumner county, Tennessee, to pay their last respects to the dust of their departed Bishop, and listen to a funeral sermon from the lips of the Rev. Presiding Elder, Thomas L. Douglass, who was designated by the Bishop in his dying hours to this solemn service—The day was clear, and the audience were seated in the open air near the grave. Within ten steps of the grave there was a stand or pulpit erected, hung round with black. Every thing was in solemn keeping with the interesting occasion.—*Western Methodist.*

Warnings to passionate people.—We have heard of persons dying in a fit of passion, but we never saw an illustration of it until Saturday last. A white female, who had long led a life of infamy fell down in one of the streets of this city on that day, after passing through a storm of the passions, and died in a very short time after being taken to her lodgings. It is supposed a blood vessel was ruptured in her raging fit.

We have since heard of the death of a mulatto woman, on the same day, and from the same cause.—*Richmond Compiler.*

The Webster Testimonial.—It will be remembered that, some five or six months ago, the friends of DANIEL WEBSTER took measures for procuring a piece of plate, to be presented to him as an enduring evidence of their esteem and respect. A committee of 76 was selected from the community at large, to obtain the necessary funds, and they appointed a Committee of 7 to select a suitable model. Upon the recommendation of the latter committee, a massive vase, of the Warwick form, was ordered of Jones, at the cost of $1500 and the time appointed for its completion is now approaching. Another month will probably see it finished. It will undoubtedly be the most beautiful specimen of this branch of American manufacture ever exhibited in the city.—*Boston Trans.*

The federalists openly place their hopes of defeating the democratic candidate for President, upon Judge White's drawing off a portion of the party. Judge White owes all his consequence among the democracy to sustaining their principles. When he deserts them, the People wont follow him; and his influence is gone.—*N. H. Patriot.*

POLICY OF THE FEDERAL PARTY.

It has for some time been apparent that it was the policy of the federal party to prevent a choice of President by the people, and throw the election into the House of Representatives, where the State of Rhode Island and Delaware will balance the States of New York and Pennsylvania, and where bargain and corruption can accomplish that for the Bank aristocracy, which the votes of the people would withhold. This has been apparent from the great anxiety manifested by the federal leaders to press as many candidates as possible into the field. In addition to this we have their open avowals that such is their policy. Tristram Burges, of Rhode Island, who once thanked his God that he was not a democrat, in a speech recently delivered at Providence, declared "that he never again wished to see a President elected in any other manner than by the House of Representatives—because, he says, it will prevent a President from riding into power on such a tide of popularity as may, if it has not already, sweep away laws, constitution and liberty"—in other words, because it will prevent the PEOPLE from any participation in the election.—*Globe.*

HON. HUGH L. WHITE.—This gentleman will be run as a candidate for the next Presidency. He will be the southern candidate, and will be supported by the Nullifiers, and all others in the South opposed to the National Convention. As Mr. White has been the warm personal, and, until very recently, the political friend of the President, his name is used by the opposition to divide our party, and transfer the election to the House of Representatives, where, by intrigue, &c. they imagine they will have a better chance of success in electing a federalist, as they did in the case of J. Q. Adams. The Whigs have a variety of candidates to suit their different and conflicting views and interests. They have but one common principle of action, and that is hatred to Mr. Van Buren. There is no other tie that binds them together. A Jackson man will answer their purpose, provided it will aid in defeating the election by the people. When this is done, they will dispense with any further services of *their* Jackson candidate. Any Democrat, jealous of his personal honor, would not accept their support, for he cannot but know it to be treacherous.—*Meadville (Pa.) Courier.*

"RHODE ISLAND.—The late election in Rhode Island was surprisingly close. One of the Senators is elected by a majority of only 4 votes out of 7656; another by 7 votes out of 7655; and two lost their election by a deficiency of only 5 votes each. A change of 26 votes (6 in the 1st District, 9, in the 2d, 4 in the 5th, and 7 in the 7th,) might have elected two Jackson men where there are now two vacancies, and two more where there are now Whigs. This would have given a Jackson majority in the Legislature. This would have elected a Jackson-man to the U. S. Senate, in the place of Mr. Knight."

A good Reply.—A man in Ohio well mounted, urging forward a drove of fat hogs towards Detroit, met a charming lot of little girls as they were returning from school, when one of them as she passed the "swinish multitude," made a very pretty courtesy—"What my little gal," said the man, "do you curchy to a whole drove of hogs?" "No sir," said she, with a most provoking smile, "only to the one on horse-back."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Governor of Ohio has called an extra session of the Legislature of that State, on the 8th of June, in consequence of the boundary difficulties.

In England it is very common for the indigent sorts of noblemen to marry the daughters of some wealthy merchant, who is flattered with the idea of seeing his daughter elevated to the rank of nobility, and of hearing her called "my Lady." Among the Americans an analagous feeling exists in regard to the members of the professions. The majority of professional men having no property, too often give their *empty hearts*, in exchange for *the full purses* of pretty heiresses, whose parents are somewhat flattered with the idea of hearing their daughters dignified by the title of the Revend Mrs. so and so—or the wife of Squire Quitclaim—or the lady of Dr. Pillgarlic, &c. —*Boston Post.*

WOOL.

The Washington (Pa.) Reporter says "We anticipate a brisk business in wool in our country, this season. Its demand and price to the eastward is good, and there will be no scarcity of purchasers in our market."

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1835.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson.
OF KENTUCKY.

We offer to our readers this morning, the proceedings entire of the Baltimore Convention for the [illegible]ination of candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the U. States.

The proceedings generally, will be found well worthy of perusal, but especially the address of Mr. Stevenson, which breathes so fervent a spirit of patriotism, and such devotion to the principles of Democracy, that we think no man can rise from its perusal but with pleasure, and an increased ardor in the cause of the People.

Let those who contemn and despise the people as the great source [illegible] in our government, who wage eternal war against the men of the people's choice—who, regardless of principle, seek only to carry the election of our Chief Magistrate into the House of Representatives, where the Federal feature of the Government, (an election by States,) would leave the Bank of the U. S. and its feed and purchased advocates, in the undisputed possession of the powers of the Government—let such mock and deride conventions of the people, and seek to divide the Democracy of the nation.—It has been their course from the earliest stages of our Government. Being disappointed in the election of the candidate of their own principles, they sought, by a union with the friends of Aaron Burr, to divide the Democracy, and defeat Mr. Jefferson, the candidate of the people, in 1800—again, with Dewitt Clinton to defeat Mr. Madison—with J. Q. Adams they defeated Gen. Jackson, emphatically the people's choice, and now, with Judge White, they would deceive the people, and take the election from their hands.

The nomination of Col. Johnson of Kentucky, is one which we did not wish. We should greatly have prefered Mr. Rives, or Mr. Dallas, or Judge Barbour. Our watchword, however, is Union on principles regardless of men, provided the candidates selected be capable and honest. Believing this to be the case with the candidates nominated by the Convention, & knowing them to be of firm, unwavering Democratic faith, we shall give them an earnest and hearty support.

CENTRAL COURSE RACES.

Fourth Day.—Jocky Club purse, $1000, four mile heats.

Wm. R. Jonson's gr. m. Ironette, by Contention 1—1.

O. P. Hare's ch. f. Nancy Blunt, by Sir Archy 2—2.

Philip Wallis's gr. m. Lady Archiana, by Sir Archy dist.

Time—7m. 59s—8m. 8s.

Shocking infatuation.—No small degree of astonishment and regret pervaded this community yesterday, as the report circulated rapidly through the city, that the editor of the Baltimore Gazette, William Gwynn Jones, had been arrested yesterday morning (Friday,) on the charge of having robbed the Post Office of letters containing enclosures of money. Subsequent inquiries, we are pained to state, proved the report in question to be but too true. For at least a month past, as we learn from an authentic source, the Post Office has been in the unpleasant predicament of hearing the complaints of merchants and others, who alleged that their letters sometimes containing money, had failed to come to hand. In several instances it was ascertained that letters thus missed had been regularly mailed at distant offices, and as they had not reached the individuals here to whom they were addressed, the position of the clerks in the office was rendered extremely unpleasant. The missing letters were uniformly, we believe, those due by the Southern and Western mails, the delivery of which was in the morning. Mr. Jones was accustomed to visit the Post Office at a very early hour in the morning, and obtain his papers before the office was opened for general delivery. In doing so he was daily within reach of the tables on which the letter mails are spread. Complaints of the loss of letters within a few days past were again repeated, and the suspicions of the clerks were at length directed towards Mr. J. On Thursday morning he went as usual into the Post Office, and when he retired, certain letters which had been placed in a particular spot near him, had also disapeared. The discovery, it may be well imagined, was truly astounding to the clerks, but as neither of them could testify to the fact of having seen him take the letters, it was deemed prudent to await further developments. Yesterday morning Mr. Jones again entered the Post Office for his papers, and was seen by a clerk who was on the watch to take a large double letter, the address of which had been previously noted. He also was seen to take from the table five entire packages of southern and western letters which had not yet been opened. Immediately afterwards he left the office, and as he was proceeding to his own office was arrested by a deputy marshal who had been in waiting for the purpose. The double letter, and also the entire packages containing from fifty to a hundred letters, were found in his possession. He subsequently made admissions which show the purloining of upwards of a thousand dollars from letters at various times. The unhappy man,—who, up to this period, has enjoyed a full share of the public confidence and respect,—has been committed to prison, to take his trial at the regular term of the U. S. Circuit Court.

The publication of this detail is made with sincere regret, and only to correct the many exaggerated reports which are afloat on the subject.—*Bal. Amer.*

From the Baltimore American.

We insert with much pleasure the following note respecting the latest advices from our Colony in Africa. Experience thus far, has demonstrated the selection of Cape Palmas as the site of the new Colony to have been a peculiarly happy one, and nothing now seems to be wanting to render it all that it should be, [illegible] enjoyment, in a reasonable degree, of the [illegible]tering support which an enterprise embracing such aims ought to receive at the hands of the people of Maryland:

OFFICE MD. STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY, May 20th, 1835.

LATEST ADVICES FROM MARYLAND IN LIBERIA.

Despatches have been received from Governor Hall, up to the 16th March inclusive.—The Colony at Cape Palmas continues in the same satisfactory condition, as at the last advices. The Colonists are satisfied, and are doing well, and the relations with the natives are peaceable and friendly. Dr. Hall was recovering from the indisposition, which, after nine months uninterrupted health, he had experienced in February. No deaths reported among the Colonists during the past year, except those already noticed—an infant and a woman—neither of whom died of the fever.

EDWD. F. CARTER, Clerk
of Board of Managers.

Capital Crimes.—Judge Story of the U. S. Court, in recently addressing the Jury in Boston, says:—

"Our criminal code, unlike the code of most other countries, was remarkable for its kindness. But *nine* crimes were, with us punishable by death; while in other, and those governments most celebrated for civilization and moderate punishments, the penalty of death was inflicted in greatly more numerous instances. The first was *treason;* the second *murder;* the third *rape;* the fourth, *arson;* the fifth, *burning a ship of war of the U. S.;* the sixth, *robbery of the mail;* (this was not *usually* capital, but a second offence, or an attack upon the conductors of the mail with dangerous weapons, subjected the criminal to death, and the penalty had been in numerous instances inflicted) the seventh *casting away ships with intent to defraud the owners;* the eighth *rescuing a prisoner while going to or during execution;* and the ninth, and last, was the crime of *piracy.*—*Balt. Amer.*

OURANG OUTANG.

One of these animals arrived at New York on Monday last from the East Indies. It is being exhibited at the Museum kept by Mr. Peale in that city. Major Noah called to see it on the evening of its arrival and says, that stepping in he saw "this extraordinary facsimile, almost, of a human being, to all appearance a negro child in a red flannel night gown, comfortably taking its night's sleep on Mr. Peale's lap! The legs were thrown carelessly over Mr. P's knees, and the arms clung affectionately round his neck, while the head rested on his breast, like a child in its mother's arms. The whole body is covered with short hair; and the face resembles that of an old negro man, with the nose indented, the forehead wrinkled, the eyes of hazel, and the teeth, lips and chin, exactly similar to what we every day see in the African race, while the hands and feet are totally bare of hair, and have a most frightful resemblance to those of our own species, as have also the ears, which are quite large. When disturbed it cried out "Oh! oh! oh!" in as clear and perfect an articulation as it ever was uttered by "the human voice divine." The sight, indeed, is humiliating to the pride of our own race. No one, we should say, who would look upon this object, would go away in doubt of its being a link closely connected with that of the human species, and nearer to us than to the common monkey."—*Bal. Chron.*

From the Globe.

THE BANK EXPANSIONS.

The Bank statement of the first of May, which we have had permission to examine, gives another month's work in expanding of nearly two millions during the month of April.

The aggregate of investments on the 1st instant, was	$61,919,425
On the 1st of Nov. last, the amount was	45,754,201
Increase	$16,135,224

Making an increase of investments during the six months between the first of November last and the 1st instant of more than SIXTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

The loans of the Bank are now greater by nearly two millions of dollars, than they were on the 1st of Oct. 1833, the period when the State banks were first employed to collect the public revenue; or, at what its generally termed, the period when the deposites were removed. At that date, the loans of the Bank were $60,094,202; yet, in consequence of the alleged removal—as declared by the Bank and its friends in and out of Congress—the curtailments thereafter did not cease until they amounted to $11,340,001. Notwithstanding the deposites have not been restored to the Bank, its loans are now run up higher than they were at the time of removal. The loans now are greater than they were in November, when they amounted to 61,494,460 dollars. We select this period, because in March, 1832, Mr. Biddle found it necessary to offer some apology for the Bank, which had previously taken place. At that period, he stated to the investigating Committee, that "without having contributed to produce them, the Bank found, about nine months ago, large importations, requiring for their diffusion through the country increased facilities connected with banking; having the means of giving them, being in fact created for the purpose of giving them, it gave them."

What apology has the Bank to offer now for the late extension of sixteen millions in six months? The deposites have not been restored, and there certainly was no "large importations, requiring for their diffusion through the country, increased facilities connected with banking," on hand last fall. But, that there will be excessive importations on hand, before next fall has passed, no calm observer can entertain a moment's doubt. The course of operations of the Bank of late and at present, will mainly have "contributed to produce them."

The object of the Bank, is to encourage excessive importations, general overtrading, visionary projects, and the wildest gambling, that great distress and ruin may follow. It intends to make another effort to obtain a renewal of its charter. Blind indeed must be he, who cannot discern that every movement and act of the bank, is now directed to that object. The Bank well knows, that its only chance of success will be, by plunging the country into distress, that relief may be attained through its recharter.—*Globe*

A Jack Tar's Illustration.—During the first 'panic' concerning our relations with France, the following dialogue took place on long wharf:—

Landlord—Jack, how would you like a chance in a privateer?

Jack—I'd sooner run my risk in the State's service; for sharing prize money on board of a privateer is like throwing soup through a ladder—what the sluts catch, sailors get.—*Post.*

[illegible] du[illegible] heve[illegible] pears[illegible] ancient cl[illegible] ioned three[illegible] him all the bett[illegible] clergy should ever[illegible] description of beaver.[illegible]

Phrenology.—There is [illegible] raging at Rochester between [illegible] and Dr. Kelsy, the former a[illegible] nology, and the latter an unbeliever[illegible] science. The controversy grew out of [illegible] played off upon the professor by the Do[illegible] who induced some respectable young men [illegible] be locked up in jail and submit their heads to a phrenological examination, as convicts. The Phrenologist detected all sorts of rascally bumps upon the heads of these constructive criminals. The Doctor therefore, is likely to get the best of the controversy. But the professor revenges himself by insisting that some of the amateur criminals may yet find themselves in jail when it will not be so convenient for them to escape.—*Albany Journal.*

One of Dr. Barber's pupils it is reported, was engaged all day yesterday in endeavoring to ascertain, in the upper end of the city, what indications were given out by a prodigious bump found on the left side of a poor fellow's head in that quarter. His Phrenology blushed above the eyebrows, when the wife finally told him in angry tone, that she made the bump with the poker, and would make one on *his* head, which he might examine at his leisure, if he did not decamp very quickly.

Baring all levity, what an appropriate name *Barber is for a Phrenologist!*—*N. Y. Star.*

Mr. Noah, who is at present the prophet general of the Whig party, states it as his conviction, that if Judge White can obtain *Ohio*, he succeeds to the Presidency beyond doubt. Our conviction is, that if the election of Judge White depends upon Ohio, his chance of filling the Presidential Chair is about as probable as the fulfilment of the Major's prophecy to the Jews, some years since. When the editor of the Star becomes, *bona-fide*, King of the Jews, Mr. White will receive the vote of Ohio for the Presidency, and not before. Ohio is as sure to go for the nominee of the Baltimore Convention as that Mr. Noah does not mean what he says, when he declares it as his opinion that Mr. White can carry the South and a great portion of the West. Mr. White has fewer friends probably in Ohio than in any State in the Union. Even should Mr. Webster's name be withdrawn, the majority of the opposition in this State, could not be prevailed upon to vote for Mr. Noah's "available candidate."—*Cincinnati Republican.*

The editor of the Grand Gulf (Miss.) advertiser has a description of a *real* Kentucky giant who visited that place a short time ago. His height was *seven feet three inches;* his weight 225 lbs; and his age but 21 years. His residence is near Louisville.—*Balt Chron.*

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat.—No Susquehanna Wheats have reached the market since our last report, and we are without the means of making an accurate quotation today. The last transactions were at $1,33 per bushel. Two lots of Md. red were sold yesterday, one at $1,25, and the other at $1,30 per bushel.

Corn.—The sales of white [illegible] week, have been mostly at 8[illegible] and we quote that price today [illegible] low at 83 a 84 cts.

Rye.—Some trifling lots of Maryland have been sold at 1 00 cents. Last sales of Susquehanna were made at 95 cents.

Oats.—Some sales Virginia Oats at 46 a 47 cents per bushel, and prime Md. and Susquehanna at [illegible] cents.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Montgomery County, Md. on the 8th day of this month, a negro man who calls himself NACE. He appears to be upwards of forty years old, is about five feet 9 or 10 inches high, is crippled in the wrist joint of his left hand, occasioned by a cut. He says that he belongs to Miss Eliza Schnebly, of Hagerstown, Md. The owner of the above described slave is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

R. R. WATERS, Sheriff.

may 26 3t

☞The Globe, Washington City; Whig at Easton; and the Citizen, Fredericktown, will publish the above three times, and charge this office.

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, by an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, at the Court House door in Easton, on TUESDAY the 9th day of June next, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., on a credit of six months, a fine healty NEGRO MAN, about 25 years of age, belonging to the estate of Robert G. Lloyd, Esq. late of Talbot county deceased.

EDW'D. MARTIN,
Adm'r. of R. G. Lloyd, dec'd.

may 26 ts

TO RENT
For the ensuing Year,

AND possession given on the first of January eighteen hundred and thirty-six, my FARM in Edmondson's Neck called "Cook's Hope," at present occupied by Mr. Barnett Parrott. Also, the Farm adjoining Perry Hall, called "Morlings," now in my own cultivation. To a suitable tenant the above farms will be leased on accommodating terms. Apply to

MARIA ROGERS.
Perry Hall, 25th May, 1835.

may 26 tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Spencer & Willis, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will please make immediate payment to C. F. Willis, who is authorised to settle the same.

SAM'L. W. SPENCER,
C. F. WILLIS.

Easton, April 24th, 1835—april 25 tf

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by

SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

P. F. THOMAS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, [illegible] the Office on Washingt[illegible] door to the residence of Dr. W[illegible]

jan 8 tf

[illegible] State [illegible]s of other [illegible] drawn daily, [illegible]nars, Shares in pro[illegible] [illegible]y requested to forward *post paid*, or otherwise [illegible] tickets, which will be [illegible] and executed by return [illegible] prompt attention as if on [illegible] pe[illegible] (wh[illegible], and the result given ing. [illegible]mediately after the drawing.

JOHN CLARK,

Old estab[illegible] [illegible]e Vender, N. W. Corner of Baltim[illegible] Calvert streets, under the Museum.

Baltimo[illegible] —may 16

[illegible] of the Maryland Agricultu[illegible] [illegible] the Eastern Shore will hold [illegible] meeting at the residence of Samuel [illegible] Esq. on THURSDAY, 28th of May, [illegible] Punctual attendance is requested.

By order,

MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec.

may 15

T[illegible] Stockholders

OF the house built for the Easton Hotel in 1816, are requested to meet in Easton on the 23d of June next.

EDWARD LLOYD.
J. M. LLOYD.
D LLOYD.
Executors of Edw'd. Lloyd. deceased.

may 19

SELLING OFF.

THE subscriber intending to decline business in Easton, offers for sale his entire stock of goods on hand, at the most reduced prices for cash. Persons disposed to purchase will meet with

GOOD BARGAINS,

by calling at his store.

N. B. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as he wishes to close up his business as speedily as possible.

R. P. SPENCER.

May 19 tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his Store House in Easton, he thinks, as good and handsome a choice of

SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,

and on as good terms as he has ever been able to offer them; he therefore invites his friends and the public generally, to give him a call and see for themslves.

Easton, april 21

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILSON & TAYLOR

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have opened their usual supply of

[illegible]ING GOODS,

[illegible] attention of their [illegible]

[illegible] DAWSON & SON

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that they can now offer to their customers and the public, a full and complete assortment of fresh and genuine articles in their line, consisting of

Drugs, Medicines, and
Chemicals, of every kind now in use,
Perfumery, in great variety,
Confectionary, of various kinds,
Brushes, of nearly all sorts.

Also—White Lead, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Red and Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Verdigrise, Red Lead, Spermaceti, Linseed and Train Oils, Window Glass from 7 by 9 to 18 by 24, which they will cut to any size or pattern, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞Physicians' prescriptions particularly attended to, and orders promptly executed.

may 9 oaw4t

CASH.—A number of likely YOUNG NEGROES, of both sexes, between the ages of 12 and 30, slaves for life, and for whom good titles can be given, are wanted. For such the highest cash prices will be paid by the subscriber.

JAMES M. KNIGHT.

feb 7 tf

To our Friends and the Public.

THE public journals have, no doubt, already conveyed to you the disastrous intelligence of the total destruction by fire, on the morning of the 9th inst., between one and two o'clock, of the Steam Mill, erected by us for the purpose of grinding *Tomsonian Medicines*. The Dyeing Establishment of Ward Sears, the Last Factory of the Messrs. Larrabee's and their Dwellings, shared a similar fate.

Amidst the havoc made by the devouring element, we have reason to rejoice that our *Medicine Depot*, in which the pulverised and compounded articles were kept, was a considerable distance from the scene of conflagration; consequently, we are still in a condition to fill, with promptitude, and upon our usual accommodating terms, any orders which our friends and a generous public may be pleased to forward; and the confidence we repose in the punctuality of our patrons, affords us reasonable assurance that, our establishment will have risen, Phenix-like, from its ashes, and be in full operation before our present supply shall have been exhausted.

We now have on hand, at wholesale and retail, the largest and most valuable collection of BOTANIC MEDICINES, in the U. States comprising all the various compounds and crude articles commended by Samuel Thomson.

WARD SEARS & CO.
S. East corner of water and Calvert streets, Baltimore.

Also, Dr. Samuel Thomson's Family Rights and Guide to Health, Doct. Robinson's Lectures on the Thomsonian System, and the Thomson[illegible]

[illegible] Agent [illegible]

The Philadelphia Journal, and Litera[r]y Gazette.

A weekly newspaper, containing EIGHT large imperial pages, at the unprecedented low rate of Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty cents at the end of six months, or Three Dollars at the end of the year.

The Journal will be devoted to Literature, Science, The Arts, and General News; embracing also Original Tales, Essays and Poetry, written spirited in style, together with choice selections from the most able foreign and American periodicals.

Any person who will procure five yearly subscribers, and become responsible for the money, will be entitled to a copy gratis.

Agents will be allowed a discount of ten per cent, on all subscribers they obtain, by remitting or becoming responsible for the money.

☞Companies of five persons, by paying $5 00 in advance, will be entitled to subscribe for six months; a single individual, for the same length of time will be charged $1 25.

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Letters on business must invariably be addressed to the publishers, Wm. Sloanaker & Co., No. 374 Market street, (Girard Row) and unless containing remittances, *post paid.*

☞Editors throughout the country, who publish our prospectus, and send it to us marked, will be entitled to an exchange for one year.

may 5

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
EXTRA GLOBE.

THE undersigned propose to issue the first number of a new series of the Extra Globe, on Monday the 25th of May next, and to publish it weekly for six months, making twenty-six numbers; the last to contain an Index to the whole. It will be printed upon fine double-royal paper, made up in quarto form, like the Extra and Congressional Globes published by us last year. The 26 numbers will make 416 quarto royal pages.

It will contain the principal original articles of the Daily and Semi-Weekly Globes, notices of the public meetings, the elections, and public proceedings in every State in the Union, in relation to the canvass for the next Presidency—a contest which the indications of the present year will go far to decide.

The first number will contain the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the 20th of next month. An excellent Reporter has already been engaged to report the proceedings of the *Convention, and the Speeches* which may be made on the occasion.

We request the favor of those friends to whom this Prospectus may be sent, to circulate it, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers. A copy of the work will be sent to the newspapers that copy this Prospectus.

Subscribers should forward their names in time to reach us before the 25th May. If they do not, we may not be able to furnish them with all the numbers; because the work is put at so low a price, that we cannot afford to reprint any numbers that may be exhausted.

TERMS.

One dollar per copy, in advance.

Eleven copies will be furnished for ten dollars; twenty-two copies for twenty dollars, and so on in proportion.

The price of this paper is so low, that we cannot afford to open accounts with those who subscribe for it. Therefore, no attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington, April 8, 1835.—apl 16

PAGE'S HOTEL,

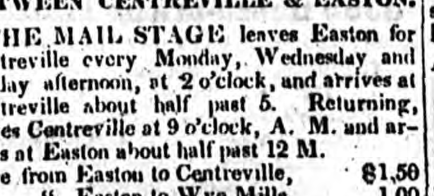
BALTIMORE.

THIS is a new and superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city. It has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson, Esq. Robt. Oliver, Esq. Messrs. John Donnell & Sons, and Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making it a first rate and Fashionable house of entertainment. It will be called PAGE'S HOTEL, Exchange Buildings, and will be conducted by the subscriber in such manner as shall make it for comfort, respectability, &c. &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States.

J. H. PAGE.

Baltimore,—dec 2 6m

MAIL STAGE



BETWEEN CENTREVILLE & EASTON.

THE MAIL STAGE leaves Easton for Centreville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrives at Centreville about half past 5. Returning, leaves Centreville at 9 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton about half past 12 M.

Fare from Easton to Centreville,	$1,50
" " Easton to Wye Mills,	1,00
" " Wye Mills to Centreville,	50

All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

Easton, April 4, 1835.

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in all its varieties at the shop next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders in his line, with punctuality and dispatch.

Having served his time in one of the first establishments in Baltimore, and studied the art of Cutting to perfection, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may honor him with their patronage. He has made arrangements to receive the

FASHIONS

regularly, as they come out; and hopes from his untiring disposition to please, to merit and obtain a share of public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN SATTERFIELD.

[illegible] tf (G)

House and Lot
FOR SALE.

BY virtue of an authority contained in the testament and last will of the late Dr. Ennalls Martin, the subscriber, as Executor thereof, will offer at public sale, on TUESDAY, the ninth day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, all that HOUSE AND LOT, and Premises, *situate, lying* and being on the east side of Washington street, in the town of Easton, on which the said Dr. E. Martin resided in his life-time. As a comfortable private residence, this property is one of the most desirable situations in the town. It will be sold on a credit of twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds for the payment of the purchase money, with such security or securities as the subscriber may require. On the ratification of the said sale by the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, and on the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon, a full and complete title will be executed by the subscriber to the purchaser or purchasers, their heirs and assigns, free and clear of all incumbrances whatsoever. Possession of the above property will be given on the first day of January next.

JAS G. MARTIN, Ex'r.
of Dr. E. Martin, dec'd.

april 28 wts

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP
THOMAS HAYWARD,

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to *furnish* his table with the best fare that the market affords.

☞Passage $1,00; and 25 cents for each meal.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscribers residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

feb 10 tf

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. it is expected, will be accompanied with the cash; those not handed to the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thos. H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual to his hour of sailing.

Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle by the last day of April, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer, as it is not convenient for me to give that personal attention I have hitherto done, being much absent from the county.

S. H. B.

Easton and Baltimore Packet

SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

ROBSON LEONARD,—*Master.*

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The public's obd't serv't.

J. E. LEONARD.

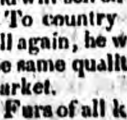
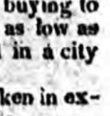
feb 17 tf

REMOVAL

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

 **HATS,** 

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the highest cash prices.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 10 tf

A CARD.

A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the *highest prices* for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others. oct 9.

The Philadelphia Journal, and Literary Gazette.

A weekly newspaper, containing EIGHT large imperial pages, at the unprecedented low rate of TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance—TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS at the end of six months, or THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year.

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BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington, April 8, 1835.—apl 18

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Baltimore,—dec 2 6m

MAIL STAGE

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Fare from Easton to Centreville, $1.50
" " Easton to Wye Mills, 1,00
" " Wye Mills to Centreville, 50

All Baggage at the risk of the owners.
Easton, April 4, 1835.

A Valuable House and Lot FOR SALE.

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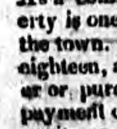

HOUSE AND LOT, and Premises, situate, lying and being on the east side of Washington street, in the town of Easton, on which the said Dr. E. Martin resided in his life-time. As a comfortable private residence, this property is one of the most desirable situations in the town. It will be sold on a credit of twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds for the payment of the purchase money, with such security or securities as the subscriber may require. On the ratification of the said sale by the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, and on the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon, a full and complete title will be executed by the subscriber to the purchaser or purchasers, their heirs and assigns, free and clear of all incumbrances whatsoever. Possession of the above property will be given on the first day of January next.

JAS. G. MARTIN, Ex'r. of Dr. E. Martin, dec'd.

april 28 wts

COACH, GIG AND HAR[NESS]

MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgements to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a plater's shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

With a large and extensive assortment of

MATERIALS,

embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carryalls,

or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GIGS, new and second hand,

of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of Steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of Silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.

The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting.

They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons. A. & H.

Jan 20 tf

The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above.

JOHN W. MILLIS,

COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKER,

MOST RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore with

A FIRST RATE ASSORTMENT OF THE

BEST MATERIALS

in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner and at the shortest possible notice. By the assistance of some experienced workmen and his own attention to business, he feels satisfied that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. His shop is on Washington street near the Tan Yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman & Co. and immediately fronting the Bay Side road.

He pledges himself that no exertions will be wanting on his part to render his work equal to any manufactured on the Eastern Shore in point of style and durability.

All kinds of repairs done at the shortest possible notice and on accommodating terms. Old Gigs taken in exchange for work of any kind, or in payment of debts due the subscriber; or, he will give fair prices in cash for such as will bear repairing.

april 7 eo3w (G)

P. S. He feels called on to say to his customers that his absence from his shop during the winter was owing to circumstances beyond his control, but he has surmounted them all, and is permanently fixed with a determination to fill up the vacant space his absence caused for the time in his business.

☞The subscriber wishes to obtain a BODY MAKER. Constant employment and the highest cash price will be given.

J. W. M.

NOTICE.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and the public generally that he has on hand a quantity of

GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES,

CONSISTING OF IN PART AS FOLLOWS: VIZ

Gentlemen's fine Monroes.
Do do Shoes.
Women's Boots and Shoes.
Children's Shoes, cut different fashions.
Some good strong Coarse Shoes.

He is constantly making up work of all kinds adapted to the season, which he is determined to sell low for cash, bacon, hides, or tan-bark, provided the articles of trade are delivered at the time of making the purchase.

Those wishing to purchase on such terms will please call at his shop between McNeal and Robinson's Grocery, and Mrs. Gibbs's Milliney and Fancy Store, and directly opposite Ozmon & Shannahan's Cabinet Shop, where he may be found always ready to wait on those who may please to give him a call.

The public's humble serv't,
SOLOMON MERRICK.

april 4 tf

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either on executions or officer's fees, are informed that if speedy payment is not made, he will proceed according to law without respect to persons. He hopes this notice will be punctually attended to, otherwise he is determined to be punctual in executing to the utmost rigor of the law, all persons who are delinquent. Other notices have not been attended to, but this shall be.

JOS. GRAHAM, Shff.

march 21 tf

[illegible]

WILL c[illegible] tween Ea[illegible] nesday the 18th of Febru[illegible], (we[illegible] mitting,) leaving Easton Point at [illegible] o'clock and returning will leave Baltimore at [illegible] o'clock of the following Saturday, and contin[illegible] sailing on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a pack[et for one] season, giving general satisfaction as [a] [safe sail]er and safe boat. She is fitted up i[n a] highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords.

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Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant,
SAMUEL H. BENNY.

feb 10 tf

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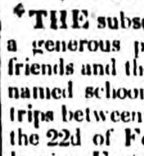
Easton and Baltimore Packet



SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

ROBSON LEONARD—*Master.*

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The public[illegible]

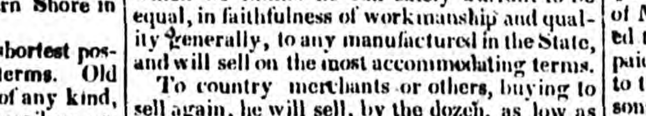
feb 17 [illegible] tf

REMOVAL

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF



HATS,

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the HIGHEST CASH *prites*.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 10 tf

A CARD.

A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the *highest prices* for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others. oct 9.

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at SINNERS' HOTEL, Water street, at which place the subscribers can be found, or at their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Missionary Church—the house is white.

JAMES F. PURVIS, & CO.
Baltimore.

may29

TAILORING.

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Having served his time in one of the first establishments in Baltimore, and studied the art of Cutting to perfection, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may honor him with their patronage. He has made arrangements to [illegible]

regular[illegible] his [illegible]

[MARYLAND ECL]IPSE

[illegible]

[The Th]orough-bred Horse,

[MA]RYLAND ECLIPSE,

[WI]LL be on his stand in Centreville on Monday the 30th of March inst. and will return to Easton on Saturday the 5th of April next, where he will remain a week. He will then be at Centreville and Easton a week alternately during the season.

In addition to the running stock of Maryland Eclipse, formerly noticed, he is the sire of Fanny Richards, a successful racer in South Carolina and Georgia, beating the celebrated horse Her Cline, in two heats, three miles and repeat; and of Mr. Biddle's Maid of the Neck, who took the purse the first day, at the Easton race course last fall, beating four others, the colts of Sir Archie, John Richards, Valentine, &c. with apparent ease.

For his performances, pedigree and terms &c. see Handbill.

JAMES SEWELL.

march 31

☞The Centreville Times will copy the above.

The Thorough-bred Race Horse

UPTON,

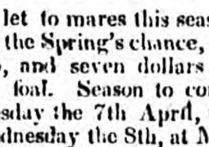
SIX YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING,

WILL make another season at the same stands,—terms $8 and $12. For his pedigree in full, and extraordinary performance as a three year old, running his mile in 1m 53½s., 1m. 52s., 1m. 53s., 1m. 57s., 1m. 56s., against aged horses, at Lancaster, Pa. (run as Col. Selden's b. c.) See Am. Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, vol. 6, no. 6—vol. 5, page 54—do. no. 9, (cover) v. 2, p. 252—v. 4, p. 151 and 544, &c.

E. N. HAMBLETON,
T. TILGHMAN,

jan 31 tf

The Celebrated Horse



IVANHOE,

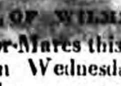
WILL be let to mares this season at four dollars the Spring's chance, two dollars the single leap, and seven dollars to insure a mare to be in foal. Season to commence at Easton on Tuesday the 7th April, inst. at the Trappe on Wednesday the 8th, at Marengo, in Miles River Neck, on Friday the 10th, and at St. Michaels on Monday the 13th, and he will be at the above stands on the above named days once in two weeks throughout the season.

IVANHOE was sired by Chester, best son of Mr. Hambleton's old Tom, out of an Oscar mare, is seven years old this Spring. He is a remarkably sure foal getter, and his colts will bear a comparison with the colts of any horse in the county (of the same age.)

FAYETTE GIBSON,
HENRY PRICE.

Talbot co. April 4th, 1835. tf

The Celebrated Hunting Horse,



GRAY MESSENGER,

FROM THE CITY OF WILMINGTON, DEL.

WILL stand for Mares this season at Centreville, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, commencing the 25th March, ult. He will stand at Easton on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday following, and at the Trappe on Friday and Saturday following, and at St. Michaels on Monday and Tuesday following, and will be at each of the above stands on the above days, every other week throughout the season, ending on the 4th of July next.

Messenger is in first rate condition and is ready to serve mares at the following reduced prices: $4 the single service, cash; $8 the season, payable the first of October next, but six dollars will be taken if paid by the 4th of July, at which time his term of service will expire; $12 to insure a mare with foal, payable the first of March, 1836, or as soon as she is ascertained to be in foal, but ten dollars will be taken if paid by the first of December next, and 25 cents to the groom, cash, for each mare. All persons putting mares to Gray Messenger to insure with foal and parting with them before it is ascertained whether they are with foal or not, must pay for the season.

Gray Messenger is a handsome gray, full sixteen and a half hands high, well proportioned, was got by Mr. Cooper's full-bred horse Messenger, of Pennsylvania, his grand sire was the noted imported horse Messenger, by Mr. Benger, in the year 1791, and landed at New York, his dam by Paymaster, his grand dam by the old independent horse Arabian. The Messenger stock for harness, saddle, fast trotters, long life, easy keeping and durability, stands unrivalled. This horse is allowed by good judges to be a first rate harness horse, perfectly gentle, and has fine action, and good bottom. His colts are highly approved by competent judges. It is unnecessary to say more, as the horse will show for himself. His stands will be at the stable of Mr. Wm. Simes in Centreville, and at the subscriber's stable in Easton, and at Capt. H. Dellahay's stable at the Trappe, and at Mr. W. Fairbanks's stable at St. Michaels The above named gentlemen will receive the names of all persons putting mares to Gray Messenger.

RICHARD C. LAIN.

March 25th, 1835—april 11 tf

N. B. The subscriber wishes to purchase a small quantity of good oats and corn blades, or good hay, for which he would pay a good price.

R. C. L.

Commercial and Farmer's Bank
OF BALTIMORE.
April 16th, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given that a general meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House in the city of Baltimore on Monday the 8th day of June next, at 11 o'clock for the purpose of taking into consideration the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session 1834, entitled "an act to extend the charter of the several Banks in the city of Baltimore" and determining on the propriety of authorising the President and Directors by resolution to accede to the terms of said act and declare their acceptance thereof.—By order.

GEO. T. DUNBAR, Cash'r.

18 tm

[Th]e Easton Whig and Frederick Herald [in]sert the above and charge this of[fice.]

CART WHEEL WRIGHTING & BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber, grateful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with in Easton, would most respectfully inform his customers and the public generally that he has bought Mr. A. Dodd out, and will carry on (by the assistance of Mr. Dodd, whom he has employed as his foreman) the Black-smithing in connection with the Cart-wheel, Plough and Wagon Wrighting, at the stand on Dover street, heretofore occupied by Mr. Dodd, and a new shop immediately adjoining and built for the purpose, opposite the Lumber Yard of Sam'l. Mackey, Esq. Mr. Griffith, who is his foreman at the Wheel Wrighting will continue in his old shop on Washington street, and near the Coach Shop of Mr. John W. Millis, to receive orders and take in work for the accommodation of those who do not know where his new stand is. Any orders left with him or Mr. Dodd, will receive the same attention as if given to the subscriber.

He has and intends keeping on hand a large and general assortment of the very

BEST MATERIALS,

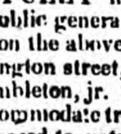
in his line, and is prepared to manufacture them at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms.

He intends keeping on hand a few Carts, ready made, and a variety of Wheels, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Cart and Plough Hames; also Axes, Grubbing-hoes, Mattoxes, Dung and Hay Forks, Iron Wedges, Singletrees ironed off, &c. &c. and all kinds of blacksmithing done as heretofore by Mr. Dodd, all of which will be disposed of low for cash or any kind of country produce, or good guaranteed paper, or on a liberal credit to punctual customers.

The public's obedient servant,
JNO. B. FIRBANKS.

april 4 tf (Geo3w)

SOLOMON BARRETT,



TAVERN KEEPER,

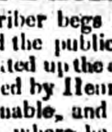
EASTON, MD.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hambleton, jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment.—His bar is well stocked with the choicest Liquors and his larder with the best provision the market will afford—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender. He has in his employ careful ostlers and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

feb 3 tf

N. B. S. B will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapins, Oysters, and Wild Ducks.

THE FARMER'S & CITIZEN'S



RETREAT.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up the above named house, formerly occupied by Henry Clift, in the most pleasant, fashionable, and central part of the town of Easton, where he will at all times be found ready to wait on all those who may think proper to give him a call.

His table will be supplied with the best fare which the market will afford, and his bar furnished with the choicest liquors. His knowledge of the business, together with his extensive acquaintance induce him to believe he will be sustained by a generous public.

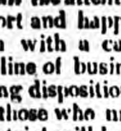
The public's obedient servant,
CALEB BROWN.

N. B. Private parties can at all times be accommodated with private apartments and attentive servants; and he intends to keep at all times while in their season, Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. &c. C. B.

may 2 tf

NOTICE

THE subscriber will on the first of April, open a house of public entertainment at that long established tavern house, the property of John Leeds Kerr, Esq. in the town of Easton, known by the name of the



UNION TAVERN.

He pledges himself to keep the best table the market will afford, good beds, and careful ostlers, and to bestow all the attention he is capable of, for the comfort and happiness of those who may favor him with a call. From his experience in that line of business for many years, and his untiring disposition to please, he flatters himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons.

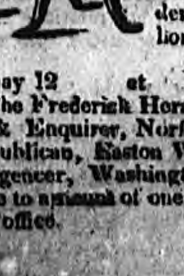
ELIJAH McDOWELL.

march 28 tf

SPLENDID LAMPS,

CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, &c.

THE subscriber has opened a most splendid assortment of Lamps, Cutlery, Britania and Glassware, which he has just received direct from England. The lamps are of new patterns, and of elegant appearance. The Cutlery is very superior, and the Britania and Glassware such as cannot fail to please, both with regard to shape, quality, and beauty of finish. Among the latter are a number of Finger Bowls, of various colors—a new article and very beautiful. The addition of the above to his present stock makes his assortment very complete, and he is now prepared to fill orders with punctuality and despatch, and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, at his store in the Bazaar, Harrison street.



He would also respectfully inform the public that his extensive

CHAIR FACTORY,

recently destroyed by fire, has been rebuilt, and is now again in full operation. He will thankfully receive orders in his line, either for home use or exportation.

JACOB DALEY.

may 12 et

The Frederick Herald, Hagerstown Courier & Enquirer, Norfolk Beacon, Annapolis Republican, Easton Whig, and National Intelligencer, Washington, will publish the above to amount of one dollar each, and charge this office.

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neall, with instructions to close every account without exception. Those persons therefore who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call on Jos K. Neall, who has my books, at the office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. and who has my express orders to settle up my accounts by the first day of May next, otherwise all that remain unsettled on that day will be placed in the hands of an officer.

I still have and intend constantly to keep a large supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and materials for manufacturing, of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally.

PETER TARR.

feb 3 tf (G)

Collector's Notice.

ALL persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector of Talbot county.

sept 9

NOTICE.

The Commissioners for Talbot county will sit in their office in the Court-house every Tuesday and Saturday for four successive weeks, commencing on Tuesday the 21st inst., to hear appeals. All persons having claims against Talbot county, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof on or before the 14th day of July next, as the levy will be closed on that day. Per order,

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk. to the Commissioners for T. C.

april 21

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties, at the old stand on Washington street, next door to Ozment & Shannahan's Cabinet Maker's Shop. He has employed an

Experienced Workman,

from Baltimore, who makes "auld things a'maist as gude as new," and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount.

Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, coon, rabbit, mink, and otter skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore. ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.

jan 10 tf

CLOCK & WATCH

MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an additional supply of

MATERIALS

in his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business, and his assiduous attention to the same, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial. He has also on hand

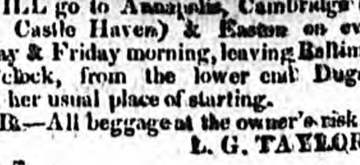
New Watches,
Watch Chains and Keys,
Silver Thimbles,
Silver Ever Pointed Pencils,
Razors, and Razor Straps,
Shaving and Tooth Brushes,
Penknives, Scissors,

and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for CASH, or in exchange for old gold and silver. The subscriber returns his many thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and still hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a share of the public patronage.

The public's humble servant,
JAMES BENNY.

april 28 3w G

FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDGE.



THE MARYLAND

WILL go to Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) & Easton on every Tuesday & Friday morning, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.

N. B.—All baggage at the owner's risk.

L. G. TAYLOR.

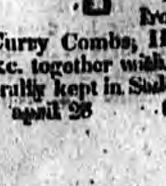
may 5

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

HAS just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening a handsome assortment of

SADDLERY,



Selected with great care from the most recent importations, consisting in part of the following articles, to wit:

Hard Solder Bitts and Stirrups,
English Bridle Leathers,
Gig, Twig, and Shay Whips, foreign and domestic,
Iron Traces, Plough Bitts,
Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Horse Mats, &c. together with every variety of article generally kept in Saddlery Establishments.

april 28 tf

John Calrup Jr

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES. "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE." VOL. I.---No. 41.

EASTON, MARYLAND. SEMI-WEEKLY. SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1835.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,
Printed and published by
RICHARD SPENCER,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

The semi-weekly, printed and published every Tuesday and Saturday morning, at four dollars per annum; if paid in advance, three dollars will discharge the debt, and, the weekly, on Tuesday morning, at two dollars and fifty cents; if paid in advance, two dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.

No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

POETRY.

(From the Southern Literary Messenger.)

APOSTROPOE.

Of the Æolian Harp to the Wind.

"Wind of the dark blue mountains,
The dost but sweep my strings,
Into wild gusts of mournfulness,
With the rushing of thy wings.

When the gale is freshly blowing
My notes responsive swell,
And over music's power,
Their triumphs seem to tell.

But when their breeze is sighing
Then comes "a dying fall,"
Less—less indeed exalting,
But sweeter far than all.

It sighs, like hapless mortals,
For youthful pleasures fled,
For hopes and friends once cherished,
Now mingled with the dead.

And oh! how sweetly touching
Is the sad and plantive strain,
Recalling former pleasures,
That ne'er can live again.

Once more thy breezes freshen,
And sweep the Æolian strings,
And again their notes are swelling,
With the rushing of thy wings.

They seem to cheer the drooping,
To bid the wretched live,
And with their sounds ecstatic,
His withering hopes revive."

Alas! and in life's drama,
Howe'er we play our part,
Hope is forever breathing
On the Lyre of the Heart.

Hope is forever touching
Some chord that vibrates there,
While bitter disappointment
Mars the delusive air.

Alternate joys and sorrows,
Obedient to her call,
Now breathe a strain that's flattering,
And now "a dying fall."

Yet how unlike the measures
Of the sweet Æolian string!
These soothe the heart that's wounded—
Those plant a deeper sting.

Then wind of the dark blue mountains,
Still sweep these trembling strings
Into sweet strains of mournfulness,
With the flutter of thy wings.

ITALY

From the Foreign Quarterly Review, for Dec. 1834.

ARTICLE III.

L'Italie et l' Europe, par J. C. Beltrami. Paris, 1834, 8vo.

Here is another pamphlet on Italian politics, which tempts us to return to that subject sooner than we had intended. The author, Signor Beltrami, is the traveller who some years since published an account of his Journey to the Sources of the Mississippi. He labors to prove in his present publication, that Europe is under the greatest obligations to Italy, as the mother of sciences, literature, and the arts—that Europe has made a very ungrateful return to her benefactress, in allowing her territory to be divided and kept in subjection by foreigners, and that in order to clear off the long-standing score of obligation, the nations of Europe, and France in particular, ought *now* to interfere, for the purpose, we presume, (for this is not clearly stated,) either of making the Austrians evacuate the Italian provinces which they possess, or of obtaining free institutions for the other Italian States, or for both these purposes together. The author dedicates his pamphlet to the King of the French, who, he says, will acquire immortal glory by protecting liberty and order united, and by the salutary influence he will thus exercise over the whole European family, from the German ocean to the mouths of the Volga, &c. And because France has taken a part in settling the question of the succession in Spain and Portugal—Italy, Mr. Beltrami says—Italy, the *mater alma* of liberty and civilization—Italy, which has given to Louis Philippe an incomparable consort and a most amiable family, &c. cannot but expect a return of resoration (*sic in libro*) pp. 6—8. Mr. Beltrami then enters into an elaborate recapitulation of all the discoveries, improvements, and other benefit which Italy has conferred upon Europe, in answer, it seems, to some tirade of the French press derogatory to the character of his country.

We will not discuss any item of the claims Mr. Beltrami puts forth in behalf of his native land; we have ourselves been ever ready to render justice to the talents and merits of the Italians, as many of our pages can testify. We have taken their part against the rash judgments and absurd dogmatism of travellers, as well as against the exaggerations of political partisans, whether foreign or native, who would represent the whole of Italy as sunk into utter degradation, as a country unfit for rational beings to live in, as a land, in short, of the dead, or at least of slaves.

All such sweeping judgments passed upon twenty millions of people, in a high state of civilization, subject to seven or eight different Governments, between which there are many shades of diversity in the principles and practice of administration, as well as in the local institutions, we look upon as utterly worthless, disgraceful only to the utterers. To compare the condition of the Italian States, under the restored Governments, with that of either Spain or Portugal under Ferdinand and Miguel, would be a mere stretch of rhetorical figure, as any unbiased observer who has lived in both the Peninsulas can aver.

The Forgein Quarterly has no party object to favor, no political bias to indulge; it reviews works on political questions concerning foreign countries, upon the same grounds as it reviews works on literature & the sciences, that is to say, with reference to the merits of the works themselves, and to the logical and moral justness of the principles maintained in them. In a late number (xxvi. p. 340) we had occasion to notice two works on Italy, one an organ of the ultra-liberal or republican party, and the other by a writer whom we think we may style a friend to constitutional principles, though not an advocate of revolutions. Without adopting all the conclusions of this last writer, we stated his arguments, and we observed of him that he seemed successfully to combat several assertions, and to expose several fallacies of the ultra-liberals, and that there was much in his book that deserved a calm attention. By inviting discussion on the present condition of Italy, and on the best and most practicable means of improving that condition, we think that Count Dal Pozzo has rendered a service to his country, Discussion is the only means of arriving at truth, even although each of the parties debating should be wrong in some of its positions or inferences. Until M. Dal Pozzo's book appeared, we must say we had read nothing in the shape of a dispassionate attempt to elucidate the very intricate subject of Italian politics. Now and then, it is true, we have found admissions in several writers of unexceptionable character, Italian and foreign,* which confirmed us in our belief that the evils of the restoration in Italy had been much exaggerated, and that the course of material and moral improvement had by no means been stopped since that epoch. The worst features of Napoleon's military despotism have disappeared, whilst several of his improvements in the judicial and economical branches of his administration have remained. In speaking of the progress of a country, we must judge by comparison. We hear a great deal about the *kingdom* of Italy, but few people seem to notice that this kingdom was not in extent or population more than one third of Italy. It comprised Lombardy and Venice, Modena, the Legations, and the Marches. Another full third, the lion's share, was incorporated with the French empire, which thereby stretched its frontiers to the north of the Po as far as Vercelli, and to the south of that river to beyond Parma, and again extended beyond the Appenines down to Terracina. Piedmont, Genoa, Tuscany, Parma, and Rome, with about six millions of people, were transformed into French departments. The remaining third constituted the kingdom of Naples, which retained its old frontiers, and an outward show of nationality under one of Napoleon's perfect kings. Such were the unity and nationality of Italy under Napoleon; one third of the country was merged into France, and the other two-thirds were governed by his lieutenants. These two latter kingdoms however (Italy and Naples) had at least each a native administration, a central government and a native army; they figured as distinct nations, though politically dependent on France. These advantages Naples has retained by the restoration, and in a greater degree than before; for, certainly, whatever influence Austria may be thought to exercise over that kingdom, it cannot be seriously asserted to have assumed the character of barefaced direct dictation which Napoleon once exercised over the same country. Naples by the restoration has also been reunited to the important island of Sicily. Under the name of the Kingdom of the two Sicilies, it now figures as the first in population and resources among the second rate powers of Europe, immediately after Prussia and Spain.

The kingdom of Italy, on the contrary, was considerably diminished by the change, having lost Modena and the northern Papal provinces, in consequence of which, its present extent and population, under the name of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, are not more than two-thirds of what they formerely were. It has lost much of its outward splendor, for the Austrain viceregal court and administration are less pompous and more parsimonious than the former; it may also be said to have lost its fine army, as the actual Italian regiments, ten in number, are not kept together in one body, but are doing duty seperately in other parts of the Austrain monarchy. Its dependence upon Vienna in civil matters is also greater and more direct than it was formerly on the cabinet of Napoleon. But has the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom lost likewise in its industry, in its judicial and economical administration, in its system of instruction, in its internal prosperity? All these offer points for a comparison, which we should like to see fairly instituted & grounded upon authenticated facts. Looking to the statistical journals, we see many signs of material prosperity in Lombardy. If we examine the works that come from the presses of Milan and other cities of the same state, we see evidence of mental progress, and often a freedom sentiment, which we should look for vain in the works published under Napoleon. The public, and especially the elementary instruction appears to be fast spreading. On the liberal side, we have seen vague and often inconsistent assertions of individual cases of hardship which look like exceptions, a great deal of ridicule cast upon the alleged stupidity or blundering of some of the Austrain functionaries, and much invective and declamation. The Austrian code of laws is by some represented as far inferior to the French: other authorities, by no means partial to Austra, give a different judgment on it. "The Austrain code," says one of these,† "civil, criminal, and ecclesiastical, is the best on the continent, and superior by far to the boasted code of Napoleon. It was begun by Joseph II. and has been continued down to the present time: it bears the name of *Codex Francisci I.*" The Austrian penal code is very mild; some say too mild, *except always in what regards political offences.* But with regard to these, Napoleon's code, and still more his practice, were also far from mild. It is true that the awe inspired by his power, the total subjection to which he had reduced the People's minds, and the hopelessness of resistance, made conspiracies and revolts very scarce in his time; still there are instances of dreadful severity against several who were rash enough to make the attempt. Without going back to the atrocities of the first revolutionary invassion, to the massacres of Pavia Binasco, Lugo, Arezzo, Terracina, &c., we may mention the fate of the commune of Crespino on the Lower Po in 1806, and the military executions at Mantua in 1810, for political offences. Napoleon's state prisons, whether in France or Italy, were far from empty, as the records of Fenestrelle,* Chateau d'If, Compiegno, Ham, Vincennes, Joux, &c. can prove.

With regard to those fine and extensive Italian provinces which were violently incorporated with the French empire, they have, by the resteration, recovered their old nationality the restored governments, whatever their deficiencies may be, are Italian, the rulers and the ruled are countrymen, they speak the same language, understand each others manners and habits; the money raised by taxes is spent in the country; the offices are filled by natives. The young men are no longer snatched from their families and their pursuits, and sent by thousands every year to a foreign depot, or a foreign camp beyond the Alps, never to return, and after a few years, perhaps months, of a life of hardship and privations, to die a miserable death by the hand of a Spanish guerilla, or in the swamps of Poland, or the snows of Russia, in order that the dynasty of an upstart might become "the oldest in Europe." Captain Laugier, in his spirited *Letter to the authors of the Ephemerides Militaires de France* published in 1819, calculated from the lists of conscription, that not less than 100,000 Italians, natives of Piedmont, Genoa, Parma, Tuscana, and Rome, (which number was constantly kept up by fresh conscriptions,) were serving scattered in the ranks of the French army from 1808 to 1814, independently of "the army of the kingdom of Italy," amounting to 80,000 men, and of the contingent of the kingdom of Naples. The 100,000 men, however, above mentioned, were considered as Frenchmen, and drafted into French regiments; and they had not even the satisfaction of being commanded by Italian officers, or of having their deeds commemorated in the bulletins as Italian soldiers. These are facts which it is well to remind people of who talk about Italian independence in those days.

Of the Italian States which have been restored to nationality, the dominions of the King of Sardinia constitute the most important.† With four millions of people, an active, spirited, and [illegible] productions; with a fine army, a large tract of sea coast, which rears up 40,000 of the best seamen in the Mediterranean;‡ possessing one of the finest islands in that sea, the Sardinian monarchy holds a respectable rank among the second rate powers of Europe. Its flag navigates all the seas in perfect security. Its subjects have a national name, of which they need not be ashamed. The Piedmontese, it is well known, have a strong spirit of nationality. Their neighbors and fellow-subjects, the Genoese, sprung from the same Ligurian stock, are [illegible] commerce far [illegible] other period of their history. They have not the monopoly of the Levant as they had in the 13th century, but they still carry on a great part of that trade, and they have besides a fast-growing commerce with South America. What was the trade of Genoa under Napoleon? And what was the trade of the Genoese republic before Napoleon, when the Barbary corsairs carried off its vessels in sight of its very coast?

An intelligent young traveller, who visited the Sardinian States, in the course of last year, gives us the following plain, unsophisticated account of the condition and spirit of the population:

After speaking of the restoration in Piedmont, in 1814, which, although attended by no violent reaction or persecution of any sort, replaced things as they had been before the French occupation of 1792, and by virtue of which the superior ranks in the army, in the administration, and in the law, have been filled almost exclusively by the nobility, which is very numerous in that country, he adds:

"The clergy, however, retain considerable influence; the throne is supported by the altar, and as the spirit of the population is generally religious, this support is not here as illusory as it has proved elsewhere. Among the other classes, there is no doubt a vague discontent, which, however, does not go so far as to revolt, and this has been proved by the fact, that the masses have nowice joined in the attempts at military revolution which have taked place of late years. Recent examples have also proved that the French propagandists will find no support here from the mass of the people. Most of the inhabitants of Piedmont are proprietors, and therefore attached to material order. They have not forgotton our invasion: they can appreciate the just value of liberty brought in at the point of foreign bayonets; and they are also aware that constitutions transplanted from one country to another seldom take root. I have conversed here with several enlightened liberals, men who are enabled by their social position to form a correct idea of the opinions of the generality of their countrymen; they expect no good either from a French intervention, or from a revolution, but that they hope much from time, and the impulse of general causes. These liberals, whom I call *progressive*, in order to distinguish them from such as are merely *revolutionary*, are numerous in Piedmont, and they have many partisans in the ranks of the nobility. The only part of the French system which they regret is the equality before the law, established by the Code Napoleon.—To be impartial, however, we must allow, that abuses are not in this country so numerous, or so crying, as one might suppose, from the arbitrary power the government is possessed of. Whether it be a natural moderation on the part of its princes, or that they have feared to inflame opinion by doing all they could do, it is certain that their domination has been far from being so worrying as the Austrian dominion is in Lombardy. Turin enjoys a liberty, *de facto*, of which Milan exhibits not a shadow. Many monstrous prerogatives which belong to the king remain unemployed, as a weapon which is never taken out of the scabbard."—*Voyage en Suisse, en Lombardie, et en Piemont*, par le Comte Theobald Walsh, vol. ii. pp. 102—104.

The administration is orderly and economical, the court is regular, and even exemplary in its habits; and there is none of that lavish expenditure, and that profligacy, which have disgraced other absolute courts. There is an old saying in Piedmont, that the House of Savoy has never produced a tyrant.

"The bitterness of the invective" (observes Count Walsh) "which are daily poured out against these poor despots, some of whom are personally the best people in the world, reminds me of a certain traveler, who, in noticing some African animal, speaks of it as "very ferocious, for it defends itself against the hunters who want to kill it." * * * The troops are well fed and well clothed, they manoeuvre well, and soldiers as well officers have a true military bearing and appearance. Chas Albert pays much attention to the army. * * The spirit of the officers, who are mostly nobles, is in favor of the government. In the last conspiracy (1833) very few of them were implicated. The privates, who are taken chiefly from the rural population, have no settled opinions, and in any case are not hostile to the government; but among the non-commissioned offices there exists a leaven of discontent, which has repeatedly risen into fermentation. Most of these men belonging to the class of citizens, they have received some education, they see themselves debarred from promotion, and they know there was a time when it was not so. This explains the part the army took in the revolt of 1821. The object of revolt was to drive the Austrians beyond the Alps, & to unite Northern Italy under a native constitutional sceptre."

The union of Lombardy with Piedmont is an old and cherished project of the Piedmontese.—Three counts or several superior officer's and [illegible] having at first joined in the movement. Victor Emmanuel, however, did not approve of the plot.

"The conception of the plan was grand and patriotic, but supposing it to have been executable, the plan was not yet sufficiently mature, and the populations had not had time to become associated with it. The sudden explosion of the Neapolitan revolution obliged the Peidmontese conspirators to precipitate theirs before they had collected all their means. The result was a mere military insurrection, insulated amidst the masses, and unable to cope with the superior forces of Austria. A great number of young men of the first families in the country were at the head of conspiracy; the motives of most of them were pure and disinterested, as I have heard acknowledged by honorable men who had fought in the opposite ranks.—Ib. vol. ii. pp. [illegible], 109.

No doubt, the idea of a North-Italian kingdom, extending from the Alps to the Appenines, having Milan and Turin for its capitals, and Genoa and Venice for its seaports, with a population of between nine and ten millions, and extending over one of the most fertile regions in Europe,—such a kingdom is a splendid vision, and, supposing the Austrians out of the question, might be realized, without any great obstacles from the various populations themselves. There is no natural frontier between Piedmont and Lombardy: the same great river waters both, and receives its affluents from both the Alps and Appenines; and Parma, Modena, and the Legations, are natural parts of the same region. The idea of such a union is much more plausible than the startling one of melting down all the Italian populations, even into Calabria and Sicily, into one great state, and that state a republic! Why, it would require a stern, unbending desposition of a quarter of a century at least, in order to amalgamate Neapolitans & Sicilians with the Milanese, Romans & Tuscans with the Piedmontese. The great cities of the south are interested against such a scheme. The climate, the localities, the character of the populations, are too essentially different. Naples has been for eight hundred years a kingdom by itself; its boundaries have never varied; during the two hundred years it was subject to the crown of Spain it suffered greatly, but its national character remained; the habits, manners, feelings, local institutions are based upon its entity as a distinct country. With seven millions and a half of inhabitants, a splendid capital, which ranks the third in Europe, soil rich in all the productions of the South, and an immense line of coast, the kingdom of the two Sicilies placed betwen Europe and Africa and on the threshhold of the Levant, has within itself all the elements of prosperity, and a distinct political orbit assigned to it by nature itself. This, however, should not exclude a federal bond between it and the rest of the Peninsula.

Analogous reasons militate against the amalgamation of Tuscany and Rome with either Naples or North Italy, but there exists not the same repulsive force between Tuscany and Rome; they were both once in the boundaries of Italia proper, as far as the Rubicon.

Ever since the close of the midle ages, the political tendency of Italy has been to form great divisions: numbers of diminutive principalities and republics have gradually disappeared, by being incorporated with their neighbors. Out of these amalgamations, the Sardinian monarchy, Lombardy, Tuscany, and the Papal State, have been formed. The same progressive course would point to the ultimate formation of three great Italian states, North, Centre, and South. Each of these three divisions contains within itself sufficient elements of greatness, both material and moral; each has its own historical associations, and its own peculiar character, physical and moral, while the parts composing each have sufficient homogeneity. These are mere speculations concerning events still buried in the womb of futurity, but if people will speculate upon such things, they ought at least to reason according to probabilities, according to natural causes and effects and historical experience; they would thus produce a new idea of something satisfactory and plausible, to which the attention of men might turn itself in time.

* Among the foreign writers who have spoken without passion or prejudice of the past and present condition of Italy, we may mention Valery, Maltebrun, in his Annales des Voyages, Tournon, Artaud and Walsh. Of Italian authorities we may quote Cantu, Botta, Coracini, Bertolotti, Laugier Coppi (Annali d' Italia finoral 1819,) Francesso Forti, and articles in the *Antologia*, the *Progresso*, the *Annali Civili* of the two Sicilies, &c.

†"Austria as it is," London, 1827. See also Mr. Russel's Tour in Germany, a very candid writer His sketch of the Emperor Francis and of the Imperial family, as distinct from the Aulic Council or Cabinet, we would recommend to those who may feel curiosity on the subject.

* Of the numerous state prisoners confined at Fenestrelle, Cardinal Pacca gives a list in his Memoirs They were men of various conditions, ecclesiastics and laymen from various parts of Italy, besides Spaniards. See Foreign Quarterly Review, No XXI. p. 68.

†Rome, Tuscany, and Parma are the others. Of Rome this Journal has spoken at length in No. XXI. With regard to Tuscany, we do not think we can refer those who wish to have a correct idea of its actual, and civil state, to better information than that contained in an article in the Journal of Education, No. 3. They will find there that the people of Tuscany are in fact happy, as far as that word can apply to a whole population. Of Parma we hear little, but that little is not of a kind to make us believe that the government of Maria Louisa is harsh or oppressive.

‡ Genoa and its Riviera have now 5000 merchant vessels, and about 40,000 seamen inscribed on the maritime list. The arrivals in the port of Genoa in the year 1832 were 2857, of which 2283 were under the native flag, and out of these, 427 from the Black Sea, 100 from Egypt and the Levant, 607 from ports of the Atlantic, and 41 from America. The exports were sixty millions, and the imports seventy-two millions of francs.

THE FISHERMAN'S DAUGHTER.

"Her father's coffers were the rolling flood;
Her mother's wealth the humming wheel could tell,
Her jewel, virtue.'

I need not inform you, reader, where and how the town of Littleworth was situated—upon what river—in what state. No one writing of Roman character or Roman incidents begin with saying, "Rome is a city built upon the Tiber, in Italy." Such a writer would become the laughing stock of the critics: to avoid which dire catastrophe, I will straight-way commence my tale.

Near the close of the seventeenth century in the outskirts of the village of Littleworth, and upon the margin of the Delaware, lived Christopher Dilts, by profession a fisherman—by reputation, "as honest as the time would admit." His wife was a sturdy dame of the Amazonian mould, frugal and industrious; and children had been multiplied unto him, until the proverb which designates such as the poor man's riches, to him was foolishness.

Rose Dilts, the eldest daughter of Christopher, was a very different being from the LADIES of the day. With a form and figure sufficiently delicate and graceful to attract the admiring eye of the beholder—her blooming complexion, and slight approach of limbs to the masculine, gave evidence of a strength of constitution and habitual health, well suited to the labors her situation in life imposed upon her. Occupied throughout the day with a portion of the divided cares of her mother, and in the evening hastening to assist her father home with the fruits of his day's toil, she found little time to spend in what is called "the pursuit of amusement." A pursuit which oftentimes sorely baffles the pursuers, but the goal of which Rose found in her daily avocations. Assiduous in her domestic occupations, the great pleasure of the fisherman's daughter seemed to be in rendering seasonable service to those from whom she had her existence. And for her care and attention in sickness—her sweet and irresistible mode of smoothing the brow and plucking the thorn of disappointment from the irritable spirit of her father, how many parental blessings were showered upon her head!

There was one day in the week, a few hours of which ever since she was a school girl, the mother of Rose had always insisted she should devote, to what the dame called "seeing the world, and learning to be as other folks." Saturday afternoon, thus set apart for visiting, had been spent in that way, by the daughter, for some time. But she gradually came to appropriate it to other employments. Instead of passing away the limited hours in the merry circle, learning the wiles of gossip, scandal, flattery, and falcehood, Rose found out avocations more congenial to her feelings. She visited the sick, the poor, the destitute. She could speak a word of consolation to the disconsolate—could cheer up the flagging spirits of the invalid—could aid the poverty-stricken to earn a penny for bread—and she did it Amiable, kind, industrious, and charitable to herself, Rose had discovered the true philosopher's stone; for whatever she touched, although not to material gold, actually seemed to glow with a happiness far richer than the African metal.

As might have been supposed, the daughter of the fisherman "made no figure" in the village. No one praised the symmetry of her form, the grace of her step in dancing, the melting cadence of her voice, or the keen satire of her tongue. She was no heroine. No sonnets were penned to her eyes; no fortunes were laid at her feet, no rival lovers discussed pistols for her favour. Fashion had never recognized her as her subject, nor as her "the bright prize for which mankind engage." And yet, besides the poor and invalid whom she visited; there was a class of persons in Littleworth, to whom Rose, and many of her virtues, were known. The charitable, the kind, the humane—such as were kindred spirits—knew Rose—knew her worth, long before these spirits were known to her. She was praised where praise only is worth having, by the appreciating few, behind her back—oftentimes in circles far above that in which she moved. But fickle fortune has changes of every hue, for every rank. The patient she tries—the irrascible and erring she punishes. Christopher was employed to float a raft of timber to Philadelphia and while there he was siezed for a debt he had contracted some years before, and cast into prision. His wife collected the little savings of the family, and hastened to the city, to procure, if possible, his discharge, leaving the house and children in the care of her daughter. Upon arriving, even before she found her husband, she was taken with a fever, and died.—The news came upon Rose like a thunderbolt. But she soon recoverd from the sudden effects of it. She had seen misery in too many shapes, and had administered balm to it so frequently, in all its multiform features, that consoling reflections arose in multitudes, to give comfort to the bosom so long devoted to comforting others. In a few days she began to prepare herself for relieving her surviving parent. And now it was she found even the wordly advantages which her virtues had secured. Her distress was known throughout the village, and never did the moral worth of Littleworth shine forth more conspicuously. The good lead the way—the imitators of the good followed, and the envious of the good could not resist bringing up the rear. No one knew the amount for which the fisherman had been imprisoned; yet a subscription was opened, and all determined that, be what it might, it should be paid.

"T'will be a comfort to poor Rose," said the benevolent, as they put down their names.—"Poor Rose!" sighed the young ladies, as they added their mites. "Five pounds for the charming Rose," exclaimed the physician of the village, as he annexed his signature. Twenty pounds were raised, and with it Rose departed to the city of Penn. The father and daughter soon returned.

You may depend on't, reader, the love of virtue is contagious. I never could account else, how it was that from this time Rose Dilts became the belle,—no, I should wrong her memory by saying so, she became the leading object of the village's admiration. The misfortunes which happened, had set the town folks talking about her, and then it was found that all who knew her, spoke of her in terms of the highest praise and affection. It became almost fashionable to love her; and times without number, while she passed the livelong day in filling the domestic station vacated by her mother's death has her name been exalted by dozens of tongues, in every circle of society in the village.

But Dr. Spratt did not lose sight of his five pounds—or, rather one motive which forced open his purse-strings kept swelling in his bosom, as he thought, at no distant day, it would force it open also. He sought the fisherman's humble abode; visited there, first weekly—then semi-weekly—then tri-weekly—then each evening: "Faith!" ejaculated he, as wending his way thitherward, "this will never do—I cannot attend to my practice and be from home so much. The thing must be settled."

STEEL PENS.

It may be news to some of our readers that the inventor of steel pens is an American, and a well known resident of our city, Mr. Peregrine Williamson. In the year 1808, Mr. Williamson, then a working jeweller at Baltimore while attending an evening school, finding some difficulty in making a pen to suit him from a quill, made one of steel,—It did not however work well, for want of flexibility. After a while he made an additional slit on each side of the main cut. This remedied the difficulty, and the pens were so much approved, that Mr. Williamson was called upon to make them in such numbers as eventually to occupy his whole time and that of a journey man. The following certificates from Mr. Jefferson, and Mr. Foster, a celebrated writing Master, were published in the newspapers about the time of their date.

Extract of a Letter from Thomas Jefferson.

"WASHINGTON, 26th January, 1808.

"Thomas Jefferson presents his compliments to P. Williamson, and his thanks for the very fine Steel Pen he has been so kind as to send him. It is certainly superior to any metal pen he has ever seen, and will save a great deal of trouble and time employed in mending the quill pen.

"WASHINGTON, 22d March, 1808.

"The four Calendar Pens arrived safely. I find them to answer perfectly, and now indeed use no other kind.

THOS JEFFERSON.

"ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,
BALTIMORE, 1st Jany. 1808.

Mr. P. Williamson,

SIR,—I cheerfully comply with your request to state my opinion of your Patent Steel Pens. I have always considered them as eminently entitled to public attention and encouragement. The objections which are generally urged against the metal pens, do not apply to yours, which are constructed with such peculiar flexibility and elasticity that they may be applied to all the purposes of the common quill. The economy and other advantages of your invention appear to be so evident that I need not dilate farther on the subject. With the hope that your ingenuity may be as profitable to yourself as it is serviceable to the public,

I remain, sir, yours, &c.
FRANCIS G. FOSTER."

In 1809, Mr. Williamson obtained a patent, and continued to manufacture his pens, until the demand, limited as it then was, becoming for the moment supplied, and his attention being attracted to some other object, the manufacture of pens was abandoned. The price at which they were sold was one dollar each and nine dollars a dozen; which, during the most successful state of the business, enabled Mr. W. to realize for the labor of himself and journeyman, a clear profit of six hundred dollars a month.

A sample of the pens was sent out to England, and imitations soon came back, placarded with an Englishman's name as the in ventor, "by His Majesty's Royal Patent." The Englishman could not invent so much as a card even, but made almost a fac simile of Mr. Williamson's. The same cards have been perpetuated to this day; and the business has been pursued by the English manufacturers, until more than a hundred tons of steel are now used annually in the manufacture of more than *two hundred millions of pens*, and the price is reduced to a few cents. The English manufacturers, in the mean time, have realized immense fortunes by the invention, but have added nothing to the principles of Mr. Williamson, nor after all their changes of form, have they contrived any thing better than his, or so good.

Mr. Williamson has recently turned his attention to the pens again, and has added two improvements. The first is sliding clasp, which being moved up and down makes the pen more or less flexible, at the pleasure of the writer. The other is hardening the extreme of the nib in the most extreme degree.—By these two improvements which Mr. Williamson has or will secure by patent, he hopes to *clasp* again the profits of his invention. We are now writing with one of his three-slit sliding clasp, diamond points, and it is certainly a very fine pen.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Importance of Ventilation.—Common air while *pure*, possesses a vivifying spirit or quality necessary to sustain the lives of animals; and this in a gallon of air, serves for one man during the space of a minute, and no longer. In proof of this, if a man descends into the deep, in a diving bell, he can only live without fresh supplies of atmospheric air from above, as many minutes as the number of gallons of air contained in the bell amount to. Even a burning candle consumes the vivifying spirit of a gallon of air per minute, which shows that a constant supply of fresh air is as necessary to feed flame as it is to support animal life. The vivifying spirit of air is destroyed in a variety of ways besides passing through the lungs, by common heat, by smokey chimnies, by being pent up in any close place, or by an overcharge of damp or inflammable vapours, the dread effects from which are too well known to those who work in coal mines. Hence we may be convinced of the evident necessity of constant ventilation in every dwelling place, in churches, chapels, and in all public rooms where multitudes have been assembled.—*Extract.*

COL. POLK'S SPEECH.

Substance of that part of honorable James K. Polk's speech relating to the Presidential election—delivered to a large number of his constituents, assembled at the Circuit Court at Columbia, on Monday, the 20th of April.

After taking a rapid review of the principal political evnts which had occurred during the last ten years—during which he had been a Representative in Congress, and of his course upon all the great questions which had arisen in that period, and especially upon those which he had been called upon to act since the last election, and during the last Congress, he addressed the people in substance as follows:

My opinion and course in regard to the succession to the Presidency, are expected to be avowed upon this occasion. They are called for, and demanded—by a public communication in one of the newspapers, signed by respectable citizens—my constituents. They have never been concealed, and shall be frankly given. I have often been asked since my return, why I did not unite with others, during the late session of Congress, in taking measures to bring out a candidate for the Presidency. My answer is a plain one. As a member of Congress, I had nothing to do with it.—No public duty, as a Representative, required me to act upon that subject. I was not commissioned to Washington by my constituents, to express their opinion or pledge their votes; that was a matter they were competent to attend to for themselves, when the proper time comes for them to act. As a member of Congress, I had no authority to act for them, or to instruct them in their votes. As an individual citizen, I will, like every other citizen, be entitled to my opinion and my vote—and when the time comes to exercise these rights—will independently and fearlessly do so. I was not sent to Washington to make a President, but to attend to my public duty. That, I know I have laboriously performed. As a member of the next Congress, if re elected, I can have no possible agency in that election, unless in one event; and that is, if the people should fail to make a choice in the electoral colleges, and the election should devolve upon the House. In that event and in strict accordance with a principle always entertained and vowed by me, I will vote the vote of my constituents. I will execute their will. As a majority of the people of my district shall vote in the Presidential election, I will vote in the House, should I be their representative

If my opinions as an individual citizen upon this subject be of any consequence, and they too seem to be called for, I can have no objection that they shall be frankly given. I have been and am of opinion that to preserve and perpetuate the great principles, they profess, the Republican party now in power, should be consulted, and by a mutual interchange of opinions, unite if possible their whole strength upon some one man of the party, and run but one candidate. To attain these ends, it is important that the party should not be weakened by divisions as to men, if it be possible to prevent it. I have been unwilling to do any act which in my judgment might have the effect to produce discord and division among those of the same political faith, residing in the several States, who have been for so many years acting together in the administration. I have deprecated an election by the House of Representatives as the necessary consequence of our divisions, should they prevail to any great extent. I have deprecated the idea of another election by the House, because there would be danger that the power of the Bank, and the patronage of the Government, might purchase and corrupt votes, and perhaps the result be the election of an opposition and minority President, against the popular will; of a President who would bring into power with him a set of principles against which the friends of the present administration have been so long and so successfully contending. To avoid such a state of things, I have thought that the opinions and wishes of our political friends in other States, who have so long stood by us and acted with us in supporting a President of our choice, and the measures of his administration, should, if possible, be ascertained—that we might not divide, and by division put such an advantage into the hands of our political enemies.

As to Judge White, all know the intimate personal and political relations which have for many years existed between us. We entered Congress together ten years ago. We have generally agreed in opinion, and have acted together upon most public questions. If he has discharged his duty, I trust I have not failed to perform mine. It was natural for me to prefer him, and personally, I did so, if our political friends could be united upon him, and run him as their party candidate. I have at all times since his name has been spoken of, been willing to see him President, if he can be made so by the political party to which he and I have belonged, and, if at any time hereafter the public sentiment in the Democratic Republican States, in whatever fair mode ascertained or expressed, shall indicate him as the choice of a majority of the Republican supporters of the present Administration, I will be found uniting with them in his support. But until such indication shall be given, I will wait and see upon whom the great body of our friends of the same political faith in other States do concentrate; and upon him, whomsoever he may be, in my opinion, all should unite. In all that I have said or done upon this subject, my object has been to preserve the power and perpetuate the principles of the great Democratic party now dominant in the country. All concede that that party constitute a majority of the People of the Union, and can elect a President of their own principles, if they are not so unwise as to become weakened by divisions as to men. That great political party to which we belong have fought the recent battle of principle, and achieved the late signal victory over the Bank and its political allies, composed of all the elements of discordant and reckless opposition, Nationals, Nullifiers, and discontents of every faction in close coalition with it, who have essayed to prostrate the existing Administration, and to reverse and bring into disrepute all its measures: this great political party have fought this battle and achieved this victory to little purpose, if in the moment of their triumph, and in the hour of their rejoicing, they shall permit themselves to be distracted, divided, and weakened, about men, and thereby put to hazard all for which they have been so long and so successfully contending. "Measures, not men," is a sound political maxim. We have all our personal predilections and preferences as to men. All cannot be gratified Men are but instruments by which measures are to be carried out and executed. I have always been of opinion, as already expressed, that the Republican party should present one unbroken front in elections, that sectional feelings should not be engendered, that personal and local friendships and partialities should be yielded up on the altar of the common cause; and if every section or State cannot have their first choice as to men, they should take their second, and thereby preserve the great principles and measures of government they support. To divide, all must see, is to run the imminent hazard of the overthrow of our party, and with it our long cherished principles. If every democratic State were to present her own favorite candidate, and adhere to him, and would have none other, whilst the Bank of the United States, our political adversaries, and all the arch-enemies of our principles, whether called Federalists, or by any other name, seeing the advantages they possessed over us, continued united, none can doubt but that our defeat would be certain.

If, for an example, Missouri were to present Mr. Benton, North Carolina Mr. Macon, Pennsylvania Mr. Dallas, New Hampshire Mr. Woodbury, Georgia Mr. Forsyth, Louisiana Mr. Livingston; each of whom are known to possess boundless popularity in his own State, whilst the opposition continue imbodied in solid phalanx, who can doubt that our defeat in the electoral colleges would be inevitable, and that the election would be brought into the House? Neither one State, nor half a dozen States, can elect a President. The political friends in any State, must of necessity consult the wishes of those, who agree with them in opinion in regard to measures, residing in other States, before there can be hope of success. So palpable to all the true friends of the Administration are these considerations, that even those who may differ with me in the course I have taken, and all who look to the preservation of our doctrines and our principles, cannot fail to feel their force. I did not hear at Washington of half a dozen, nor half that number of the true and sincere friends of the administration in Congress, residing in other States, who firmly supported the measures of the Administration, who did not hold that in continued union consisted our strength and our safety as a political party. All seemed willing to support that man of the party agreeing with us in all the great measures of policy we support, who might ultimately be designated by public sentiment, expressed in any fair mode, as the candidate proper to be run, and upon whom we could unite the great body of the party.

None could fail to perceive that the opposition were active in attempting to promote discord in our ranks. Their motto is, to *"divide and conquer."* Ours should be, to *unite and ensure success.* Were I to give an opinion as to what the course of the opposition to the administration would ultimately be, judging from the conduct of the leaders of that party in Congress, I would say that they would wait, in the hope, that we would become excited, divided and arrayed against each other, between two or more candidates of our party, so that we could not be re-united, and having effected this by false pretence of intended support to one of our party, it will only be necessary to sound a bugle to rally the whole strength of the opposition upon one of their own men. Should we divide to any great extent, none can suppose that the ambitious men who lead the opposition, will not take advantage of our divisions, and run a candidate of their own. Indeed, Mr. Webster is already fairly in the field, nominated by the Legislature of Massachusetts, and some Federal papers in the East and North are already pressing his claims. If any doubt it, I hold in my hand an opposition paper containing the nomination, made by by more than 450 members of the Massachusetts Legislature, in which they urge strongly his claims. They say "we nominate *Daniel Webster* for this high trust, not as a citizen of Massachusetts; not as one who, if elected, would favor in any especial manner the interests of this State, or of any State, but as a citizen of the United States, as the man of the country;" and they say, "in proposing Mr. Webster for this elevated station, we are governed solely by an earnest conviction of what is best calculated to produce the welfare of the country." We all know Mr. Webster's political creed. We all know him to be a Federalist of the old school, and to have been violently opposed to the present administration, and, to all the measures we approve. He is presented as the opposition candidate by the Legislature of the leading Federal State of the Union. Upon what ground, then, can it be said, that there is, or will be, no opposition candidate? The policy of Mr. Clay's friends seems to be for the present, perfectly non-committal, except to excite and promote our divisions. They wish to see the divisions of our party widened, and still greater than they now are, before they openly avow their ultimate designs. Mr. Webster is in the field, and that for the present will prevent their party from being disbanded. Does any one suppose—can any one believe, that Mr. Webster will be withdrawn; or that if he is, that Mr. Clay will not be brought out, as likely to combine more strength in some of the western States than Mr. Webster could probably receive? Can any one believe that Massachusetts, and the other Federal and opposition States, will give their votes to any one of our party, known to have differed with them upon every leading measure of public policy, when they have a man of their own principles upon whom to cast their votes? With the evidences before our eyes, we must be blind not to see, that the opposition will ultimately run their own man; and in that event, if either of our candidates should fail to receive a full majority of all the votes given in the electoral colleges, then the three highest on the list of those voted for by the peole, will be placed before the House of Representatives, one of whom is to be chosen President, the House voting by States, and each State having one vote. The little Federal State of Delaware, with one Representative, and not possessing a population equal to this Congressional District, will be entitled to as much weight, if the election goes to the House, as Tennessee, with her thirteen Representatives, as Pennsylvania with her thirty, or New York with her forty Representatives. Each State has one vote. In such a contest, what would be the chances in the House?

From the elections to the next Congress which have already taken place in many of the States, and the known political character of the States which have yet to elect, the opposition candidate, though in a vast minority before the People, would probably start with ten, if not eleven States out of the twenty-four, in his support. There are the four New England States now in opposition; Delaware is another; Maryland is the sixth. Ohio, though an Administration State, yet, from the elections in that State to the next Congress, which have already taken place, Ohio has returned a majority of her Representatives (who would hold the vote of the State in their hands) in opposition to the Administration. Louisiana has also elected two opposition and one Administration Representative to the next Congress. South Carolina has also elected seven Nullifiers in opposition, and two Union men in favor of the Administration, to the next Congress. Kentucky is another. Missouri is now represented by two members—both of whom, in the last Congress were in opposition; and though Missouri is believed to be an Administration State, she is yet very equally balanced between the parties; and it is not improbable that the present opposition members, from their personal popularity, aided by the whole strength of their party, may be re-elected. Here are eleven States, to say nothing of Virginia, whose elections are yet to take place; and when, from the many issues that are involved in the contest in that State, some of which are general, others local, the result may be considered doubtful. Thirteen votes by States are necessary to an election. But one or two, or at most, three States are to be secured. In such a state of things, is it not to be apprehended that corruption, bargain, intrigue, and management, will defeat the people's will?—We have had but two elections before the House: in the first of these, the federal party was well nigh choosing Col. Burr over Mr. Jefferson, against the known and expressed will of the people; and in the second, Mr. Adams was actually chosen, though notoriously the minority candidate. Should the election again come before the House the Bank of the United States will have a deep stake in the issue. That mammoth of corruption, that arch enemy of our principles, slumbereth, but is not yet dead. Her insidious movements are silent and unseen. She will rise at the appointed hour, and exert all her strength. Though, during the memorable period of the panic, the pretext for the pecuniary and commercial distress she produced in the country, was, that it was necessary to call in her discounts, to prepare to wind up, yet now, within less than eleven months of the expiration of her charter, she is extending her discounts, and within the last five months, has extended them fifteen millions of dollars. As she did in the Presidential electon of 1832, she will be in the midst of the political conflict in 1836; and if she cannot succeed in procuring the election of an opposition man before the people, her power will be exerted in the House. The Bank of the U. S. can afford to give five millions of dollars for a re-charter for twenty years, & make a good bargain. Should the election go into the House, her influence and power, with all her means, would be in requisition to secure the election of the opposition candidate. The immense patronage of the Government: all the offices in the gift of the President to be elected, from a cabinet minister, a mission abroad, a judge-ship, Governor of a Territory, down to an auditorship in a department, would be at command In the hands of ambitious or corrupt men, who can tell the consequences of such a scene There is violent ground to apprehend that it would result in the election of the opposition candidate, and that the power would pass from the hands of the Republican party, who now possess it, into those of their Federal adversaries, under whatever names they may have assumed—whether Nationals, Nullifiers, or modern Whigs. Names may have changed, but principles remain. Every friend of our political doctrines, every patriot, must desire to avert such a state of things. If the great republican party continues united, the election will be made by the people, and such a disaster cannot happen.

Upon these views, and with these apprehensions of the probable consequences of division of our party in the coming election, honestly entertained I am sure, my course, and all believe, that of the body of Republicans with whom I now and have ever acted, has been taken. It is to be regretted that in the intemperate zeal of some, in some anonymous publications in some of our newspapers, the idea of resisting the division of the Republican ranks, has not only been sneered at, but those who would if possible, keep the party united, been denounced with opprobrious epithets. They have, without discrimination, been called "green-backed, copper-headed office-hunters and office-seekers." Are these and similar epithets, becoming but too common of late, the terms of reproach to be applied by any friend of the administration, to such men as Thomas H. Benton, that able defender of popular rights, that vigilant and never-sleeping sentinel of constitutional liberty, who upon the floor of the Senate, with bared arm and open bosom has withstood and successfully repelled the assaults of a talented and combined opposition, unsurpassed if ever equalled in violence, who sought the overthrow of our cherished doctrines and principles? Are these terms of reproach to be applied to a man who has stood by the country's cause and nobly defended it, who has vindicated from unmerited censure the patriot Chief Magistrate, who not only met and conquered his country's enemies in battle, but who has more recently checked the march of a more insidious, but not less dangerous enemy, who has period the date of a long and excitad life of public usefulness, to save his country from the grasp of a money aristocracy? Are these terms of reproach to be applied to the Democracy of old Pennsylvania, of North Carolina, and other Republican States, who in the hour of Bank panic, stood by the country and the country's cause For whomsoever intended, they have no application to me. Why run into such extremes Why this intemperate violence, and this too, in the State of Tennessee, by whose favorite President and his measures, the democracy of the Union have so long stood, yielding their steady and firm support.

I hope the democracy of the Union may yet be united, and the danger of defeat by our divisions be thereby averted, and the Government kept out of the hands of our political opponents. There are generally unerring indications before a canvass closes, of the opinions and wishes of a political party, who agree as to measures, and have long acted together. It is near two years yet, until the election, and in that time the developements of public opinion in the different democratic republican States will perhaps be more apparent than at present. In the election of 1824, it was as distinctly seen and known before as after the election, that General Jackson was the strongest republican candidate. We were so unwise at that time, as to continue divided, and the result was the election of Mr. Adams, the Federal candidate, by the House of Representatives. In the elections of 1828 and 1832, it was as distinctly seen and known before as it was after the election, that the republican party had united their whole strength upon one candidate, and that he would be, as he was, elected. Similar indications of public opinion will probably not fail to point ultimately to the man of our party, agreeing with us in our principles, who may possess most strength, and the party, it is hoped, may be enabled to reconcile the conflicting claims of different individuals, and to secure success, may unite their whole strength upon a single candidate. If Judge White shall be the man whom the public opinion of our political friends shall select as our candidate, he ought to be supported by the whole party; if he be not, the preservation of our principles will in my opinion require that we should not separate from the body of our political friends—and by our divisions, run the imminent hazard of permitting the government to go into the hands of the opposition, the enemies of our principles.

I have nothing more to do with the question of the next Presidential election, than any other citizen. As a member of Congress I had nothing to do with it, and my individual opinion and course have been dictated by a sincere desire to preserve the integrity of the Republican party one and indivisible, and with it the predominance of the principles I profess. I have been forced to say thus much by the call which has been made, and the circumstances which surround me. I have responded to the call, I trust, in that frankness that becomes one who has been so long honored with your confidence. The election is with the people.—Theirs is the right to elect whomsoever they please. My hope is, that the great party now in a majority may be ultimately united and save the country from the disaster of an election by the House. Should they, however, by their divisions, fail to elect, and I should have a vote to give in a representative character—I will, I have said, execute the will of those I represent.

General Jackson has yet two years to serve in the Presidency If elected to the next Congress, my term will expire with the close of his administration, and I need not say, for it is well known that I will, as I have done, sustain the Administration, in its efforts to save the country from the dominion of a moneyed aristocracy; and in all its leading measures, which have tended so happily to advance the prosperity of the country, and to secure and perpetuate the public liberty. I have supported the existing administration, not from adulation for a man, but because I believed its policy to be that best calculated to promote the interests of the country. I shall continue to do so, should I continue to represent you. I am not unaware that there may be those who have heretofore professed to be the friends of his administration, who may be ready to cast him and his policy and his measures aside, in a contest for the succession, and to chalk out a new order of things for the future. I am not one of them. I am not unapprized that there may be those who would misrepresent and wrongfully censure him. I am not of their number. With a vast majority of the People of the United States, confessedly approving his measures, and in his support, I desire to see the great political party who have sustained his administration, continue united, and not by their divisions replace his administration itself into a practical, if not a professed minority, in both Houses of Congress during the remnant of his term. I do not desire to see his administration linger out a weak and sickly existence: and instead of closing as it began, and has been triumphantly and successfully sustained by our undivided strength, be suffered, by our divisions and political excitements, to have an inglorious termination. I have only to add, that the political opinions and principles I entertain, and which have during a long public service governed my conduct, are well known to my constituents. They are unchanged. They remain the same. It has been a source of high gratification to me that they have been heretofore approved by my constituents. I am not aware that any object to my public act I have done. Should I remain in your service, I shall continue to advocate the same course of policy, and endeavor to represent you faithfully.

NOTE.

To show that the apprehension I have expressed of the danger of division to any great extent in the Republican ranks, in the approaching election, were well founded, and in full confirmation of the designs of the opposition—to distract and divide us, to throw the election into the House, and there unite their whole strength upon one of their own party—the following extract from a speech lately delivered in Rhode Island, by the Hon. THOMAS BURGES, a Federal Representative, and leader of the opposition in Congress from that State, is appended. The speech of Mr Burges appeared through the "Providence (Rhode Island) Journal," and was not received until after the foregoing speech was delivered. The same sentiments which it avows, were however known to be entertained by a large portion of the opposition to the Administration. The character and political opinions of Mr Burges are well known. He is a Federalist of deepest die. During the ten years he has been in Congress, no man has been more bitter, or more consistent in his opposition to Gen. Jackson, and to his Administration, since he has been President, and none have been more abusive of the measures of his Administration. The speech from which the extract is taken, was delivered to the People of Rhode Island, upon the eve of a State election, and was avowedly designed by the leader who made it, to rally the Federal forces in that quarter, and to develope to them the future plans of operation of that party. Who, after reading this extract, if any could believe, can doubt that *Mr. Webster is a candidate, and both parties are to throw the election into the House, and there unite their strength upon the President?* Mr. Burges says, "three candidates have already have been nominated," of whom one is "Webster in the East" and after passing a high-wrought eulogy upon his Federal friend—he exclaims: "Who that could be proud of his country would not be proud to have such a man for President of the United States." He exhorts his Federal friends in Rhode Island to rally to the polls—and tells them the election of President may go to the House, and that there Rhode Island will have a voice as loud, a potency as efficient, as the most extensive and powerful States." "Let every man (says he) remember that his vote may carry the whole election. Let him feel that on him, and on his exertions, may rest the whole weight of the whole interests of our whole country;" and he tells them, "if we triumph now, we cannot be defeated in August, and we shall then elect Representatives, who may elect a President," and he advances the monstrous doctrine, "never again do I wish to see a President in any other manner elected." As election by the House, he says, will "prevent a President from riding into power on such a tide of popularity as may, if it has not already, sweep away laws, constitution, and liberty." Here is, indeed, the essence of Federalism. The Rhode Island orator, intoxicated with the prospect of success through an election by the House produced by our divisions, exclaims, "May not God have suffered our country to run into wilderness, and *teem with monsters*, for the last eight years, that he might call out this moral, this political Hercules, to clear and restore to us again our country." That is, President Jackson, and all who have supported him, are "monsters," and *Daniel Webster*, the essence of Federalism in its pure state, is the Hercules, who, by becoming a minority President, by an election by the House, and against the popular voice, is to restore to the country the reign of Federal tyranny, as it was in "the reign of terror."

Who, after this bold declaration of one of their prominent leaders, who is doubtless fully apprized of the views and plans of the party, can believe that the opposition intended to give their support to any one of our party! Who can doubt what their ultimate object and designs are? But the speech will speak for itself

Extract of a Speech of Mr. Burges, lately delivered in Rhode Island, viz.

"Let every man remember, that his vote may carry the whole election. Let him feel that on him, and in his exertions, may rest the whole weight of the whole interests of our country. I call on all men, of all parties, to leave the holders of offices under Executive patronage, the slaves of power, the tories of these times, as their fathers left the tories of the revolution; and come to the service of the country, the rescue of the constitution, the preservation of the laws, the salvation of liberty.

"If we triumph now, we cannot be defeated in August: and we shall then elect Representatives who may elect a President of the United States. Three candidates have already been nominated: White in the South; McLean in the West; Webster in the East. The friends of Judge White say he is in truth what Jackson promised to be. It is enough for us, that the host of Executive favorites are against him, and he against them. McLean is a man good and true; a Whig, a patriot a statesman. Webster is—but why should I speak of Webster? There is not a man in a city or village, or on a farm or plantation, or in the wilderness, or in a cabin of any State or Territory, but can talk, and does talk, and tell of Webster, the orator, the statesman, the great champion of the constitution. He is in soul, as lofty as his own native mountains, and pure as their eternal snows. Rocks may be rent, or moved, but nothing in the tide of time or the tempests of party, can shake or touch his integrity. Who that could be proud of his country, would not be proud to have such a man for President of the United States.

"May not God have suffered our country to run into wilderness, and teem with monsters, for the last eight years, that he might call out this moral this political Hercules, to clear and restore to us again our country! If all honest men do their duty, then these men will be the highest on the list of candidates, in the electoral colleges, and leading the caucus candidate, the successor nominated by Gen. Jackson, they will come before the House of Representatives, for a selection of one from that number, for President. The great interests, which I have just examined, may be considered and by all parties such a course of Administration as will secure them, be most solemny stipultaed; and when the rights of the People are secured, that House will select the man most likely, with glory to our country, to administer the Executive Government. Here Rhode Island will have a voice as loud, a potency as efficient, as the most extensive and powerful State. Never, again, do I wish to see a President, in any other manner elected. It will go to perpetuate our Union, by preserving the small from being swallowed up by the great States; and prevent a President from riding into power on such a tide of popularity as may, if it has not already, sweep away laws, constitution, and liberty."

A CREDITOR OUTWITTED.

On Monday, a gentleman of New Jersey, whose neighbor, a poor man, owed him a small sum of money, having ascertained that the latter had gone to New York on board a sloop, left home and came immediately hither, for the purpose of arresting him for the debt, in order to give him all the trouble he could, not choosing to oppress him nearer home. After his arrival, he went on board the sloop, and finding the poor man, addressed him in the hypocritical language of pretended friendship, and very politely requested him to give him his note for the balance due him, in order to settle it, promising to give him longer time to pay it. The poor man, unsuspicious of any evil design lurking in the bosom of the creditor, cheerfully gave the note, which furnished the latter with conclusive evidence of the debt, and he went away gratulating himself on the success of his stratagem.

On Tuesday morning, the tender-hearted creditor went to a ward court, and swearing that the poor man, his debtor, was a non-resident, procured a warrant, and an officer, to arrest the poor man, in order it he could not pay to enjoy the luxury of lodging him in jail.—Down he went in company with the official, to the foot of Spring street, to arrest his debtor, but the latter seeing him with the officer approaching, mounted the rigging, and running up near the mast head, where he laughed say, looking down with scorn at the impotent efforts of those below to dislodge him.—After using all the persuasives and threats that could be mustered for the occasion, the creditor and officer applied to the Captain for aid, who refused to interfere, but said he would speak to the man aloft, which he did, and advised him to come down. This, however, he refused to do, and the creditor and officer, not daring to ascend, loosed westwardly up, like the fox and the grapes, without being able to touch or handle the object of their object.

The Captain of the sloop, having ascertained the facts of the case, and spurning the oppressor that he was called upon to aid, by way of a *ruse de guerre*, advised the creditor and officer to sleep on shore, and pretend to disappear, and then the debtor would be induced to descend, when they could step on board and arrest him. They approved of the plan, and lest the vessel when soon after down came the man from the top to the deck, and the sailors of the sloop having, in the mean time, brought a small boat alongside the vessel, the debtor jumped into it, and was about to be rowed across to New Jersy—when lo! to his astonishment, another boat, well manned, and hired by the creditor, came rapidly upon them, and they were compelled to put back to the sloop, when the debtor, mounting the rigging, was soon to mast high in the air again, looking defiance at his pursuers.—The creditor and officer were then confounded, and talked of sending for another more agile officer, who like the monkey could climb and dangle in the air, but before this reinforcement could be brought, the officers and seamen of another sloop, hearing the story and witnessing the proceedings, hauled close along side the other sloop, which had swung round a short distance from the wharf, and one of the seamen of the friendly sloop, making fast a rope, threw it over to the top of the one on which the debtor was, who swinging himself across on the line, lighted in the top on the sloop that came to his aid, which clapping on all sail, shot quickly across the smiling Hudson, and landed the persecuted debtor on the Jersey shore. The infuriated creditor, having lost his intended prey, bit his lips with rage, and went away as fast as he could travel, amidst the shouts and jeers and hisses of the crowd that had assembled; and after paying all costs, was compelled to return to his state, after being thwarted in his purposes of persecution, and failing to enjoy the delicate sight of seeing his poor, but honest neighbor, immersed in a dreary prison.—*N. Y. Sun.*

From the New York Miror.

PENCILLINGS BY THE WAY.

First Impressions of Foreign Scenes, Customs and Manners.

EDINBURGH.

A Scotch breakfast—the castle—palace of Holyrood—Queen Mary—Rizzio—Charles the tenth.

It is an old place, Edinboro.' The old town and the new are separated by a broad and deep ravine, planted with trees and shrubbery; and across this, on a level with the streets on either side, stretches a bridge of a most giddy height, without which all communication would apparantly be cut off. "Auld Reekie" itself looks built on the back-bone of a ridgy crag, and towers along on the opposite side of the ravine, running up its 12 story houses to the sky in an ascending curve, till it terminates in the frowning and battlemented castle, whose base is literally on a mountain top in the midst of the city. At the foot of this ridge, in the lap of the valley, lies Holyrood house; and between this and the castle runs a single street, part of which is the old Cannongate. Princes' st, the Broadway of the new town, is built along the opposite edge of the ravine facing the long, many windowed walls of the Cannongate, and from every part of Edinboro' these singular features are conspicuously visible. A more striking contrast than exists between these two parts of the same city could hardly be imagined. On one side a succession of splendid squares, elegant granite houses, broad and well paved streets, columns, statues, and clean sidewalks, thinly promenaded and by the well-dressed exclusively—a kind of wholly grand half-deserted city, which has been built too ambitiously for its population—and on the other, an antique wilderness of the streets and wynds,' so narrow and lofty as to shut out much of the light of heaven; a thronging, busy, and particularly dirty population, sidewalks almost impassable from children and other respected nuisances; and altogether, between the irregular and massive architecture, and the unintelligible jargon agonizing the air about you, a most outlandish and strange city. Paris is not more unlike Constantinople than one side of Edinboro' is unlike the other. Nature has properly placed 'a great gulf,' 'twixt them."

We toiled up to the castle to see the sun set. Oh, but it was beautiful. I have no idea of describing it; but Edinboro,' to me, will be a picture seen through an atmosphere of powdered gold, mellow as an eve on the Campagna. We looked down on the surging sea of architecture below us, and whether it was the wavy cloudiness of a myriad of reeking chimneys, or whether it was a fancy Glenlivet-born in my eye, the city seemed to me like a troop of war horses, rearing into the air with their gallant riders The singular boldness of the hills on which it is built, and of the craggs and mountains which look down upon it, and the impressive lift of its towering architecture into the sky, give it altogether a look of pride and warlikeness that answers peculiarly to the chivalric history of Scotland. And so much for the first look at 'Auld Reekie.'

My friend had determined to have what he called a 'flare-up' of a Scotch breakfast, and we were sat down the morning after our arrival, at nine, to cold grouse, salmon, cold beef, marmalade, jellies, honey, five kinds of bread, oatmeal cakes, coffee, tea and toast; and I am by no means sure that that is all—'tis a fine country in which one gets so much by the simple order of 'breakfast at nine.'

We parted after having achieved it, my companion going to see the Royal Artillery, and, with a 'wee callant, for a guide, I took my way to Holyrood.

At the very foot of Edinboro' stands this most interesting of royal palaces—a fine old pile, though at the first view rather disappointing. It might have been in the melancholy story most prominent in its history, but it oppressed me with its gloom. A rosy cicerone in petticoats stepped out from the porter's lodge, and rather brightened my mood with her smile and courtesy, and I followed on to the chapel royal, built, heaven knows when, but in a beautiful state of gothic ruin. The girl went on with her knitting and her well drilled recitation of the sights upon which those old fretted and stone traceries had let in the light; and I walked about feeding my eyes upon its hoar and touching beauty, listening little till she came to the high altar, and in the same broad Scotch monotone, & with her eyes still upon her work, hurried over something about Mary Queen of Scots. She was married to Darnley on the spot where I stood! The mechanical guide was accustomed evidently to an interruption here, and stood silent a minute or two to give my surprise the usual grace. Poor, poor Mary! I had the common feeling, and made probably the same ejaculation that thousands have made on the spot, but I had never before realized the melancholy romance of her life half so nearly. It had been the sadness of an hour before—a feeling laid aside with the book that recorded it—now it was, as it were, a pity and a grief for the living, and I felt struck with it as if it had happened yesterday. If Rizzio's harp had sounded from her chamber, it could not have seemed more tangibly a scene of living story.

"And through this door they dragged the murdered favourite and here, under this stone, he was buried?"

"Yes, sir."

"Poor Rizzio!"

"Fa'mann!" that's a', sir!"

It was a broad hint, and I took a roller turn down the nave of the old ruin, and another look at the scene of the murder, and the grave of the victim.

"And this door communicated with Mary's apartments?"

"Ye—s—she lived there!"

I paid my shilling, and exit.

On inquiry for the private apartments, I was directed to another Gorgy, who took me up to a suite of rooms appropriated to the use of the ear. of Beaudilbre, and furnished very much like lodgings for a prince a week in London.

"And which was Queen Mary's chamber?"

"Eeh! sir! It's t'other side. I dinna show that.'

"And what am I brought here for?"

"Ye cam' yourself!"

With this wholesome truth, I paid my shilling again, and was handed over to another woman, who took me into a large hall containing portraits of Robert Bruce, Baliol, Macbeth, Queen Mary, and some forty other men and women famous in Scotch story; and nothing is clearer than that one patient person sat to the painter for the whole. After "doing," these, I was led with extreme deliberativeness through a suite of unfurnished rooms, 12, I think, the only interest of which was their having been tenanted of late by the royal exile of France. As if any body would give a shilling to see where Charles the tenth slept and breakfasted!

I thanked heaven that I stumbled next upon the right person, and was introduced into an ill-lighted room, with one deep window looking upon the court, and a fire place like that of a country inn.—the state chamber of the unfortunate Mary. Here was a chair she embroidered—there was a seat of tarnished velvet, where she sat in state with Darnley—the very grate in the chimney that she had sat before—the mirror in which her fairest face had been imaged—the table at which she has worked—the walls on which her eyes had rested in her gay and her melancholy hours—all, save the touch and mould of time, as she lived in it and left it. It was a place for a thousand thoughts.

The woman led on. We entered another room—her chamber.

A small, low bed, with tattered hangings of red and figured silk, tall, ill shapen posts, and altogether a paltry look, stood in a room of irregular shape; and here, in all her peerless beauty, she had slept. A small cabinet, a closet merely, opened on the right, and in this she was supping with Rizzio, when he was plucked from her and murdered. We went back to the audience-chamber to see the stain of his blood on the floor. She partitioned it off after his death, not bearing to look upon it. Again—"poor Mary!"

On the opposite side was a similar closet, which served as her dressing room, and the small mirror, scarce larger than your hand, which she used at her toilet. Oh for a magic wand, to wave back, upon that senseless surface, the visions of beauty it has reflected!

N. P. W.

Mr. Knight has twice run for Governor of Rhode Island, and has twice been defeated.—Of course, he is a very fit subject for a Bank Senator.—*Gazette & Watchman.*

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1835.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

OF KENTUCKY.

TALBOT COUNTY COURT.—For many years past, the citizens of this county have not witnessed so protracted a session of our County Court, nor one which has so much excited the public mind. In the long pending case of Worrell agt. Coward, on which a jury was empannelled on Wednesday, (20th) and the argument closed on Wednesday, (the 23th inst.) the jury, yesterday afternoon, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for his distributive share of the estate of Thomas Coward, deceased; amounting, as we understand, to the sum of $2,696 69.

A jury is now empannelled on the trial of Jonathan Clash, for the murder of Edward Bramble.

The Court will probably not rise before the middle of next week.

The Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore, commences its regular Spring session on Monday next

We invite attention to the Speech of the Hon. Jas. K. Polk, of Tennessee, to be found on the second page of this morning's paper.

Under the head of FOREIGN NEWS, our readers will find a brief notice of the passage of the American Indemnity bill by the French Chambers, extracted from the New York Evening Post, and the Baltimore Gazette.

The news reached us by last night's mail, at too late an hour to admit of our giving the particulars at length.

The following editorial remarks taken from the Baltimore Chronicle, a leading Federal paper, will show what credit is to be given to the vulgar slang of that party, charging the Democrats with submission to Presidential dictation in the choice of a Chief Magistrate; and how little value, even the Federalists themselves place on the often repeated slanders of KITCHEN CABINET INFLUENCE. Kendall, the chief of the kitchen, now that he is of the cabinet proper, has suddenly become a marvellously good man.

"The letter from our Washington correspondent published this morning, will excite some surprise. From the course pursued by the Globe, the public had reason to believe that Judge White was looked upon by General Jackson with little favor. But now we learn, from a source which we cannot doubt, that he prefers Judge White to Mr. Van Buren, should the contest be between them for the Presidency. This information comes rather malapropos for the office-holders who have just nominated the latter; and will probably make some of them wish they had remained at home.

We have reason to believe that Amos Kendall has also thrown off the Van Buren collar. He will refuse to permit the post office department to be made a political machine of for Van Buren's interest; which affords a clear indication of his conviction that he considers the chances of that gentleman to reach the Presidency, very doubtful.

Amos Kendall is resolved to cleanse the Augean stable, so that not even a speck of dirt shall remain. He has put the postmasters &c. on the *qui vive*—and many office-holders who hailed his accession to the Post Office Department, will now sadly lament his triumph. We could applaud the zeal an l energy of Mr. Kendall in this work of reformation, were we sure that the public interests alone were the object of his consideration."

What next from the Pie-balds?

KENDALL COURSE RACES.

The first meeting over this new and beautiful course, took place yesterday. The race was for the Proprietor's purse, $200, two mile heats, entrance $15—free for nags bred or owned in Maryland, and the District of Columbia—in case of three or more starting, the second best to be refunded his money out of the purse. Six Nags were entered and came out as follows:

J. Steeper's b. c. Johnson, by Gohanna 5 4 0 1 1
R. Potter's ch. m. Maid of the Neck by Maryland Eclipse 4 1 0 2 2
T. G. Goodman's c. f. Camsidel, by Industry 1 2 3 dr.
C. S. W. Dorsey's ch. f. Nelly Webb, by do 2 3 4 dr.
Mr. Warwick's b. c. by Monsieur Tonson. 3 dist.
P. Wallis's b. m. Lubly Rosa, by Sir Archy, dist.

Time—3m. 53s; 3m. 53s; 3m. 53½s; 4m. 19s; 4m; 8s.

The third, a dead heat between Johnson and the Maid of the Neck. This was said to be one of the most interesting and doubtful races ever witnessed in Maryland. The course was very favorably attended, and the weather remarkably fine

SECOND DAY.

Proprietor's Purse $100, two mile heats;

Wm. H. Minge's gr. c. Jessie, by Medley 2 5 1 1
J. M. Bott's b. f. Rosallie Sommers, by Sir Charles. 1 2 4 2
O. P. Hare's ch f. Nancy Blunt, by Sir Archy, } 5 3 2 ru-led out.
Rich'd Adam's b. c. Alp by Rockingham. 6 4 3 do.
Wm. L. White's b. m. Lady Conah, by Valentine 3 dr.
Wm R. Johnson's b. c. Vertumnus, by Eclipse 4 1 dis.
J. B. Kendall's b. h. John Henry, by Valentine. dis.

Time—3m. 50s—3m. 50s—3m. 52s—3m. 50s.

MR. LIVINGSTON.—A letter from Paris, dated April 22d, states that Mr. Livingston would sail from Havre on board the Constitution frigate, bringing the official intelligence of the passage of the Indemnity bill, instead of proceeding to England or Belgium.

Commodore Elliott left Paris on the 21st of April, to rejoin his frigate.

The debate in the French Chamber of Deputies on the indemnity bill, has occasioned at least one duel, between two of the members; they exchanged a couple of shots, without effect when the seconds interfered—*Balt. Amer. Chron.*

Foreign News.

From the New York Evening Post.

THE AMERICAN INDEMNITY BILL PASSED BY THE FRENCH CHAMBERS, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.

The Bill of Indemnity is at length passed, principal, interest, and all, in exact compliance with the treaty; but accompanied with a condition, which, if it be any thing more than mere French gasconading, puts the prospect of restitution to this country for the outrages long since committed on our commerce, further off than ever. The President of the United States, it will be seen, is required to make an apology to France for the terms of his last annual messsage, before we can be paid our just and too long deferred debt! He is to offer a satisfactory explanation! He is to refine away all that true republican grit, which, it seems, made his communication to Congress too rough for the delicate nerves of Frenchmen. He is to emasculate his proposition of reprisals of its virility, and go on his knees and beg pardon for daring to intimate that if further insulted by France again *refusing to perform* her violated promise, it would become the duty of America to take the redress of her grievances into her own hands, and pay herself her admitted claim. This is the ground on which the French Government demands an explanation of the President of the United States, as the condition on which she will pay her too long deferred debt. If General Jackson complies with this condition, we have much mistaken the character and temper of that heroic man. And we have much mistaken the spirit of the American People if they would not cast him off from their affections for so doing, deeply fixed as he is in the hearts of his countrymen. The very proposition by France is an additional insult, and compliance with it would be degradation far greater than would have been, a year ago, the total remission of the debt due from that country.

But there is not the slightest reason to apprehend that this insolent demand will in any degree be complied with. If the President makes any communication at all on the subject, it will be one which France may consider an apology or explanation, if she pleases, but which will receive a very contrary interpretation from all the rest of the world. The truth is, no explanation is expected. The whole proposition is a mere last ineffectual splutter to turn attention from the sorry attitude in which the French Government has placed itself by its bad faith, and lending a too credulous ear to the misrepresentations of Mr. Serrurier and the others, that the United States might be lobbied off, from time to time, as long as it suited the pleasure of France to temporize.

The energetic message of General Jackson rudely awakened that Government from its delusion. They suddenly found that they were dealing with an Administration which would ask nothing that was not clearly right, and submit to nothing that was wrong." They saw that this administration possessed the unbounded confidence of a vast majority of the American people, and that its noble rule of action in its foreign relations met their cordial approval.—They saw that there was a fixed determination on the part of this Government and this people to obtain our just and acknowledged debt from France, "peaceably if we could, forcibly if we must." Seeing this, the tone of France was at once wonderfully lowered, and the silly measures of bravado that Government has adopted to hide its real sentiments and motives of action, do but add to its ludicrousness of the unfortunate posture in which it has placed itself. The United States will get the indemnity, principal and interest in full, according to the Treaty negotiated by Mr. Rives, and France will get no apology—nothing bearing even such a remote resemblance to one, that it can be palmed off upon the world as such by all the vaunting and gasconading of sputtering Frenchmen. To such luckless straits a nation is reduced, that has not sense enough of right to redeem its faith, nor might enough to maintain its perfidy.

The Bill of indemnity, it will be seen, was passed by a vote of 230 to 137.

The News of this event was brought by the packet ship NAPOLEON, Captain SMITH, and by her we have copious files of English papers to the latest dates, those from Liverpool to the 26th, her day of sailing.

On the subject of the passage of the Indemnity Bill, accompanied with a demand for explanation in reference to the President's Message, the Baltimore Gazette, makes the following judicious remarks:

"The intelligence yesterday received of the passage of the Indemnity Bill, by a triumphant majority, in the French Chamber of Deputies, spread universal joy. It was our ancient friend and ally who had magnanimously, and in the spirit of peace, stretched forth a hand to accept the olive-branch rather than the sword.

The Indemnity Bill is to be accompanied with a demand for explanation as to those passages in the President's Message that were said to be obnoxious to the National Dignity of France. This is the only thing to be regretted in the affair. We do not think, however, that this forms any serious obstacle to our renewed harmonious intercourse with that country.—The required apology or satisfaction, as the editor of the U. S. Gazette remarks, is to be found in the Message itself. "Such a measure," says the Message, "ought not to be considered by France as a menace. Her pride and power are too well known to expect any thing from her fears, and preclude the necessity of a declaration that nothing, partaking of the character of intimidation, was intended by us." It will be sufficient to refer the French Court to this passage.

The papers on both sides to the North of us, are rejoicing at this important event Some of them, as might be expected, claim all the honor of the fortunate issue of the negotiation for the President; whilst others ascribe the glory of it to the Senate.

The effect of the intelligence upon the money market in New-York, was immediate and great; stocks rose from three to four per cent.

We congratulate our readers and the public upon this happy termination of a most unpleasant dispute; a dispute rendered doubly so by its having arisen between two friends."

SOUTHERN INDISCRETION.

The Southern papers, of the Nullification school, do not intermit their efforts to combine the South on sectional grounds against the North. They carry their political zeal to a most criminal excess. The late triumph of Democratic principles in Virginia, has apparently brought them to utter despair. They now speak of their Northern brethern as if they were denizens of a hostile nation. They are even bold enough, in some instances, to predict a separation of the union, in which revolting intimation, as in some other cases, we fear the "wish is father to the thought."

Mr. Calhoun's organ—the Columbia Press—says:—"We verily believe the time will soon arrive, when nothing short of a revolution will save us from slavery's bitterest portion."

And again:

"Our Government does not answer the ends for which it was instituted. It is possessed of too much power. Instead of being a shield of protection, it is an engine of oppression, and the Southern States are, and ever will be, tributaries of the North."

These are sentiments of the presses that are banded together to oppose the nominee of the National Convention, and elevate Judge White to the Presidency!

The Union should be valued too highly, and revered too sacredly, to be threatened with overthrow at the suggestion of disappointed ambition or irritated pride. The parting advice of the Father of his Country should be perpetually sounding in our ears—to "frown on the first dawning of an attempt to alienate one portion of the Union from another!"—*Maine Argus.*

CHARTER TO BE VIOLATED.

Every day furnishes new evidences of the determination of the Bank, in imitation of the British East India Company, to keep its capital together, although its charter shall have expired. The following, from the New York *Evening Post, is directly to the point:*

"We know that inquiries have been made in this city by certain leading directors of the United States Bank, within a short time past, as to the best practicable method of continuing the existence of that company after the expiration of its charter; keeping its funds together, dealing in foreign and domestic exchange, and exercising the tremendous influence which a vast aggregation of capital, swayed by a single will, must necessarily possess."

A REMINISCENCE.

"While we are on this subject, we will make a remark. Our opinion is that the next Presidency depends upon the elections about to be held in Virginia. If a majority favorable to the election of Judge White should be returned to the Virginia Legislature, his election is certain—If, on the other hand, the majority should be in favor of Van Buren, Judge White will in all probability be withdrawn, and Van Buren's election rendered certain."—*U. S. Telegraph, March 15.*

What says this Nullifier now? "The case being altered, alters the case."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

James W. McCulloh, Esq. has been appointed by the Governor and Council, Director of the Revision of the Laws of Maryland, as authorised by the Legislature at its last session. The distinguished reputation of Mr. McCulloh readers this appointment highly commendable, and will give weight and character to the Digest which he is authorised to make. His philosophical and capacious mind, legal learning and comprehensive style, eminently qualify him for the task, and we are gratified that he has been selected for the duty. The work now authorised to be made will obviate many difficulties, and place in the hands of the citizen the laws, now in force, in such form as will enable him to ascertain for himself what is the law of the land. A more desirable work to the citizens of Maryland, cannot be imagined. —*Balt. Citizen.*

From the Western Hemisphere.

JUDGE WHITE.—The Wings, after having puffed Judge White into the notion of being a candidate, or rather, after having puffed his name to make a false show in the west in his favor, to influence the Virginia elections, now seem disposed to push him off the course again, since they find he can do them no service. We extremely regret that Judge White should have yielded to the importunities of false friends; but he has done so, and will ere long receive the abuse of those who were first in urging him forward as a candidate.

The following, from the Cincinnati Whig, is one among several demonstrations that we have witnessed:

"JUDGE WHITE AND THE NEW YORK STAR.—The intelligent and witty editor of the New York Star says, in his paper of the 8th inst. "If Judge White can obtain *Ohio*, he succeeds beyond the possibility of a doubt!" The editor must certainly be joking fun at his readers. Judge White get Ohio! Why, we have yet to find the first man in the State, who says he intends to vote for that individual. How little our friends at the east know of the feeling and opinions of the people of the west, when they talk about Judge White obtaining any support in this quarter. No, indeed! The WHIGS of the West go for a candidate of their own—THE WHIG CANDIDATE, *and no other*"

"OLD VIRGINIA NEVER TIRES."—The "Ancient Dominion" is completely disenthralled from the clutches of Federalism. The Democracy of the State have done their duty faithfully. We rejoice at the result—and most cordially do we congratulate our Democratic friends in Virginia upon the return of the State to her old mooring. That Virginia—the State which gave to the United States a WASHINGTON, a JEFFERSON, a MADISON, a MONROE, a RIVES, should be under the guidance of Federal and Nullification authorities, was always to us a source of deep regret—we viewed it as a spot upon her fair escutcheon, but we never despaired—we knew that the People would soon be undeceived, and indignantly spurn from them the old advocates of Hartford Convention Federalism, who had, through misrepresentations and intrigues the most foul and degrading, gained the ascendency in the State.

Now, what will that great aristocrat, B. W. LEIGH, do? Will he resign his seat or obey the will of his constituents, as they have clearly made it known at the polls? His condemnation is clear—the People have disapproved, by their votes, of his conduct as a Senator, and of the conduct of those who voted for his re-election to the Senate. As an honorable man, he has no alternative—resign he must, or in obedience to the will of the People of Virginia, vote for expunging from the Senate journal Mr. Clay's resolution condemnatory of the President, for the passage of which he gave his vote.—*Dayton (Ohio) Herald.*

EXQUISITE ART.

It is generally urged as a reproach to the works of art, as contradistinguished from those of nature, that they cannot bear the scrutiny of microscopic examination. Mr. Charles Toppan, of the house of Draper, Toppan, Longacre & Co., of Philadelphia, has, however, produced a specimen of attentuated workmanship, that not only challenges this test, but is absolutely inaccessible to any other. With a degree of minuteness, scarcely conceivable by the uninitiated, and not easily rendered credible even to the artist, he has contrived to engrave beautifully and distinctly, the whole of the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments, in the area of a circle only three eighths of an inch in diameter. In this version—which is precisely that of the Episcopal Church, except that he has accidentally added the word *done*, and repeated the word *him*—there are no less than fifteen hundred and nine letters and figures. The space occupied, is one-tenth of a square inch; and the whole Bible, printed in a character equally minute, would only cover a space of seventeen inches square. This may seem incredible; but a square inch, by accurate calculation, will include fifteen thousand of Mr. Toppan's letters, 263 square inches will include all the letters in the Bible. The Lord's Prayer forms only one-fifth part of this little wonder, and occupies a space less than one-fifteenth the size of an average sixpenny piece—so that instead of *one* copy of this prayer within the compass of a sixpence, Mr. Toppan's graver would produce fifteen. I have seen the prayer and Ten Commandments, copied from Mr. Toppan's version, covering a circle of five inches in diameter; it contained; as his, does, thirty-eight lines, and was in a character quite as minute as it could be, and continue pleasantly legible by the naked eye, and yet each letter occupied as much space as one hundred and sixty six of Mr. Toppan's. Can there be a greater security against counterfeits than the exquisite skill of such an artist?—*N. Y. Amer.*

From the Amsterdam (N. Y.) Intelligencer.

MELANCHOLY.—We understand that one day last week, a young lady was instantly killed on board a canal boat, between this place and Schenectady. She was sitting on deck, with her head placed on a trunk, reading, and supposing her head sufficiently low to avoid all the bridges, she was thrown off her guard; and the boat being under full headway, and passing under an uncommonly low bridge, before she had an opportunity of discovering her danger, her head was caught and crushed in a horrid manner between the timbers of the bridge and the trunk on which she was leaning.

The unfortunate young lady was a foreigner arrived in this country but a few days since with an only brother, who was on the boat at the time of the occurrence. We have not learned their names.

GREAT HAUL OF FISH.—A haul of Whitefish was drawn on Friday afternoon, at the east end of Tomlinson's Bridge, in this harbor, which contained upwards of *six hundred thousand* fish. These fish are sold for manure, at 75 cents to $1 a thousand. The value of the draft must therefore have been about 500 dollars.—*N. Haven Herald.*

STAUNTON Va. April 6th.

Remarkable Circumstance—Witch Doctor.—We are informed that a family by the name of Cash, in the lower end of this county, or to the edge of Rockingham, who are said to be quite respectable, and in good circumstances, had conducted themselves, in so mysterious a manner for several months as to excite a good deal of speculation and interest among their neighbors. During that period, it seems they had carefully secluded themselves from observation. No one was allowed to enter their dwelling, nor could they be seen attending to any of the business of the farm or of the household. Things continued in this state, until about ten or twelve days ago, when a few of the neighbors determined to unravel the mystery. They went to the house and admission being denied at the door one of the company was raised on the shoulders of another, so that he could look in through the window;—when a scene was presented which induced them at once to force an entrance into the house. A corpse was found lying on a bed in one corner of the room in a most horrid and disgusting state of putrifaction. It proved to be the body of Mrs. Cash, who had evidently been dead for weeks, if not months.

The old man had a pallet in the middle of the floor, the daughter, a bed in another corner of the same room, and the son (a young man) was found up stairs. The stench was overpowering and it is astonishing that human beings could have survived for so long a time in it. It was ascertained that the woman had died about Christmas, and that she had been kept by direction of a witch doctor, whose name we are sorry we have not heard, under the delusive expectation that she would come to life in a given period. It is not improbable too, that a part of the villian's prescription was, that the family should not suffer any one to see them in the meantime, lest his imposition might be discovered. We understand that about a year ago the family took up the notion that they were bewitched, that their minds became somewhat unsettled, and they of course prepared to become scoundrels who designate themselves by the infamous title of Witch Doctors. We believe this is a solution of the whole matter. The health of the family is said to have suffered considerably, and that their minds are in a wretched state.

It is presumed that the family must have attended to the business of the farm after night, as they were never seen by day, and their cattle were in fine order, and a large quantity of grain (say 500 bushels) was found threshed out and cleaned up.—*Spectator.*

"EQUALIZING THE POPULATION."

In the censuses taken since 1800, it has appeared invariably that the eastern or old States had a larger number of females than the western or new States, and thus preponderance of good, or rather, this evil of too much of a good thing, increased with each decennial census, because emigration to the westward by the enterprising young men continued with increased spirit. We are glad to see that the evil is about to be remedied. A Northampton (Mass.) paper says, "that a company of industrious, energetic, capable and intelligent young women, are about to start from this town for the great west. They go out under the protection of a gentleman, and we are sure they will be welcomed with as much joy there, as was the cargo of young women brought to our shores in the early settlement of this country."

"This is as it should be, and we laud the spirit of the Massachusetts girls, who thus take upon themselves the business that appears to have been neglected by the other sex. We should like, we confess, to see these pilgrims to the west on their journey of love; and we wish each of them as complete success as attended the matrimonial experiment of the beautiful and pious Ruth—may some rich farming Boaz, who like his old namesake was almost ready to say, "I thought to advertise for her," comprehend readily the errand, and accept the blessing which the visitation implies.—*U. S. Gaz.*

From the Baltimore American of Wednesday.

PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat.—We know of no receipts of Md. Wheat. Sales of two parcels Susquehanna have been made at $1,30 and $1,32 per bushel.

Corn.—Sales of white Corn at 85, and of yellow at 84 cts. Sales of Md. Rye at 93 cts. We quote Virginia oats at 45 a 47 cts. and Susquehanna at 50 cts.

DIED.

At Hillsborough, Caroline county, on Wednesday 27th inst. Mr. *William Matthews.*

☞ Divine service by the Rev. Mr. MAY, from Pennsylvania, may be expected at White Marsh Church on Sunday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; also, at Christ Church, Easton, on Wednesday evening next, at 7½ o'clock.

To the Printers of the U. States.

J. SPITTALL,

Wood Letter Cutter and Engraver,

No. 21 FRANKLIN PLACE, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO the Printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of

WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every description, from four to thirty-four lines Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

ORNAMENTAL LETTERS.

Ornamental Letters of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for Heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer, to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose, which ensures the most exact adjustment.

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Fac Similes, Ornamental and plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cuts, ornaments, &c. engraved over, and made equal to new, for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to—All letters must be post paid.

☞ Editors of papers in the country who will give the above advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefor in any of the above mentioned materials.

may 30

THE SILK CULTURIST.

THE Executive Committee of the Hartford county Silk Society, have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Culturist and Farmers Manual.

The object of the publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulburry Tree, in all its varieties—The rearing of Silk Worms—The production of Cocoons and the Reeling of Silk, in the most approved method. The importance of this knowledge will appear from the fact that the nett profit of land devoted to the culture of Silk is double, if not triple, to that derived from any other crop which can be put upon it. It is also a fact, that every moderate farmer can raise several hundred dollars worth of Silk, without interfering with his ordinary agricultural operations. But in order to avail himself of this facility to obtain competency and wealth, which our soil and climate have given him, he must possess himself of information on the subject—for without it his attempts will be fruitless. It is, therefore, the object of the Committee to diffuse this information as extensively as possible: and at the cheapest rate. The publication will contain a complete manual or directory from sowing the seed to reeling the Silk, together with such facts and experiments, as will enable farmers to raise Silk and prepare it for market, without further knowledge or assistance. It will also contain interesting matter on agricultural subjects in general.

TERMS—The Culturalist will be published in monthly numbers of Eight Quarto Pages at FIFTY CENTS a year. No subscription will be received unless paid in *advance*, and for no less than a year.

Subscriptions received by F. G. COMSTOCK Secretary, Hartford, Conn., to whom also Communications may be addressed, which, post paid, will be attended to.

☞ Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication for one year.

Hartford, April, 1835—may 2

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Montgomery County, Md. on the 8th day of this month, a negro man who calls himself NACE. He appears to be upwards of forty years old; is about five feet 9 or 10 inches high, is crippled in the wrist joint of his left hand, occasioned by a cut. He says that he belongs to Miss Eliza Schnebly, of Hagerstown, Md. The owner of the above described slave is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

R. R. WATERS, Sheriff.

may 26 3t

☞ The Globe, Washington City; Whig, at Easton; and the Citizen, Fredericktown, will publish the above three times, and charge this office.

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, by an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, at the Court House door in Easton, on TUESDAY the 9th day of June next, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., on a credit of six months, a fine healty NEGRO MAN, about 25 years of age, belonging to the estate of Robert G. Lloyd, Esq. late of Talbot county deceased.

EDW'D. MARTIN,
Adm'r. of R. G. Lloyd, dec'd.

may 26 ts

TO RENT

For the ensuing Year,

AND possession given on the first of January eighteen hundred and thirty-six, my FARM in Edmondson's Neck called "Cook's Hope," at present occupied by Mr. Barnett Parrott. Also, the Farm adjoining Perry Hall, called "Morlings," now in my own cultivation. To a suitable tenant the above farms will be leased on accommodating terms. Apply to MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, 25th May, 1835.

may 26 tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SPENCER & WILLIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will please make immediate payment to C. F. Willis, who is authorised to settle the same.

SAM'L. W. SPENCER,
C. F. WILLIS.

Easton, April 24th, 1835—april 25 tf

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by

SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

P. F. THOMAS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed to the Office on Washington street, next door to the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas.

jan 3 tf

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE

N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets.

(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

Where have been sold

PRIZES—PRIZES—PRIZES!

in dollars millions of millions.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorised Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily, Tickets from one to ten dollars, Shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail, *post paid*, or otherwise enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be thankfully received, and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing. Please address

JOHN CLARK,

Old established Prize Vender, N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.

Baltimore, 1835.—may 16

SELLING OFF.

THE Subscriber intending to decline business in Easton, offers for sale his entire stock of goods on hand, at the most reduced prices for cash. Persons disposed to purchase will meet with

GOOD BARGAINS,

by calling at his store.

N. B. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as he wishes to close up his business as speedily as possible.

R. P. SPENCER.

May 19 tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his Store House in Easton, he thinks, as good and handsome a choice of.

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

and on as good terms as he has ever been able to offer them; he therefore invites his friends and the public generally, to give him a call and see for themselves.

Easton, april 21

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILSON & TAYLOR

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have opened their usual supply of

SPRING GOODS,

to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

april 25 tf

THOMAS R. DAWSON & SON

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that they can now offer to their customers and the public, a full and complete assortment of fresh and genuine articles in their line, consisting of

Drugs, Medicines, and
Chemicals, of every kind now in use,
Perfumery, in great variety,
Confectionary, of various kinds,
Brushes, of nearly all sorts.

Also—White Lead, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Red and Yellow Ochre, Venitian Red, Verdigrise, Red Lead, Spermaceti, Linseed and Train Oils, Window Glass from 7 by 9 to 18 by 24, which they will cut to any size or pattern, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞ Physicians' prescriptions particularly attended to, and orders promptly executed.

may 9 oaw4t

CASH.—A number of likely YOUNG NEGROES, of both sexes, between the ages of 12 and 30, slaves for life, and for whom good titles can be given, are wanted. For such the highest cash prices will be paid by the subscriber.

JAMES M. KNIGHT.

feb 7 tf

To our Friends and the Public.

THE public journals have, no doubt, already conveyed to you the disastrous intelligence of the total destruction by fire, on the morning of the 9th inst., between one and two o'clock, of the STEAM MILL, erected by us for the purpose of grinding *Tomsonian Medicines.* The Dyeing Establishment of Ward Sears, the Last Factory of the Messrs. Larrabee's and their Dwellings, shared a similar fate.

Amidst the havoc made by the devouring element, we have reason to rejoice that our *Medicine Depot*, in which the pulverised and compounded articles were kept, was a considerable distance from the scene of conflagration; consequently, we are still in a condition to fill, with promptitude, and upon our usual accommodating terms, any orders which our friends and a generous public may be pleased to forward; and the confidence we repose in the punctuality of our patrons, affords us reasonable assurance, that, our establishment will have risen, Phœnix-like, from its ashes, and be in full operation, before our present supply shall have been exhausted.

We now have on hand, at wholesale and retail, the largest and most valuable collection of BOTANIC MEDICINES, in the U. States comprising all the various compounds and crude articles recommended by Samuel Thomson.

WARD SEARS & CO.
S. East corner of water and Calvert streets, Baltimore.

Also, Dr. Samuel Thomson's Family Rights and Guide to Health, Doct. Robinson's Lectures on the Thomsonian System, and the Thomsonian Recorder.

WARD SEARS, Agent
For Dr. S. Thomson.

may 5 4w

☞ The Times Centreville, Gazette, and Whig Easton, Advocate Denton, Herald Princess Ann, Chronicle Cambridge, and Borderer Snow Hill, will copy the above once a week for 4 weeks, and forward a paper and bill to the advertisers in Balt.

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at SINNERS' HOTEL, Water street, at which place the subscribers can be found, or at their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Missionary Church—the house is white.

JAMES F. PURVIS, & CO.

may29 Baltimore.

A Valuable House and Lot FOR SALE.

BY virtue of an authority contained in the testament and last will of the late Dr. Ennalls Martin, the subscriber, as Executor thereof, will offer at public sale, on TUESDAY, the ninth day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, all that

HOUSE AND LOT,

and Premises, situate, lying and being on the east side of Washington street, in the town of Easton, on which the said Dr. E. Martin resided in his life-time. As a comfortable private residence, this property is one of the most desirable situations in the town. It will be sold on a credit of twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds for the payment of the purchase money, with such security or securities as the subscriber may require. On the ratification of the said sale by the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, and on the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon, a full and complete title will be executed by the subscriber to the purchaser or purchasers, their heirs and assigns, free and clear of all incumbrances whatsoever. Possession of the above property will be given on the first day of January next.

JAS. G. MARTIN, Ex'r.
of Dr. E. Martin, dec'd.

april 28 wts

Easton and Baltimore Pcket.

THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP

THOMAS HAYWARD,

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords.

☞ Passage $1,00; and 25 cents for each meal.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscribers residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant,
SAMUEL H. BENNY.

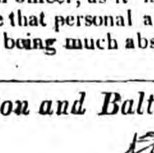
feb 10 tf

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. it is expected, will be accompanied with the cash; those not handed to the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thos. H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual to his hour of sailing.

Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle by the last day of April, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer, as it is not convenient for me to give that personal attention I have hitherto done, being much absent from the county

S. H. B.

Easton and Baltimore Packet



SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

ROBSON LEONARD—*Master.*

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore on the 22d of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and continue to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar—and twenty-five cents for each meal. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson & Son, or with Robt. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obd't serv't.
J. E. LEONARD.

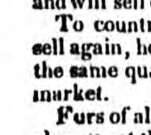
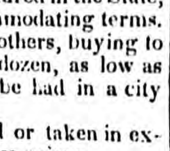
feb 17 tf

REMOVAL

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

 HATS, 

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the HIGHEST CASH *prices.*

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 10 tf

A CARD.

A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the *highest prices* for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others. oct 9.

The Philadelphia Journal, and Literary Gazette.

A weekly newspaper, containing EIGHT large imperial pages, at the unprecedented low rate of TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance—TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS at the end of six months, or THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year.

The Journal will be devoted to Literature, Science, The Arts, and General News; embracing also Original Tales, Essays and Poetry, written spirited in style, together with choice selections from the most able foreign and American periodicals.

Any person who will procure FIVE yearly subscribers, and become responsible for the money, will be entitled to a copy gratis.

Agents will be allowed a discount of ten per cent, on all subscribers they obtain, by remitting or becoming responsible for the money.

☞ Companies of five persons, by paying $5 00 in advance, will be entitled to subscribe for six months; a single individual, for the same length of time will be charged $1 25.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, while the subscriber is in arrears.

Letters on business must invariably be addressed to the publishers, WM. SLOANAKER & Co., No. 374 Market street, (Girard Row) and unless containing remittances, *post paid.*

☞ Editors throughout the country, who publish our prospectus, and send it to us marked, will be entitled to an exchange for one year. may 5

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
EXTRA GLOBE.

THE undersigned propose to issue the first number of a new series of the Extra Globe, on Monday the 25th of May next, and to publish it weekly for six months, making twenty-six numbers; the last to contain an Index to the whole. It will be printed upon fine double-royal paper, made up in quarto form, like the Extra and Congressional Globes published by us last year. The 26 numbers will make 416 quarto royal pages.

It will contain the principal original articles of the Daily and Semi-Weekly Globes, notices of the public meetings, the elections, and public proceedings in every State in the Union, in relation to the canvass for the next Presidency—a contest which the indications of the present year will go far to decide.

The first number will contain the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the 20th of next month. An excellent Reporter has already been engaged to report the proceedings of the Convention, and the Speeches which may be made on the occasion.

We request the favor of those friends to whom this Prospectus may be sent, to circulate it, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers. A copy of the work will be sent to the newspapers that copy this Prospectus.

Subscribers should forward their names in time to reach us before the 25th May. If they do not, we may not be able to furnish them with all the numbers; because the work is put at so low a price, that we cannot afford to reprint any numbers that may be exhausted.

TERMS.

One dollar per copy, in advance.

Eleven copies will be furnished for ten dollars; twenty-two copies for twenty dollars, and so on in proportion.

The price of this paper is so low, that we cannot afford to open accounts with those who subscribe for it. Therefore, no attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington, April 8, 1835.—apl 18

PAGE'S HOTEL,

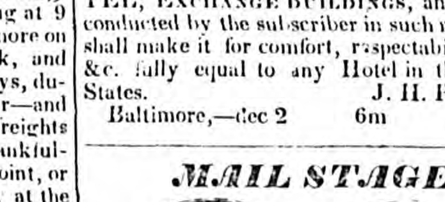
BALTIMORE.

THIS is a new and superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city. It has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson, Esq. Robt. Oliver, Esq. Messrs. John Donnell & Sons, and Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making it a first rate and Fashionable house of entertainment. It will be called PAGE'S HOTEL, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, and will be conducted by the subscriber in such manner as shall make it for comfort, respectability, &c. &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States.

J. H. PAGE.

Baltimore,—dec 2 6m

MAIL STAGE



BETWEEN CENTREVILLE & EASTON.

THE MAIL STAGE leaves Easton for Centreville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrives at Centreville about half past 5. Returning, leaves Centreville at 9 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton about half past 12 M.

Fare from Easton to Centreville,		$1.50
" " Easton to Wye Mills,		1,00
" " Wye Mills to Centreville,		50

All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

Easton, April 4, 1835.

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in all its varieties at the shop next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders in his line, with punctuality and dispatch.

Having served his time in one of the first establishments in Baltimore, and studied the art of Cutting to perfection, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may honor him with their patronage. He has made arrangements to receive the

FASHIONS

regularly, as they come out; and hopes from his untiring disposition to please, to merit and obtain a share of public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN SATTERFIELD.

may 16 tf (G)

The Stockholders

OF the house built for the Easton Hotel in 1816, are requested to meet in Easton on the 23d of June next.

EDWARD LLOYD.
J. M. LLOYD.
D. LLOYD.
Executors of Edw'd. Lloyd. deceased.

may 19

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS

MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgements to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a plater's shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

With a large and extensive assortment of

MATERIALS,

embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carryalls,

or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GIGS, new and second hand,

of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of Steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of Silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.

The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

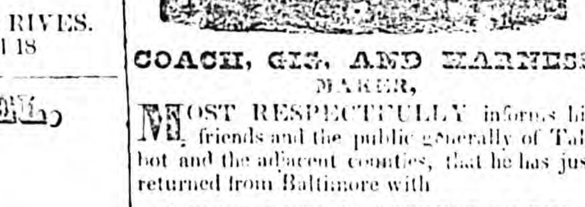
N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting.

They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons. A. & H.

Jan 20 tf

The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above.

JOHN W. MILLIS,



COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKER,

MOST RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore with

A FIRST RATE ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST MATERIALS

in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner and at the shortest possible notice. By the assistance of some experienced workmen and his own attention to business, he feels satisfied that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. His shop is on Washington street near the Tan Yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman & Co. and immediately fronting the Bay Side road.

He pledges himself that no exertions will be wanting on his part to render his work equal to any manufactured on the Eastern Shore in point of style and durability.

All kinds of repairs done at the shortest possible notice and on accommodating terms. Old Gigs taken in exchange for work of any kind, or in payment of debts due the subscriber; or, he will give fair prices in cash for such as will bear repairing.

april 7 eo3w (G)

P. S. He feels called on to say to his customers that his absence from his shop during the winter was owing to circumstances beyond his control, but he has surmounted them all, and is permanently fixed with a determination to fill up the vacant space his absence caused for the time in his business.

☞ The subscriber wishes to obtain a BODY MAKER. Constant employment and the highest cash price will be given.

J. W. M.

NOTICE.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and the public generally that he has on hand a quantity of

GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES,

CONSISTING OF IN PART AS FOLLOWS: VIZ

Gentlemen's fine Monroes.
Do do Shoes.
Women's Boots and Shoes.
Children's Shoes, cut different fashions.
Some good strong Coarse Shoes.

He is constantly making up work of all kinds adapted to the season, which he is determined to sell low for cash, bacon, hides, or tan-bark, provided the articles of trade are delivered at the time of making the purchase.

Those wishing to purchase on such terms will please call at his shop between McNeal and Robinson's Grocery, and Mrs. Gibbs's Millinery and Fancy Store, and directly opposite Ozmon & Shannahan's Cabinet Shop, where he may be found always ready to wait on those who may please to give him a call.

The public's humble serv't.
SOLOMON MERRICK.

april 4 tf

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either on executions or officer's fees are informed that if speedy payment is not made, he will proceed according to law without respect to persons. He hopes this notice will be punctually attended to, otherwise he is determined to be punctual in executing to the utmost rigor of the law, all persons who are delinquent. Other notices have not been attended to, but this shall be.

JOS: GRAHAM, Shff.

march 21 tf

MARYLAND ECLIPSE

The Thorough-bred Horse,

MARYLAND ECLIPSE.

WILL be on his stand in Centreville on Monday the 30th of March inst. and will return to Easton on Saturday the 5th of April next, where he will remain a week. He will then be at Centreville and Easton a week alternately during the season.

In addition to the running stock of Maryland Eclipse, formerly noticed, he is the sire of Fanny Richards, a successful racer in South Carolina and Georgia, beating the celebrated horse Her Cline, in two heats, three miles and repeat; and of Mr. Biddle's Maid of the Neck, who took the purse the first day, at the Easton race course last fall, beating four others, the colts of Sir Archie, John Richards, Valentine, &c. with apparent ease.

For his performances, pedigree and terms &c. see Handbill.

JAMES SEWELL.

march 31

☞ The Centreville Times will copy the above.

The Thorough-bred Race Horse UPTON,

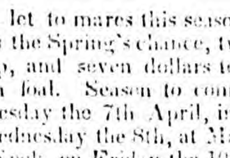
SIX YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING,

WILL make another season at the same stands,—terms $8 and $12. For his pedigree in full, and extraordinary performance as a three year old, running his mile in 1m 53½s., 1m. 52s., 1m. 53s., 1m. 57s., 1m. 56s., against aged horses, at Lancaster, Pa. (run as Col. Selden's b. c.) See Am. Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, vol. 6, no. 6—vol. 5, page 54—do. no. 9, (cover) v. 2, p. 252—v. 4, p. 151 and 544, &c.

E. N. HAMBLETON,
T. TILGHMAN,

jan 31 tf

The Celebrated Horse



IVANHOE,

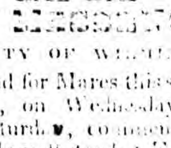
WILL be let to mares this season at four dollars the Spring's chance, two dollars the single leap, and seven dollars to insure a mare to be in foal. Season to commence at Easton on Tuesday the 7th April, inst. at the Trappe on Wednesday the 8th, at Marengo, in Miles River Neck, on Friday the 10th, and at St. Michaels on Monday the 13th, and he will be at the above stands on the above named days once in two weeks throughout the season.

IVANHOE was sired by Chester, best son of Mr. Hambleton's old Tom, out of an Oscar mare, is seven years old this Spring. He is a remarkably sure foal getter, and his colts will bear a comparison with the colts of any horse in the county (of the same age.)

FAYETTE GIBSON,
HENRY PRICE.

Talbot co. April 4th, 1835. tf

The Celebrated Hunting Horse,



GRAY MESSENGER.

FROM THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, DEL.

WILL stand for Mares this season at Centreville, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, commencing the 25th March, ult. He will stand at Easton on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday following, and at the Trappe on Friday and Saturday following, and at St. Michaels on Monday and Tuesday following, and will be at each of the above stands on the above days, every other week throughout the season, ending on the 4th of July next.

Messenger is in first rate condition and is ready to serve mares at the following reduced prices: $4 the single service, cash; $8 the season, payable the first of October next, but six dollars will be taken if paid by the 4th of July, at which time his term of service will expire; $12 to insure a mare with foal, payable the first of March, 1836, or as soon as she is ascertained to be in foal, but ten dollars will be taken if paid by the first of December next, and 25 cents to the groom, cash, for each mare. All persons putting mares to Gray Messenger to insure with foal and parting with them before it is ascertained whether they are with foal or not, must pay for the season.

Gray Messenger is a handsome gray, full sixteen and a half hands high, well proportioned, was got by Mr. Cooper's full-bred horse Messenger, of Pennsylvania, his grand sire was the noted imported horse Messenger, by Mr. Benger, in the year 1791, and landed at New York, his dam by Paymaster, his grand dam by the old independent horse Arabian. The Messenger stock for harness, saddle, fast trotters, long life, easy keeping and durability, stands unrivalled. This horse is allowed by good judges to be a first rate harness horse, perfectly gentle, and has fine action, and good bottom. His colts are highly approved by competent judges. It is unnecessary to say more, as the horse will show for himself. His stands will be at the stable of Mr. Wm. Simes in Centreville, and at the subscriber's stable in Easton, and at Capt. H. Dellahay's stable at the Trappe, and at Mr. W. Fairbanks's stable at St. Michaels The above named gentlemen will receive the names of all persons putting mares to Gray Messenger.

RICHARD C. LAIN.

March 25th, 1835—april 11 tf

N. B. The subscriber wishes to purchase a small quantity of good oats and corn blades, or good hay, for which he would pay a good price.

R. C. L.

Commercial and Farmer's Bank OF BALTIMORE.

April 13th, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given that a genral meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House in the city of Baltimore on Monday the 8th day of June next, at 11 o'clock for the purpose of taking into consideration the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session 1834, entitled "an act to extend the charter of the several Banks in the city of Baltimore" and determining on the proriety of authorising the President and Directors by resolution to accede to the terms of said act and declare their acceptance thereof.—By order.

GEO. T. DUNBAR, Cash'r.

ap 18 tm

☞ The Easton Whig and Frederick Herald will please insert the above and charge this office.

CART WHEEL WRIGHTING
BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber, grateful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with in Easton, would most respectfully inform his customers and the public generally that he has bought Mr. A. Dodd out, and will carry on (by the assistance of Mr. Dodd, whom he has employed as his foreman) the Blacksmithing in connection with the Cart-wheel, Plough and Wagon Wrighting, at the stand on Dover street, heretofore occupied by Mr. Dodd, and a new shop immediately adjoining and built for the purpose, opposite the Lumber Yard of Sam'l. Mackey, Esq. Mr. Griffith, who is his foreman at the Wheel Wrighting will continue in his old shop on Washington street, and near the Coach Shop of Mr. John W. Millis, to receive orders and take in work for the accommodation of those who do not know where his new stand is. Any orders left with him or Mr. Dodd, will receive the same attention as if given to the subscriber.

He has and intends keeping on hand a large and general assortment of the very

BEST MATERIALS,

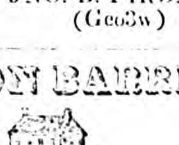
in his line, and is prepared to manufacture them at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms.

He intends keeping on hand a few Carts, ready made, and a variety of Wheels, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Cart and Plough Hames; also Axes, Grubbing-hoes, Mattoxes, Dung and Hay Forks, Iron Wedges, Singletrees ironed off, &c. &c. and all kinds of Blacksmithing done as heretofore by Mr. Dodd, all of which will be disposed of low for cash or any kind of country produce, or good guaranteed paper, or on a liberal credit to punctual customers.

The public's obedient servant,
JNO. B. FIRBANKS.

april 4 tf (Geo3w)

SOLOMON BARRETT,



TAVERN KEEPER,

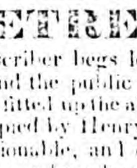
EASTON, MD.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hambleton, jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment.—His bar is well stocked with the choicest Liquors and his larder with the best provision the market will afford—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender. He has in his employ careful ostlers and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

feb 3 tf

N. B. S. B will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapins, Oysters, and Wild Ducks.

THE FARMER'S & CITIZEN'S



RETREAT.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up the above named house, formerly occupied by Henry Clift, in the most pleasant, fashionable, and central part of the town of Easton, where he will at all times be found ready to wait on all those who may think proper to give him a call.

His table will be supplied with the best fare which the market will afford, and his bar furnished with the choicest liquors. His knowledge of the business together with his extensive acquaintance induce him to believe he will be sustained by a generous public.

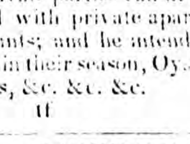
The public's obedient servant,
CALEB BROWN.

N. B. Private parties can at all times be accommodated with private apartments and attentive servants; and he intends to keep at all times while in their season, Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. &c. C. B.

may 2 tf

NOTICE

THE subscriber will on the first of April, open a house of public entertainment at that long established tavern house, the property of John Leeds Kerr, Esq. in the town of Easton, known by the name of the



UNION TAVERN.

He pledges himself to keep the best table the market will afford, good beds, and careful ostlers, and to bestow all the attention he is capable of, for the comfort and happiness of those who may favor him with a call. From his experience in that line of business for many years, and his untiring disposition to please, he flatters himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons.

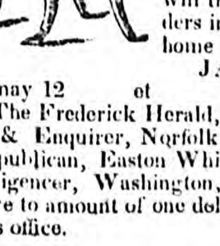
ELIJAH McDOWELL.

march 28 tf

SPLENDID LAMPS,

CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, &c.

THE subscriber has opened a most splendid assortment of Lamps, Cutlery, Britania and Glassware, which he has just received direct from England. The lamps are of new patterns, and of elegant appearance. The Cutlery is very superior, and the Britania and Glassware such as cannot fail to please, both with regard to shape, quality, and beauty of finish. Among the latter are a number of Finger Bowls, of various colors—a new article and very beautiful. The addition of the above to his present stock makes his assortment very complete, and he is now prepared to fill orders with punctuality and despatch, and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, at his store in the Bazaar, Harrison street.



He would also respectfully inform the public that his extensive

CHAIR FACTORY,

recently destroyed by fire, has been rebuilt, and is now again in full operation. He will thankfully receive orders in his line, either for home use or exportation.

JACOB DALEY.

may 12 ot

The Frederick Herald, Hagerstown Courier & Enquirer, Norfolk Beacon, Annapolis Republican, Easton Whig, and National Intelligencer, Washington, will publish the above to amount of one dollar each, and charge this office.

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neall, with instructions to close every account without exception. Those persons therefore who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call on Jos. K. Neall, who has my books, at the office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. and who has my express orders to settle up my accounts by the first day of May next, otherwise all that remain unsettled on that day will be placed in the hands of an officer.

I still have and intend constantly to keep a large supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and materials for manufacturing, of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally.

PETER TARR.

feb 3 tf (G)

Collector's Notice.

ALL persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector
of Talbot county.

sept 9

NOTICE.

THe Commissioners for Talbot county will sit in their office in the Court-house every Tuesday and Saturday for four successive weeks, commencing on Tuesday the 21st inst., to hear appeals. All persons having claims against Talbot county, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof on or before the 14th day of July next, as the levy will be closed on that day. Per order,

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
to the Commissioners for T. C.

april 21

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties, at the old stand on Washington street, next door to Ozment & Shannahan's Cabinent Maker's Shop. He has employed an

Experienced Workman,

from Baltimore, who makes "auld things a'maist as gude as new," and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount.

Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, coon, rabbit, mink, and otter skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore. ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.

jan 10 tf

CLOCK & WATCH

MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an additional supply of

MATERIALS

in his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business, and his assiduous attention to the same, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial. He has also on hand

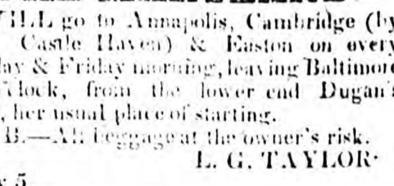
New Watches,
Watch Chains and Keys,
Silver Thimbles,
Silver Ever Pointed Pencils,
Razors, and Razor Straps,
Shaving and Tooth Brushes,
Penknives, Scissors,

and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for CASH, or in exchange for old gold and silver. The subscriber returns his many thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and still hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a share of the public patronage.

The public's humble servant,
JAMES BENNY.

april 28 3w G

FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDGE,



THE MARYLAND

WILL go to Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) & Easton on every Tuesday & Friday morning, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.

N. B.—All baggage at the owner's risk.

L. G. TAYLOR.

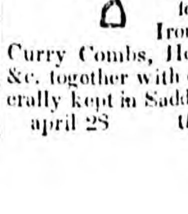
may 5

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

HAS just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening a handsome assortment of

SADDLERY,



Selected with great care from the most recent importations, consisting in part of the following articles, to wit:

Hard Solder Bitts and Stirrups,
English Bridle Leathers,
Gig, Twig, and Shay Whips, foreign and domestic,
Iron Traces, Plough Bitts,

Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Horse Nets, &c. together with every variety of article generally kept in Saddlery Establishments.

april 28 tf